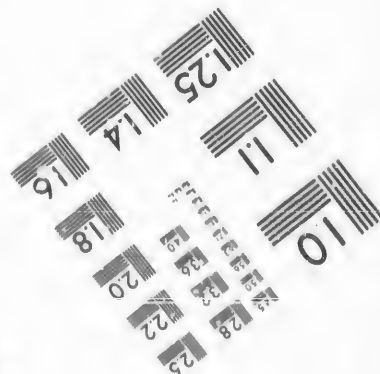
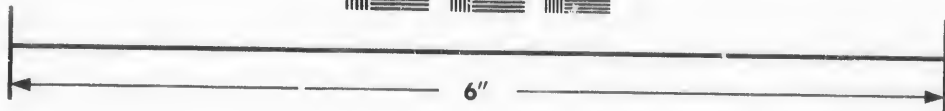
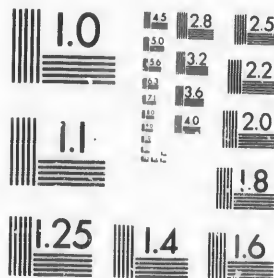


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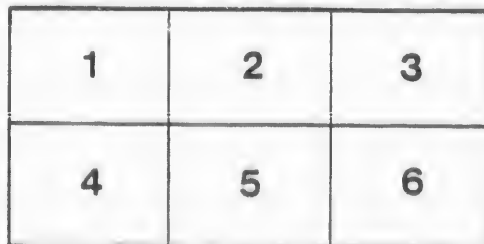
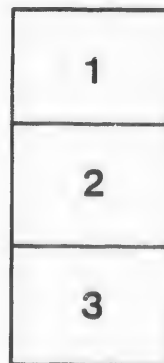
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KEY
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EXAMPLES IN ANALYSIS
AND
OF FALSE CONSTRUCTION
CONTAINED IN THE
GRAMMAR
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
UNDER
THE RULES AND THE NOTES OF SYNTAX,
TOGETHER WITH
A SERIES OF DICTATIONS.
By B. C. S.

QUEBEC:
ELZEAR VINCENT, PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,
221 St. John Street,

1861.

EX

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pred., *deser*

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3.—“ Can
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5.—“ Pers
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7.—“ Lib
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8.—“ Who
can trust ; o

9.—“ Gene
pred., *makes*

10.—“ Can
pred., *can r*

KEY
TO THE
EXAMPLES IN ANALYSIS
AND
FALSE CONSTRUCTION,
UNDER
THE RULES OF SYNTAX AND THE NOTES,
TOGETHER WITH
A SERIES OF DICTATIONS.

ANALYSIS.

CLASSES AND PARTS OF SENTENCES.

- 1.—“Crimes deserve punishment.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *crimes*; pred., *deserve*; obj., *punishment*.
- 2.—“Vice brings misery.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *vice*; pred., *brings*; obj., *misery*.
- 3.—“Can indolence bestow wealth?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *indolence*; pred., *can bestow*; obj., *wealth*.
- 4.—“Control yourself.”—Sp. imper. sent.—Sub., *thou* or *you* (understood); pred., *control*; obj., *yourself*.
- 5.—“Perseverance overcomes obstac'es.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *perseverance*; pred., *overcomes*; obj., *obstacles*.
- 6.—“Does John study book-keeping?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *John*; pred., *does study*; obj., *book-keeping*.
- 7.—“Liberty, it has fled!”—Sp. excl. sent. (used by emphasis as an *exclamatory* sentence).—Sub., *it*; pred., *has fled*. *Liberty* is an independent word. (See Obs 2., Gram p. 86.)
- 8.—“Who can trust liars?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *Who*; pred., *can trust*; obj., *liars*.
- 9.—“Generosity makes friends.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *generosity*; pred., *makes*; obj., *friends*.
- 10.—“Can liars respect themselves?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *liars*; pred., *can respect*; obj., *themselves*.

11.—“ Could he have avoided disgrace ?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *he* ; pred., *could have avoided* ; obj., *disgrace*.

12.—“ Diligence should be rewarded.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *diligence* ; pred., *should be rewarded*.

13.—“ Has Paul returned ?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *Paul* ; pred., *has returned*.

14.—“ Vanity excites disgust.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *Vanity* ; pred., *excites* ; obj., *disgust*.

15.—“ Do they understand French ?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *they* ; pred., *do understand* ; obj., *French*.

16.—“ Champlain founded Quebec.”—Sp. decl., sent.—Sub., *Champlain* ; pred., *founded* ; obj., *Quebec*.

17.—“ What did you say ?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *you* ; pred., *did say* ; obj., *what*.

18.—“ Will you give assistance ?”—Sp. inter. sent.—Sub., *you* ; pred., *will give* ; obj., *assistance*.

19.—“ Mortal, prepare.”—Sp. imper. sent.—Sub., *thou* or *you* (un-
derstood) ; pred., *prepare*. *Mortal* is an independent word.

20.—“ Frank studies Geography.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *Frank* ; pred., *studies* ; obj., *Geography*.

ATTRIBUTES AND ADJUNCTS.

1.—“ Filial ingratitude is a shameful crime.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *ingratitude* ; pred., *is* ; attr., *crime*.—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *filial* ; pred. unmod. ; attr. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *shameful*.

2.—“ Washington could have been thrice elected president.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *Washington* ; pred., *could have been elected* ; attr., *president*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *thrice*.

3.—“ The good scholar studies his lessons attentively.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *scholar* ; pred., *studies* ; obj., *lessons*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adt. *good* ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *attentively* ; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *his*.

4.—“ Peter the Great was a remarkable man.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *Peter* ; pred., *was* ; attr., *man*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adt. *Great* ; pred. unmod. ; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *remarkable*.

5.—“ Every person highly praised Henry's noble conduct.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *person* ; pred., *praised* ; obj., *conduct*.—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *every* ; pred. mod. by adv. adt. *highly* ; obj. mod. by adj. adts. *Henry's* and *noble*.

6.—“ Re
decl. sent.

by adj. adt
and the ad

7.—“ Th
decl. sent.

by adj. adt
adts. *Solon*

8.—“ He
he ; pred.,

obj. mod. b

9.—“ Th
decl. sent.

lim. by adj
adj adt. *a*,

10.—“ Th
Sp. decl. se

by adj. adt.
by advl. ad

11.—“ Th
—Sp. decl. s

by adj. adt
obj. mod. by

12.—“ Mo
in the Domi

Sub., *Montr*
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advl. adt. *y*

money—Sub

2.—“ He v
mies.”—This

6.—“ Religious instruction is very necessary in childhood.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *instruction* ; pred., *is* ; attr., *necessary*.—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *religious* ; pred. unmod. ; attr. mod. by advl. adt. *very*, and the advl. phrase *in children*.

7.—“ The Athenians carefully observed Solon’s wise laws.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *Athenians* ; pred., *observed* ; obj., *laws*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the* ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *carefully* ; obj. mod. by adj. adts. *Solon’s* and *wise*.

8.—“ He suddenly lost all his property.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *he* ; pred., *lost* ; obj., *property*.—Pred. mod. by advl. adt. *suddenly*, obj. mod. by adj. adts. *all* and *his*.

9.—“ The Queen has wisely proclaimed a general peace.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *Queen* ; pred., *has proclaimed* ; obj., *peace*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the* ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *wisely* ; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *general*.

10.—“ The secret acts of men are known only to the Almighty.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *secret* ; pred., *are known* ; no attr.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adts. *secret* and *of men* ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *only*, and by the advl. phr. *to the Almighty*.

11.—“ That ferocious dog has badly bitten Alphonso’s right arm.”—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *dog* ; pred., *has bitten* ; obj., *arm*.—Sub. mod. by adj. adts. *that* and *ferocious* ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *badly* ; obj. mod. by adj. adts. *Alphonso’s* and *right*.

12.—“ Montreal and Toronto are the two most commercial cities in the Dominion of Canada.”—Sp. decl. sent with a compound sub.—Sub., *Montreal* and *Toronto*, joined by conj. *and* ; pred., *are* ; attr., *cities* ;—Sub. and pred. unmod. : attr. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adts. *two*, *most*, *commercial*, and the ex. adj. phr. *in the Dominion of Canada* ; the prin. part of this ex. phr. is *Dominion*, which is lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by sp. adj. phrase *of Canada*.

CLAUSES AND PHRASES.

1.—“ The young man who embezzled his employer’s money was arrested yesterday.”—This is a ex. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *The young man was arrested yesterday* ; dep. cl., *who embezzled his employer’s money*.—Sub. prin. cl., *man* ; pred., *was arrested*.—The adt. of the sub. is the dep. cl., and the adj. adts. *the* and *young* ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *yesterday*.—Sub. dep. cl., *who* ; pred., *embezzled* ; obj., *money*—Sub. and pred. have no adts. ; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *his*

2.—“ He who conquers his passions, overcomes his greatest enemies.”—This is a ex. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *He overcomes his greatest*

enemies; dep. cl., *who conquers his passions*.—Sub. prin. cl., *he*; pred., *overcomes*; object, *enemies*.—The adt. of the sub. is the dep. cl.—Pred. has no adjunct.—Obj. mod. by adj. adts. *his* and *greatest*.—Sub. dep. cl., *who*; pred., *conquers*; object, *passions*.—Sub. and pred. have no adts.; obj. mod. by adjective adt. *his*.

3.—“I immediately perceived the object which he pointed out.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *I immediately perceived the object*; dep. cl., *which he pointed out*.—Sub. prin. cl., *I*; pred., *perceived*; obj., *object*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *immediately*; obj., lim. by adj. adt. *the* and the dep. cl.—Sub. dep. cl., *he*; pred., *pointed*; obj., *which*.—Sub. and obj. have no adts.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *out*.

4.—“Every teacher must love a pupil who evinces a love of study.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *Every teacher must love a pupil*; dep. cl., *who evinces a love of study*.—Sub. prin. cl., *teacher*; pred., *must love*; obj., *pupil*.—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *every*; pred. unmod.; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *a*.—Sub. dep. cl., *who*; pred., *evinces*; obj., *love*.—Sub. and pred. unmod.; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *of study*.

5.—“He imprudently reported what his friend told him.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *He imprudently reported*; dep. cl., *what his friend told him*.—Sub. prin. cl., *he*; pred., *reported*; obj., *thing* (understood).—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *imprudently*.—Sub. dep. cl., *friend*; pred., *told*; obj., *which* (from *what*,—the thing which).—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *his*; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *to him* (to understood).

6.—“When spring returns, the trees resume their verdure.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *the trees resume their verdure*; dep. cl., *When spring returns*.—Sub. prin. cl., *trees*; pred., *resume*; obj., *verdure*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*; pred. unmod.; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *their*.—Sub. dep. cl., *spring*; pred., *returns*. The connective of the two cl. is *when*, which is also an advl. adt. of *returns*.

7.—“Prosperity gains many friends, but adversity tries them.”—Cd. decl. sent. consisting of two indep. cl., *Prosperity gains friends*—*Adversity tries them*. The connective is *but*.—Sub. of first cl., *prosperity*; pred., *gains*; obj., *friends*. Sub. and pred. unmod.; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *many*. Sub. second cl., *adversity*; pred., *tries*; obj., *them*—all unmod.

8.—“We, who never were his favorites, did not expect these attentions.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *We did not expect these attentions*; dep. cl., *who never were his favorites*.—Sub. prin. cl., *we*; pred., *did expect*; obj., *attentions*.—Sub. mod. by dep. cl.; pred. mod. by advl.

adt. *not*;
were; att
attr. mod.

9.—“
Prin. cl.,
cl., *that*
lim. by a
dep. cl., a

10.—“
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cl., *you*; p
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13.—“
—Prin. cl.
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pred., *bēc*
(which con
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whatever).

14.—“
Cd. decl.

rin. cl., *he* ;
s the dep. cl.
d *greatest*.—
ub. and pred.

adt. *not* ; obj., mod. by adj. adt. *these*.—Sub. dep. cl., *who* ; pred.,
were ; attr., *favorites*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *never* ;
attr. mod. by adj. adt. *his*.

inted out."—
iect ; dep. cl.,
obj., *object*.—
obj., lim. by
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es a love of
ove a pupil ;
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evinces ; obj.,
nd mod. by

9.—“ Can that be the man who deceived me ? ”—Cx. inter. sent.—
Prin. cl., *Can that be the man* ; dep. cl., *who deceived me*.—Sub. prin.
cl., *that* ; pred., *can be* ; attr., *man*.—Sub. and pred. unmod. ; attr.
lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. cl. *who deceived me*.—Sub.
dep. cl., *who* ; pred., *deceived* ; obj., *me*—all three unmodified.

him."—Cx.
l., *what his*
, *thing* (un-
prudently.—
t,—the thing
dt. to him (to

10.—“ Every thing that we do often, we do easily.”—Cx. decl.
sent.—Prin. cl., *we do every thing easily* ; dep. cl., *that we do often*.
The conn. is *that*.—Sub. prin. cl., *we* ; pred. *do* ; obj., *thing*.—Sub. un-
mod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *easily* ; obj., by adj. adt. *every* and the
adj. cl. *that we do often*.—Sub. dep. cl., *we* ; pred., *do* ; obj., *that*.—Sub.
and obj. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *oft n*.

adure."—Cx.
p. cl., *When*
obj., *verdure*.
j. adt. *their*.
f the two cl.

11.—“ He might have been guilty, but no sufficient proof could be
found.”—Cx. decl. sent.—The first cl. is, *he might have been guilty* ;
the second, *no sufficient proof could be found*. The conn. is *but*.—
Sub. first cl., *he* ; pred., *might have been* ; attr., *guilty*—all unmod.—
Sub. second cl., *proof* ; pred., *could be found*.—Sub. mod. by adj.
adts. *no* and *sufficient* ; pred. unmod. ; it has neither obj. nor attr.

es them."—
ains friends
st cl., *pros*
unmod. ; obj.,
, *tries* ; obj.,

12.—“ If you diligently cultivate your mind in youth, you will be
happy when you grow old.”—Cx. decl. sent. consisting of a prin. cl.
and two dep. cl.—Prin. cl., *you will be happy* ; 1st dep. cl., *you dili-*
gently cultivate your mind in youth ; the conn. is *if* ; 2nd dep. cl., *you*
grow old ; the conn. is *when*.—Sub. prin. cl., *you* ; pred., *will be* ; attr.,
happy.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by conj. adv. *when* ; attr. mod. by
the advl. cl. *when you grow old*.—Sub. 1st dep. cl., *you* ; pred., *culti-*
ivate ; obj., *mind*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *diligently* ;
obj. mod. by adj. adt. *your*, and by adj. phr. *in youth*.—Sub. 2nd dep.
cl., *you* ; pred., *grow* ; attr., *old*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl.
adt. *when*. (A conjunctive adverb mod. the verb in each cl. that it
connects.)

these atten-
attentions ;
 ; pred., *did*
d. by advl.

13.—“ Whatever we do often, soon becomes easy.”—Cx. decl. sent.
—Prin. cl., *THAT soon becomes easy* (*that*, comprehended in the com-
pound rel. *whatever*, equivalent to *that which*) ; Sub., *that* (understood)
pred., *becomes* ; attr., *easy*.—Sub. mod. by adj. cl. *WHICH we do often*
(*which* comprehended in *whatever*) ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *soon* ; attr.
unmod.—Sub. dep. cl., *we* ; pred., *do* ; obj., *which* (comprehended in
whatever).—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *often* ; obj. unmod.

14.—“ It may have escaped his notice ; but such was the fact.”—
Cd. decl. sent., consisting of two indep. cl. The first cl. is, *It may*

have escaped his notice ; the second, *such was the fact*. The conn. is *but*.—Sub. first cl., *it* ; pred., *may have escaped* ; obj., *notice*.—Sub. and pred. have no adts. ; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *his*.—Sub. 2nd cl., *fact* (The natural order of this cl. is, *the fact was such*) ; pred., *was* ; attr., *such*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the* ; pred. and attr. have no adts.

15.—“ If we do not carefully exercise our faculties, they will soon become impaired.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *They* (our faculties) *will soon become impaired* ; dep. cl., *we do not carefully exercise our faculties*. The conn. is *if*.—Sub. prin. cl., *they* ; pred., *will become*, attr., *impaired*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *soon* ; attr. unmod.—Sub. dep. cl., *we* ; pred., *do exercise* ; obj., *faculties*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adts. *not* and *carefully* ; obj. mod. by adj. phr. *our faculties*.

16.—“ Science may raise thee to eminence ; but religion alone can guide thee to felicity.”—Cd. decl. sent.—The first cl. is, *Science may raise thee to eminence* ; the second, *religion alone can guide thee to felicity*. The conn. is *but*.—Sub. 1st cl., *science* ; pred., *may raise* ; obj., *thee*.—Sub. and pred. unmod. ; obj. mod. by adj. phr. *to eminence*.—Sub. 2nd cl., *religion* ; pred., *can guide* ; obj., *thee*.—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *alone* ; pred. unmod. ; obj. mod. by advl. phr. *to felicity*.

17.—“ In the fifth century, the Franks, a people of Germany, invaded France.”—Sp., decl. sent.—Sub., *Franks* ; pred., *invaded* ; obj., *France*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the* ; pred., mod. by the sp. advl. phr. *in the fifth century*. The prin. part of this phr. is *century*, which is lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adt. *fifth* ; obj. unmod.—*A people of Germany* is a ex. expl. phr. (explaining who the Franks were). The prin. part is *people*, which is lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of germany* ; the prin. part of this latter is *Germany*—unmod.

18.—“ Sitting is the best posture for deliberation ; standing, for persuasion ; a judge, therefore, should speak sitting ; a pleader, standing.”—Cd. decl. sent. consisting of four indep. cl.—The 1st cl. is, *Sitting is the best posture for deliberation* ; 2nd, *standing*, (is the best posture) *for persuasion* ; 3rd., *a judge, therefore, should speak sitting* ; 4th, *a pleader*, (should speak) *standing*.—Sub. 1st cl., *sitting* ; pred., *is* ; attr., *posture*.—Sub. and pred. unmod. ; attr. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, mod. by adj. adt. *best*, and by adj. phr. *for deliberation* ; prin. part of phr., *deliberation*—unmod.—Sub. 2nd cl., *standing* ; pred., *is* (understood) ; attr., *posture* (understood).—Sub. and pred. unmod. ; attr. mod. by adj. phr. *for persuasion*. The prin. word of the phr. is *persuasion* ; it has no adts.—Sub. 3rd cl., *judge* ; pred.,

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should speak; attr., *standing*—no adts.—Sub. 4th cl., *pleader*; pred., *should speak*, (understood); attr., *standing*—all unmod.

19.—“He, stooping down and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying, yet went he not in.”—Cd. decl. sent. consisting of two indep. cl.—The 1st cl. is, *He saw the linen clothes lying*; the 2nd, *went he not in*. The conn. is *yet*.—Sub. 1st cl. *he*; pred., *saw*; obj. *clothes*.—Sub. mod. by ed. adj. phr. *Stooping down and looking in*; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adts., *linen* and *lying*. The conn. is *and*; *stooping* is the prin. part of the 1st, and it is mod. by advl. adt. *down*; *looking* is the prin. part of the 2nd, and its modification is the advl. adt. *in*.—Sub. 2nd cl. *he*; pred., *went*; it has neither attr. nor obj.—Sub. unmod.; pred., mod. by adv. adts. *not* and *in*.

20.—“Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.”—Cd. decl. sent., consisting of two indep. cl.—1st. cl. is, *Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind*; the 2nd. (*Cheerfulness*) *fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity*. The conn. is *and*.—Sub. 1st cl., *cheerfulness*; pred., *keeps*; obj., *kind*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *up* and by the advl. phr. *in the mind*, the prin. part of which is *mind*, lim. by the adj. adt. *the*; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. phr. *of daylight*, the prin. word of which is *daylight*, and this has no adts.—Sub. 2nd cl., *Cheerfulness* (understood); pred., *fills*; obj., *it*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. phr. *with a steady and perpetual serenity*, the prin. part of which is *serenity*, mod. by adj. adts. *steady* and *perpetual*, connected by *and*, and lim. by adj. aut. *a*; pred. unmod.

21.—“Get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.”—Cd. imper. sent., containing four indep. cl. conn. by *and*.—The sub. of each cl. is (*thou* or *you*) understood. The pred. are respectively *get*, *use*, *distribute*, and *live*.—Each verb is mod. by the advl. adt. immediately following it.

22.—“The pleasures of sense resemble a foaming torrent, which, after a disorderly course, speedily runs out, and leaves but an empty and offensive channel.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *The pleasures of sense resemble a foaming torrent*; there are two dep. cl.: 1st, *Which after a disorderly course, speedily runs out*; 2nd, (*which*) *leaves but an empty and offensive channel*. The conn. is *and*. The conn. between the dep. and indep. cl. is *which*.—Sub. prin. cl., *pleasures*; pred., *resemble*; obj., *torrent*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by the adj. phr. *of sense*, the prin. part of which is *sense*, unmod.; pred. unmod.; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *foaming* and by

the two dep. cl.—Sub. 1st dep. cl., *which*; pred., *ruus*; it has neither attr. nor obj.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adts. *speedily* and *out*, and sp. advl. phr. *after a disorderly course*, the prin. part of which is *course* which is lim. by the adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by the adj. adt. *disorderly*.—Sub. 2nd dep. cl., *which* (understood); pred., *leaves*; obj., *channel*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by the advl. adt. *but* (meaning *only*); obj. lim. by adj. adt. *an*, and mod. by adj. adts. *empty* and *offensive*, connected by *and*.

23.—“When Alfred the Great ascended the throne of England, he was greatly harassed by the Danes, a piratical people from Scandinavia.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *he* (Alfred the Great) *was greatly harassed by the Danes*; dep. cl., *when Alfred the Great ascended the throne of England*.—Prin. cl., *he*; pred. *was harassed*; no attr.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by the advl. adt. *greatly*, the sp. advl. phr. *by the Danes*, and the advl. cl., *when Alfred the*. . . .—Sub. dep. cl., *Alfred the Great*; pred., *ascended*; obj., *throne*.—Sub., unmod.; pred. mod. by the conj. adv. *when*, which also mod. *was harassed* (*When* is also the conn.); obj. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of England*, the prin. part being *England*, which is unmod.—*A piratical people from Scandinavia* is a ex. expl. phr.; its prin. part is *people*, lim. by the adj. adj. *piratical*, and the sp. adj. phr. *from Scandinavia*, the prin. word of which is *Scandinavia*, unmod.

24.—“The son, bred in sloth, becomes a spendthrift and a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar.”—Cd. decl. sent., consisting of two indep. cl.—The 1st cl. is, *The son, bred in sloth, becomes a spendthrift and a profligate*; the 2nd, (he) *goes out of the world a beggar*. The conn. is *and*.—Sub. of the 1st cl., *son*; pred., *becomes*, attr., *spendthrift* and *profligate*.—Sub. lim. by the adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by the ex. adj. phr. *bred in sloth*, the prin. part of which is *bred* mod. by the sp. advl. phr. *in sloth*, the prin. part of which is *sloth*, unmod.; pred. unmod.; each word of attr. lim. by adj. adt. *a*.—Sub., *he*, or *son* (understood); pred. *goes*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *out*, and the advl. phr. *of the world a beggar*; the word in apposition to the nom. is lim. by adj. adt. *a*. *Of the world* is a sp. advl. phr., and mod. the adv. *out*; the prin. part of the phr. is *world* which is lim. by the adj. adt. *the*.

25.—“Most of the troubles which we meet with in the world, arise from an irritable temper, or from improper conduct.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *Most of the troubles arise from an irritable temper, or from improper conduct*; dep. cl., *which we meet with in the world*. The conn. is *which*.—Sub. prin. cl., *most* (pronl. adj. represent-

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ing troubles, that is, most "troubles" of the troubles)...; pred., *arise*; no attr.—Sub. mod. by sp. adj. phr. of the troubles, the prin. part of which is *troubles*, lim. by the adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by the dep. cl. (which is adj.); pred. mol. by the ed. advl. cl. *from an irritable temper or from improper conduct*—the prin. word in the 1st part of this cl. is *temper*, lim. by the adj. adt. *an*, and mod. by the adj. adt. *irritable*; the prin. word in the 2nd part is *conduct*, mod. by the adj. adt. *improper*.—Sub. dep. cl., *we*; pred., *meet*; obj., *which*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by the advl. adt. *with* and by the sp. advl. phr. *in the world*. the prin. part of which is *world*, lim. by the adj. adt. *the*.

26.—"Whoever yields to temptation, debases himself with a debasement from which he can never arise."—Cx. decl. sent., consisting of one prin. cl. and two dep. cl.—Prin. cl., *he* (comprised in the ed. rel. *whoever*) *debases himself*; 1st dep. cl., *who*, (comprised in ed. rel. *whoever*) *yields to temptation*; 2nd dep. cl., *with a debasement from which he can never arise*; c. mu. is *from which*.—Sub. prin. cl., *he*; rel. *debases*; obj., himself.—Sub. mod. by sp. adj. cl. *who yields to temptation*; pred. mod. by the ex. advl. cl. *with a debasement from which he can never arise*.—Sub. 1st dep. cl., *who*; pred. *yields*; no attr. or obj.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. phr. *to temptation*, prin. part of which is *temptation*, unmod.—Sub. 2nd dep. cl., *he*; pred., *can rise*; no attr., nor obj.—Sub. unmod; pred. mod.; by advl. adt. *never*.

27.—"The truth is, that the most elaborate and manifold apparatus of instruction can impart nothing of importance to the passive and inert mind."—Cx. decl. sent., consisting of a prin. cl. and a dep. cl.—Sub. prin. cl., *truth*; pred., *is*; attr., dep. cl., *The most elaborate and manifold*.—Conn., *that*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*; pred. unmod.—Sub. dep. cl., *apparatus*; pred., *can impart*; obj., *nothing*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*. and mod. by adj. adts. *elaborate*, *manifold*, and *of instruction*; *most*, advl. adt. of *elaborate* and *manifold*; pred. mod. by advl. phr. *to the passive and inert mind*; the prin. part of this phr. is *mind*, lim. by sp. adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adts. *passive* and *inert*; obj. mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of importance*, prin. part. of which is *importance*, unmod.

28. "Can a youth who refuses to yield obedience to his parents expect to become a good or a wise man?"—Cx. inter. sent.—Prin. cl., *Can a youth expect to become a good or a wise man?* Dep. cl., *who refuses to yield obedience to his parents*.—The conn. is *who*.—Sub. prin. cl., *you*; pred., *can expect*; obj., substantive phr. (infinitive in form), *to become a good or a wise man*.—The subj. is lim. by the adj. adt. *a*

and mod. by the dep. cl.; the pred. has no adts.—Prin. part of obj. phr. *to become*. *Man*, which refers to youth, is the obj. of *become*; it is limited by the adj. adts *a*, and mod. by adj. adts. *good, wise*, connected by *or*.—Sub. dep. cl., *who*; pred., *refuses*; obj. cl., *to yield obedience to his parents* (substantive in office and infinitive in form), prin. part of cl., *to yield*, the obj. of which is *obedience*, mod. by the sp. adj. adt. *to his parents*, principal part of which is *parents*, mod. by adj. adt. *his*. Sub. and pred. unmod;

29. "We live in the past by a knowledge of its history, and in the future, by hope and anticipation."—Cd. decl. sent., consisting of two indep. cl., *We live in the past by a knowledge of its history*, and (*We live*) *in the future by hope and anticipation*. The conn. is *and*.—Sub. of each cl. is *we*; pred., *live*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by sp. advl. phr. *in the past*, and the ex. adj. phr. *by a knowledge of its history*; prin. part of former phr. is *past*, lim. by adj. adt. *the*; prin. part of latter is *knowledge*, lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by the sp. adj. phr. of *its history*, prin. part of which is *history*, mod. by the adj. adt. *its*.—In 2d cl., pred. mod. by sp. advl. phr. *in the future*, and *by hope and anticipation*; prin. part of former is *future*, lim. by adj. adt. *the*; prin. part of latter, *hope and anticipation*, unmod.

30.—"Leaning my head upon my hand, I began to figure to myself the miseries of confinement."—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *I*; pred., *began*; obj., ex. inf. phr. *to figure to myself the miseries of confinement*.—Sub. mod. by ex. adj. phr. (participial in form) *leaning my head upon my hand*; the prin. part. of this phr. is *leaning* having for object *head*, mod. by the adj. adt. *my*; the participle is mod. by the adj. adt. *upon my hand*, the prin. part of which is *hand*; mod by adj. adt. *my*. The pred. is unmod.; prin. part of obj. is *to figure*, mod. by the sp. advl. phr. *to myself*. Obj. of *to figure* is *miseries*, lim. by *the*, and mod. by the sp. adj. phr. *of confinement*, prin. part of which is *confinement*, unmod.

31.—"The predominant passion of that man seems to have been the love of the useful."—Sp. decl. sent.—Sub., *passion*; pred., *seems*; attr., inf. phr. *to have been the love of the useful*.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adi. adt. *predominant*, and by sp. adj. phr. of *that man*; prin. part of phr. is *man*, mod. by adj. adt. *that*; pred., unmod.; prin. part of attr. phr., *to have been*, having for attr. *love* which refers to the sub. *passion*; attr. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of the useful*, prin. part of which is *useful* lim. by adj. adt. *the*.

32.—"One day, I was guilty of an action, which, to say the least,

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was in very bad taste."—Cx. decl. sent.—Prin. cl., *One day I was guilty of an action*; dep. cl., *which, to say the least, was in every bad taste*; conn., *which*.—Sub. prin. cl., *I*; pred., *was*; attr., *guilty*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by sp. advl. phr. (*on, understood*) *one day*, prin. part of which is *day*. lim. by adj. advt. *one*; attr. mod. by sp. advl. phr. *of an action*. prin. part of which is *action*, lim. by adj. advt. *an*, and mod. by the dep. cl.—Sub. dep. cl., *which*; pred., *was*; attr. sp. advl. phr., *in very bad taste*, prin. part of which is *taste*, mod. by sp. advl. advt. *bad*, and *bad* mod. by advl. advt. *very*.—Sub. and pred. have no adts.—*To say the least*, indep. phr., prin. part, *to say*; its obj. is *least*, lim. by adj. advt. *the*.

33.—“Let the child learn what is appropriate for his years.”—Cx. imper. sent.—Sub., *thou* (understood); pred., *let*; obj., inf. cl. *the child learn, &c.*; no adts.—Sub. dep. cl., *child* (that is, the *logical* subject, but it is the grammatical obj. of *let*; a verb in the infinitive mode does not admit of a grammatical subject); pred., *learn*; obj., *that* (comprehended in the double relative *what*).—Sub., *child*, lim. by adj. advt. *the*; pred. unmod.; obj. mod. by sp. advl. cl. *which* (comprehended in the double relative *what*) *is appropriate for their years*; sub. of said cl., *which*; pred., *is*; attr., *appropriate*, mod. by the sp. advl. phr. *for his years*, the prin. part of which is *years*, mod. by adj. advt. *his*.

34.—“Children should know that it is their duty to honor their parents, to ask advice of them, and to observe their wishes.”—Cx. decl. sent.—Sub. prin. cl., *children*; pred., *should know*; obj., dep. cl. *that it is their duty, &c.*; conn., *that*.—Sub. and pred. have no adts.—Sub. dep. cl., *it*; pred., *is*; attr., *duty*.—Sub. mod. by expl. phrases, *to honor their parents, to ask advice of them, and to observe their wishes*; prin. part of 1st phr. is *to honor*, having for its obj. *parents*, mod. by adj. advt. *their*; prin. part of 2nd phr. is *to ask* having for its obj. *advice*; *of them* is an advl. advt. of *ask*; prin. part. of 3rd phr. is *to observe*, having for its obj. *wishes*, mod. by adj. advt. *their*. The pred. of dep. cl. is unmod.; attr. mod. by adj. advt. *their*.

35.—“The virtuous man, it has been beautifully said, proceeds without constraint in the path of his duty.”—Cd. decl. sent., consisting of the cl., *The virtuous man proceeds without constraint in the path of his duty*, and the parent. cl., *it has been beautifully said*.—Sub. prin. cl., *man*; pred., *proceeds*; no obj., nor attr.—Sub. lim. by adj. advt. *the*, and mod. by adj. advt. *virtuous*; pred. mod. by ex. advl. phr. *without constraint in the path of his duty*, prin. part of which is *constraint*, mod. by the ex. advl. phr. *in the path of his duty*; the prin.

part of this latter is *path*, lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of his duty*, prin. part of which is *duty*, mod. by adj. adt. *his*.—Sub. of second or parent. cl., *it* ; pred., *has been said* ; no attr.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *beautifully*.

36. "That it is our duty to obey the laws of the country in which we live, does not admit of question." — Cx. decl. sent. — Sub. dep. cl., *That it is our duty to obey the laws of the country in which we live* ; pred., *does admit* ; no obj. ; conn., *that*.— Pred. mod. by advl. adt. *not*, and by the sp. advl. phr. *of question*, prin. part of which is *question*, unmod.— Sub. dep. cl., *it* ; pred., *is* ; attr., *duty*.— Sub. mod. by ex. expl. phr. *to obey the laws of the country in which we live* ; pred. unmod. ; attr. mod. by adj. adt., *our*.— Prin. part expl. phr., *to obey*, having for its obj., *laws*, lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by ex. adj. phr. *of the country in which we live*. Prin. part of this phr., *country*, lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. cl. *in which we live*.—Sub. last cl., *we* ; pred., *live*, mod. by sp. adj. phr. *in which* ; prin. part of this ph., *which*, unmod.

37. "To be continually subject to the breath of slander will tarnish the purest reputation." — Sp. decl. sent.— Sub., ex. substantive phr. (inf. in form) *to be continually subject to the breath of slander* ; pred., *will tarnish* ; obj., *reputation*.— Prin. part of phr., *to be*, mod. by *continually* and having *subject* as an indef. attr. *Subject* mod. by ex. adj. phr. *to the breath of slander* ; prin. part of this phr., *breath*, lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of slander*, prin. word of which is *slander*, unmod.— Pred. of sent. unmod. ; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adt. *purest*.

38.—"Education, when it works upon a noble mind, draws out to view many latent virtues and perfections, which, without its aid, would never be able to make their appearance." — Cd. decl. sent — First cl., *Education, when it works upon a noble mind, draws out to view many latent virtues and perfections* ; 2nd cl., *which, without its aid, would never be able to make their appearance*.—Conn., *which*.— The first cl. is ex. ; sub., *education* ; pred., *draws* ; obj., *virtues and perfections* —Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. cl. *when it works upon a noble mind*, advl. adt. *out*, and sp. advl. phr., *to view* ; obj. mod. by adj. adts. *many* and *latent*.—Sub. dep. cl., *it* ; pred., *works*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *when*, and the advl. phr., *upon a noble mind*. Conn., *when*.—Sub. 2nd. cl., *which* ; pred., *would be* ; attr., *able*.—Sub. unmod. ; pred. mod. by sp. advl. phr. *without its aid*, and advl. adt. *never* ; attr. mod. by sp. advl. phr., *to make their appearance* ; *to make* is prin. part of this phr., having for its obj. *appearance*, mod.

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41. "Let hi

by *their*.—*Aid* is prin. part of advl. phr. modifying pred.; it is mod. by adj. adt. *its*.

39.—“If we examine with minuteness the falling snow, we shall observe, if the air be very calm, that each flake consists of a number of exceeding delicate particles of ice, which are united together with wonderful regularity.”—Cx. decl. sent., consisting of one indep. cl. and four dep. clauses.—Prin. cl., *we shall observe*, and dep. cl. *that each flake, &c.*—Sub., *we*; pred., *shall observe*; obj., dep. cl. *that each flake, &c.* The connectives of the clauses are *if, if, that, and which*—Sub., *we*, mod. by adj. clauses, *If we examine with minuteness the falling snow and if the air be very calm.*—Sub. 1st dep. cl. *we*; pred., *examine*; obj., *snow*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by sp. advl. phr., *with minuteness*, prin. part of which is *minuteness*, unmod.; obj. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by adj. adt. *falling*.—Sub. 2nd dep. cl. *air*; pred., *be*; attr., *calm*. Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *the*; pred. unmod.; attr. mod. by advl. adt. *very*.—Sub. 3rd dep. cl., *flake*; pred., *consists*; no attr.—Sub. mod. by adj. adt. *each*; pred. mod. by cx. advl. adt. *of a number of exceedingly delicate particles of ice*; prin. part of this phr., *number*, lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by cx. adj. phr. *of exceedingly delicate particles of ice*; prin. part of this latter phr., *particles*, mod. by adj. adt. *small*, and *small* mod. by advl. adt. *exceedingly*; *particles* also mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of ice*, prin. part of which is *ice*, unmod.—Sub. 4th dep. cl., *which*; pred., *are united*; no attr.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *together*, and by sp. advl. phr. *with wonderful alacrity*, prin. part of which is *alacrity* mod. by adj. adt. *wonderful*.

40.—“Decision and obstinacy often resemble each other, though one is the child of wisdom, the other of error; a decided man thinks deeply, an obstinate one seldom thinks at all.”—Cd. decl. sent., consisting of three indep. clauses and two dep. clauses.—Sub. 1st indep. cl., *decision and obstinacy*; pred., *resemble*; obj., *other*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *often*; obj. mod. by adj. adt. *each*.—Conn., *though*.—Sub. 1st dep. cl., *one*; pred., *is*; attr., *child*.—Sub. and pred. unmod.; attr. lim. by adj. adt. *the*, and mod. by sp. adj. phr., *of wisdom*, prin. part of which is *wisdom*, unmod.—Sub. 2nd dep. cl., *man*; pred., *thinks*; no attr. nor obj.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *decided*; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *deeply*.—Sub. 3rd indep. cl., *one*; pred., *thinks*; no attr. nor obj.—Sub. lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by adj. adt. *obstinate*; pred. mod. by advl. adt. *seldom*, and by sp. advl. phr. *at all*, prin. part of which is *all*, unmod.

41. “Let him that hastens to be rich take heed lest he suddenly

become poor.—Cd. imper. sent. consisting of two indep. clauses; 1st, *Let him that hastens to be rich, take heed*; 2nd, *he suddenly become poor*.—Conn., *lest*.—1st cl., cx. imper.—Sub., *thou* (understood); pred. *let*; obj., *him that hastens to be rich, take heed*.—Sub. mod. by sp. adj. cl. *that hastens to be rich*.—Sub. of this cl., *that*; pred., *hastens*.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by adj. adt. *to be rich*, prin. part of which is *to be*, having for its attr., *rich*.—Sub. 2nd cl., *he*; pred., *become*; attr., *poor*.—Sub. and attr. unmod.; pred. mod. by adj. adt. *suddenly*.

42. "Is it because foreigners are in a condition to set our malice at defiance, that we are willing to contract engagements of friendship?"—Cx. inter. sent.—Sub. prin. cl., *it*; pred., *is*; attr., *foreigners are in, etc.*—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by the two dep. cl.—Sub. 1st dep. cl., *foreigners*; pred., *are*; no attr.—Sub. unmod.; pred. mod. by sp. adj. phr. *in a condition*, prin. part of which is *condition*, lim. by adj. adt. *a*, and mod. by ex. adj. phr. *to set our malice at defiance*; prin. part of this phr., *to set*, having for obj. *malice*, mod. by adj. adt. *our*, and by sp. adj. phr. *at defiance*, prin. word of which is *defiance*, unmod.—Sub. 2nd. dep. cl., *we*; pred., *are*; attr., *willing to contract engagements of friendship*.—Conn., *that*.—Sub. and pred. unmod.—Prin. part of attr., *to contract*, having for obj. *engagements* mod. by sp. adj. phr. *of friendship*; prin. part of this phr., *friendship*, unmod.

RULE I.—EXERCISES.

1. Life is short, but eternity is long.—2. Lions are considered the strongest of animals.—3. Bayard, the model of Knights, was mortally wounded at Romagnano, in 1524.—4. Mount Vesuvius is in Italy.—5. The sun is the source of heat and light for our earth.—6. I despise not the doer, but the deed.—7. Hardness is a property of some bodies.—8. The negroes who live on the coasts of Guinea are more civilized than those of the interior of Africa.—9. Mr B. was a deputy; now he is an ambassador.—10. This is too large a house for a single man.—11. I will take great care that he may not be admitted.—12. There were at least a thousand people at the concert.—13. The carriages which were formerly in use, were very clumsy.—14. He is entitled to the appellation of gentleman.—15. In the keeping of his commandments, there is great reward.—16. There is a species

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of animal called seal.—17. The light and worthless kernels will float.—18. Does Peru join the Atlantic, or the Pacific Ocean?—19. He was an abler mathematician than linguist.—20. Too great a reward was given for so slight a service.—21. Light travels at the rate of about one hundred and ninety thousand miles a second.—22. The old miser of a landlord is always asking money of us.—23. A red, white, and blue flag is the American emblem.—24. Cincinnatus laid aside the powers granted to him as Dictator, and returned to his farm.—25. The hardness of iron is not so great as that of the diamond.

26. The Russians and the Italians differ from each other in their habits and customs.—27. The word is a noun or a verb according to its use.—28. The study of languages is very useful and even necessary now-a-days.—29. The modesty of this youth is prepossessing (speaks in his favor).—30. The negro is a colored man with curly hair and thick lips.—31. Nightingales like to sing in retired places.—32. Nouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.—33. The great Antilles are Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico.—34. Mount Blanc is much visited by travelers and tourists.—35. The Mediterranean sea bathes the three ancient Continents; Europe, Asia, and Africa.—36. A great many people were present at the reception of the new Governor-General.—37. He pursued his scheme with wonderful constancy.—38. London, the capital of England, is the most populous city in the world.—39. The stars, with which God has studded the firmament, appear like gems.—40. The best sailors in France come from Brittany.—41. You will find a ewer in my dressing-room.—42. What a rogue of a servant you have! Why don't you dismiss him!—43. How timid a creature the squirrel is!—44. I am thinking of entering the army. I have a mind to turn soldier; who knows but I may become a general?—45. On hearing the news of his arrival, a thousand people rushed out to meet the hero.

DICTATION.

[The teacher will require of the pupils, before spelling, to correct according to the rule and notes given. The figures point out the corrections.]

The hyena is a species of a ¹ dog.—An orange is more wholesome than ² pine-apple.—Few have the happiness of living with such an one ³.—What is the difference between the old and ⁴ new method?—There will be a hundred ⁵ and fifty pilgrims.—What ⁶ deal of trouble he makes about such ⁷ trifle?—The contemplative mind delights in the silence ⁸.—The highest title in this state is that of the Governor ⁹.—The stars ¹⁰ are suns rolling at a wonderful distance from the earth.—Rome, formerly capital ¹¹ of the heathen world, is now the capital of Christendom.—The hay ¹² is grass cut and dried for fodder.—Means are always necessary to accomplishing ¹³ of ends.—Words ¹⁴ which are signs of complex ideas, are liable to be misunderstood.—I should rather have an orange than apple ¹⁵.—His father is honored with the title of an Earl ¹⁶.—And he persecuted this way unto the death ¹⁷.—I rejoice that there is an other and a better ¹⁸ world.—The books were read by the old and young ¹⁹.—Avoid rude sports; an eye is soon lost, or bone ²⁰ broken.—The matter deserves an impartial, a careful ²¹, and a thorough ²² investigation.—The sick and wounded ²³ were left at this place.—The whites of America are the descendants ²⁴ of the Europeans; but the blacks are the descendants ²⁵ of the Africans.—The original signification of *knave* was a boy ²⁶.—Of these twins, I never can tell the one ²⁷ from the other.—By adding *s* to *dove* we make it a plural ²⁸.—You may measure the time by a watch, clock, or dial ²⁹.

RULE II.—EXERCISES.

1. They that seek wisdom, will find it.—2. The moon shed its pale beams over the landscape.—3. Disappoint-

1. Of dog.—2. Than *a* pine-apple.—3. Such *a* one.—4. And *the* new. 5. *One* hundred (*a* hundred is not incorrect, but it is not now generally used).—6. What *a* deal.—7. Such *a* trifle.—8. In silence.—9. Of Governor.—10. Stars are.—11. *The* capital.—12. Hay *is*.—13. To *the* accomplishing.—14. *The* words (or *those* words).—15. Than *an* apple.—16. Of Earl.—17. Unto death.—18. And better.—19. And *the* young.—20. *A* bone.—21. An impartial, careful.—22. And thorough.—23. And *the* wounded.—24. Are descendants.—25. Are descendants.—26. Was boy.—27. Tell one.—28. Make it plural.—29. *A* clock, or *a* dial.

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ments and afflictions, however disagreeable, often improve us.—4. You are two or three years older than we.—5. My brother and I have a little garden.—6. Gentle reader, let you and me, in like manner, walk in the paths of virtue.—7. When the ship struck, we took to the longboat and the vessel began to fill immediately.—8. Simple and innocent pleasures alone are durable.—9. He can write better than I, but I can draw as well as he.—10. Who wishes to merit the praise of his teacher? Me.—11. Who dost thou think was there?—12. Let there be none but thee and me.—13. The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.—14. "Point out the man" said the judge, "you say committed the robbery."—15. Our teachers said that she and I were seldom disobedient.—16. Alexander, who by his genius had conquered nearly all the known world, wept because there were no other worlds to conquer.—17. He is taller than I, but I am as tall as she.—18. The boat was pushed off from the shore, and he and his dog were left alone in the forest.—19. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, is required of all men.—20. This is the boy we think deserved the reward.—21. He who expects to succeed in life, must be industrious.—22. Happy is he alone who depends not upon the pleasures of this world for his enjoyment.—23. We are as good arithmeticians as they, but they are better grammarians than we.—24. Few persons would do as much for him as he and we have done.—25. The man was disliked by his companions.—26. I cannot endure as much as thou.—27. Whom dost thou regard more blamable, he or his brother?—28. However well dishonesty may prosper for a time, yet justice will finally prevail.—29. They that honor me, I will honor; and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.—30. All, save I, were at rest and enjoyment.—31. Him and them we know, but who art thou?—32. Nobody said so but him.—33. Justice is represented as being blind.—34. Many words darken speech.—35. He who in that instance was deceived, is a man of sound judgement.—36. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, are the best preservatives of health.

DICTATION.

Whom do you think did the mischief? Him 1, certainly.—Death it 2 must come to the rich and to the poor.—Man that is born of a woman, he 3 is of few days, and full of trouble.—Which rule 4 if it had been observed, a neighboring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him.—We are alone; here's none but thee and I 5.—Them 6 that seek wisdom, will be wise.—I cannot tell whom 7 will be sent.—Who, instead of going about doing good, they 8 are perpetually intent upon doing mischief.—Him 9 who was once so cheerful is now quite depressed.—Them, and them 10 only who are virtuous, can deserve respect.—I love them that love me, and them 11, that seek me early shall find me.—I mourned as them 12 that have no hope.—There was no one in the room except she 13.—It is not fit for such as us 14 to sit with the rulers of the land.—Man, though 15 he has great variety of thoughts, and such from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.—That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, are 16 very reasonable to believe.

RULE III.—EXERCISES.

1. O happy we, if this be so! 2. "And those too, Brutus!" cried Cæsar.—3. He having ended his discourse, the assembly dispersed.—4. She being the only daughter, no expense had been spared in her education.—5. He, whom all respected, having committed the act, great surprise was felt.—6. Oh! thou, who by thy friendship hast contributed to my happiness, art thou to be lost to me?—7. And they, are not all of them to be rewarded for their long-suffering.—8. Believing the man to be a doctor, or him who had cured the others, we applied to him for assistance.—9. We will go at once,—he and I.—10. Having the key, the door could not be opened.—11. O wretched they! what can be done for them?—12. Oh!

1. He.—2. Death must.—3. Woman, is of.—4. If this rule had been.—5. And me.—6. They that.—7. Who.—8. Doing good, are.—9. He who.—10. They, and they only.—11. They that.—12. As they.—13.—Except her.—14. As we.—15. Though man has great variety.—16. Duration, is very.

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happy we, surrounded by so many blessings!—13. The child is lost; and I, whither shall I go?—14. He having overthrown the enemies of his country, peace was restored.—14. And do you thus speak to me, me who have so often befriended you?—15. I dread this man, because he is the one who has so often injured me.—16. To John and Joseph, who had misspent their time at school, their father left nothing.—17. Let the pupils be divided into several classes; especially those who read, those who study grammar, and those who study arithmetic.

DICTATION.

Him ¹ losing the way, we were obliged to remain in the woods till morning.—Their ² refusing to comply, I withdrew.—Oh happy us! ³ surrounded thus with blessings!—There was no one to surround him with good influences, her ⁴ being dead.—Thee ⁵ alone remaining of all that then met, the uncertainty of life is shown.—Them ⁶ alone excepted, the Jews were the most learned of the ancients.—The whole family believed in spiritual rappings, us ⁷ excepted.—The bleating sheep with my complaints agree; them ⁸ parched with heat, and me ⁹ inflamed by thee.—Him ¹⁰ who had led them to battle being killed, they immediately retreated.—Our ¹¹ yielding to the difficulties, nothing was accomplished.—The man has just arrived, him ¹² whom we expected yesterday.—I would say so, were it him ¹³ or any other person whomsoever ¹⁴.

RULE IV.—EXERCISES.

1. Moses's rod was turned into a serpent.—2. Gate's and Burgoyne's troops fought at Saratoga.—3. Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord.—4. The thief restored neither Jackson's nor Andrews's goods.—5. William H. Prescott's "Conquest of Peru" is a very interesting work.—6. The volume was printed at Lowell's, the publisher and bookseller.—7. The mistake was the gen-

1. He losing.—2. They refusing.—3. Happy we.—4. She being.—5. Thou alone.—6. They alone.—7. We excepted.—8. They parched.—9. And I.—10. He who.—11. We yielding.—12. He whom.—13. He or.—14. Person whatsoever.

eral's not the soldiers'.—8. The edict of the King of England was revoked.—9. The masts of the admiral's vessel were shot away.—10. Adopted by the Goths in pronouncing the Greek.—11. We all have talents committed to our charge.—12. We met at the house of my brother's partner.—13. Were Cain and Abel's occupations the same?—14. Sunday is also called the Lord's day.—15. It was necessary to have both the surgeon's and the physician's advice.—16. The bill had the signature of the cashier, but not that of the president.—17. A mother's tenderness and a father's care are nature's gifts for man's advantage.—18. Mau's chief good is an upright mind.—19. The fire destroyed Lee's, Taylor's, and Lepage's store.—20. Napoleon and Wellington's armies deserved such commanders.—21. No means remained to prevent his escaping.—22. Whose conduct was most praiseworthy? Charles'.—23. The movements of the army gained the king's, as well as the people's, approbation.—24. The Representatives assembled on the second of February.—25. The government of the world is not left to chance.—26. By our offending others, we expose ourselves.—27. The pious cheerfully submit to their lots.—12. He was heir to the son of Louis the Fifteenth.—28. Six months wages will then be due.—29. The horse got away in consequence of my neglecting to fasten the gate.—30. The situation enabled him to earn something, without his losing too much time from his studies.

DICTATION.

That book is one of my brother 1.—Our neighbor 2 stable has just been pulled down.—Men and women's 3 shoes are made here.—The bonds were bought at Kelly, the broker and banker's 4, on Wall Street.—I rewarded the boy for his studying 5 so diligently.—Fools think it not worth their while 6 to be wise.—The throne we honor, is the choice of the people 7.—His misfortunes awaken nobody's pity, though no one's 8 ability ever went farther for others 9 good.—He is Clay the great orator's youngest son 10.—These works are Cicero's 11, the most eloquent of men's 12.—Neil's and Cooper's farm's 13 are the next two on the road.—Neither the lawyer 14, nor

1. Brother's.—2. Neighbor's.—3. Shoes for men and women are.—4. Kelly's banker.—5. For studying.—6. While.—7. The people's choice.—8. No one's.—9. Others'.—10. He is the youngest son of Clay, the great orator.—11. Are of Cicero.—12. Men.—13. Neil's farm and Cooper's are.—14. Lawyer's.

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the doctor's aid was ever needed in this happy valley.—He was avare to the nation involving itself ¹ in war.—The time for us be-
ginning to plough ², is at hand.—Such will ever be the consequences
of youth associating ³ with vicious companions.—What is the rea-
son of you not having gone ⁴ to school?

RULE V.—EXERCISES.

1. The highest prize was presented to John as a reward
for his proficiency in French.—2. Pupils expelled from
other colleges, are not admitted here.—3. Whom shall we
send on this errand? —4. The ambitious are always seek-
ing to aggrandize themselves.—5. We endeavored to re-
concile the parties.—6. The boy's parents resolved not to
permit such conduct.—7. If it had been she, she would
have told us.—8. Let that remain a secret between you
and me.—9. It is our duty to feel for those in want and to
assist them.—10. Of him to whom much is given, much will
be required.—11. False accusation cannot diminish real
merit.—12. I fear thou wilt suffer much if thou pursuest thy
present course.—13. This society does not allow personal
reflections.—14. Napoleon was an emperor, who, if his am-
bition had not governed him, would have adorned the age
in which he lived.—15. He undertook his task, as every
one should, with a determination to succeed.—16. Him
that is idle and mischievous reprove sharply.— 17. Esteem-
ing themselves wise they became fools.—18. The control of
the entire school was offered to him.—19. Whom did you
accompany in your journey across the prairies?—20. The
Indians have been deprived of their former hunting grounds
and driven from them.—21. Thou, whom I am proud
to include among my friends, I will always respect.—22.
The gentleman, whom I was with, is a book-keeper
in Hamel's, the jeweler and watchmaker.—23. From whom
did you desire to purchase the books? him or me?—24. I
regret that it is not in my power to accept your kind and
generous offer.—25. The privilege to debate the question
the second time, was not allowed to him.—26. The benefit
of their recantation was refused them.—27. It is not me,

1. Involving in war.—2 The time for us to begin to plough.—3.
When young persons associate with.—9. Reason that you have not
gone

that he is angry with.—28. They were refused entrance into, and forcibly driven from the house.

DICTIONARY.

The traveller being weary sat himself down ¹ by the road-side to rest.—Who ², were I righteous, yet would I not answer.—They ³ who become great through their own merits, the world will commend.—Every one an master a grief but he ⁴ that hath it.—Him ⁵, having nothing to disturb his thoughts, read a poem of Tennyson, who ⁶ all regard as a poet of the first order.—The merchant, after a life of industry, cannot retire himself ⁷ at once to a life devoid of employment.—Let thou and I ⁸ the battle try.—It will be very difficult to agree his conduct ⁹ with the principles he professes.—I shall premise with ¹⁰ two or three general observations.—He ingratiates ¹¹ with some by traducing others.—Flattery can hurt none, but those who it is agreeable to ¹².—He laid the blame upon some body, I know not who ¹³, in the company.—It is not I thou ¹⁴ art engaged with.—He is quite unacquainted with ¹⁵, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject.—I would act the same part, if I were him ¹⁶.

RULE VI.—EXERCISES.

1. The book is from my brother Henry, he who keeps the bookstore.—2. The purchased articles were left at Neil's, the jeweler.—3. The gardener, he who brought those roses, has a beautiful collection of flowers.—4. Richard the Lion-hearted found the government of England in the hands of John, his brother.—5. The dress-maker, she whom you recommended, has disappointed me.—6. The chief is here, he who was at the fort yesterday.—7. Philip, the gardener, he that gave me the tulips, has promised me a piony.—8. Milton the poet lived during

1. Sat down.—2. Whom.—3. Them who.—4. But him.—5. He, having.—6. Whom nil.—7. Retire at once.—8. Let thee and me.—9. Difficult to reconcile his conduct with.—10. Promise two.—11. He ingratulates himself with.—12. Those to whom it is agreeable.—13. Somebody, in the company; I know not upon whom.—14. I with whom thou.—15. With that subject, and consequently.—16. Were he.—

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Cromwell's the Protector's administration.—/. Be kind to your mother, she who loves you so dearly.

DICTATION.

My friend, him who ¹ you heard lecture, has left the city.—The man, him who ² the officer punished, threatened revenge.—Let us crown her again, she who ³ has so often been our queen of May.—Help the poor, disabled soldiers, they who ⁴ so much need assistance.—I went to see my cousin Charles, he who ⁵ has been sick so long.—I am going to see my friends in the country, they ⁶ that we met at the ferry.—His amt, her who ⁷ was here, died suddenly.—Respect your teachers, they who ⁸ do so much for you.

RULE VII.—EXERCISES.

1. They did not know that it was he.—2. They believed it to be me.—3. It was I that did it, sir, said the lad.—4. It matters little who your associates may be, their influence has its effect upon you.—5. It appears difficult to determine who it was, that first discovered the power of steam.—6. If I were him or she, I would improve the opportunities presented to me.—7. It was he that issued the order, although the people for a long time disbelieved it to be him.—8. We all thought it to be her.—9. Who did he think you were?—10. Thou art he whom they described.—11. We can no longer doubt its being John's who made the discovery.—12. It is not I, that he is angry with.

DICTATION.

No one doubted it to be he ¹ that deserved the prize.—The court had no doubt of its being them ² who were guilty.—I would act the same part, if I were him ³.—They believed it to be I ⁴.—The visitor was not the man whom ⁵ he seemed to be.—I would have done it, if I had been him ⁶.—Whom ⁷ do you think it was?—Who ⁸ do you imagine it to be?—Impossible! it cannot be me ⁹.—The company could not believe it was him ¹⁰, who had so lately been in such great danger.

1. He whom.—2. He whom.—3. Her who.—4. Them who.—5. Him who.—6. Them.—7. She who.—8. Them who.

1. Him.—2. They.—3. He.—4. Me.—5. Who.—6. He.—7. Who.—8. Whom.—9. Be I.—10. Was he.

RULE VIII.—EXERCISES.

1. The most noble act of Washington's life was the surrender of his commission.—2. How deep is the water? About six fathoms.—3. Trisyllables are often accented on the first syllable.—4. The Scriptures are more valuable than any other writing.—5. His writings are remarkably chaste and clear.—6. The last four leaves were torn from the volume.—7. More advantages are nowhere offered.—8. Of all the figures of speech, irony should be the most carefully employed.—9. Nothing grieved him so much as the ingratitude of the son whom he had loved so dearly.—10. He speaks very fluently, and reasons justly.—11. The two oldest sons have removed to the westward.—12. Their vice shall meet a fatal and irrevocable doom.—13. How much better are ye than the fowls!—14. Of all of habits, idleness is the most incorrigible.—15. Promising young men are often led astray by temptation.—16. The floor was formed of six-inch board.—17. This was the plainest and most convincing argument.—18. I have just bought a handsome sorrel horse, and a small Mexican mule.—19. They lived conformably to the rules of prudence.—20. The tongue is like a race horse, which runs the faster the less weight it carries.—21. Profane swearing is, of all vices, the most inexcusable.—22. He spoke with such propriety that I understood him the best of all who spoke on the subject.—23. The lot is twenty-five feet wide.—24. Which are the two more remarkable isthmuses in the world?—25. Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age.—26. The best and the wisest men often meet with discouragements.—27. He showed us an easier and more agreeable way.—28. The field yielded about twenty-five bushels to the acre.—29. Which is the most northern division of the Eastern Continent? Asia or Europe?—30. It has often been said that great bodies move slowly.—31. The preacher spoke earnestly, and his words deeply impressed the sinful young man.—32. That opinion is too general to be easily corrected.—33. Tell him the first two classes have read, and all the pupils know their lessons.

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DICTATION.

He chose the latter¹ of these three.—Virtue confers the supreme² dignity upon man.—The deepest streams run the most silent³.—This was more Lee's case than any⁴ man's that ever wrote.—His language was so plain, that I understood him the best of all others⁵ that spoke on the subject.—Our bodies should be kept more perpendicular⁶ than is customary with us.—England had not seen such⁷ an other king.—This is an honorable and ancient⁸ fraternity.—He has a new elegant⁹ house.—A farmer's life is most generally considered as more independent than any¹⁰.—Some of the most moderate and wisest¹¹ of the senators.—Thou knowest what a good¹² horse mine is.—He acted much wiser¹³ than the others.—He is a young industrious¹⁴ man.—This is not such a large¹⁵ cargo as the last.

 RULE IX.—EXERCISES.

1. That molasses was brought from the West Indies, —2. Each of the ten young men was considered qualified.—3. Two negatives, in English, destroy each other —4. Hope is as strong an incentive to worthy action, as fear: that is the anticipation of good, this of evil.—5. Is either of these men known? No: neither of them has any connexion here.—6. Here are seven: but none of them will answer.—7. He bade farewell to his friends and foes; with these he left his peace, and with those, his love.—8. Either of the two subjects would have been very interesting.—9. Teachers like to see their pupils polite to one another.—10. Those different species of reptiles are not found in the same latitude.—11. On each side, the soldiers displayed the greatest courage.—12. He has left his house these last three months.—13. Each pebble and each blade of grass testify to the greatness of their Creator.—14. David and Jonathan loved each other tenderly.—15. I bought those books at a very low price.—16. Either stairs lead to the same room.—17. Things of this sort are

1. Last.—2. Greatest or highest.—3. Silently.—4. Any other.—5. All that.—6. Perpendicularly.—7. An other such.—8. Ancient and honorable.—9. An elegant new.—10. Any other.—11. The wisest and most moderate.—12. How good a horse.—13. Much more wisely.—14. An industrious young.—15. So large a cargo.

easily understood.—18. The poor want some advantages which the rich enjoy ; but we should not therefore account those happy, and these miserable.

DICTATION.

That the heathens tolerated each other ¹, is allowed.—I have several copies : thou art welcome to them ² two.—Let each of them be heard in their ³ turn.—Did either ⁴ of the company stop to assist you ?—Neither ⁵ of the soldiers of the regiment has cause to complain.—I have been waiting this ⁶ two hours.—Neither ⁷ of those three seems to know that their opinions are ⁸ unjust.—Them ⁹ sentiments should never be encouraged among youth.—Neither ¹⁰ side of a square is as long as a diagonal joining its opposite angles.—Ask either ¹¹ of the twenty that survived, their feelings at that trying hour.—Those ¹² bad news spread like wild fire.—Words are derived from each other ¹³ in various ways.—On the Lord's day, every one of us Christians keep ¹⁴ the sabbath.—Neither ¹⁵ of my three sisters can play on the piano.—These ¹⁶ class of minerals is found only in the mountainous regions in the western part of South America.—Few friendships would exist if each one ¹⁷ knew what is said of him in his absence.—Those two authors cannot bear one another ¹⁸ ; they abuse one another ¹⁸, and they will both make themselves hated by each body. ¹⁹

RULE X.—EXERCISES.

1. I gave him oats, but he would not eat them.—2. The Senate passed the bill before it adjourned.—3. The cattle which graze upon a thousand hills, are mine.—4. There is no doubt but that they will succeed.—5. Every officer and every private endeavored to do his duty.—6. Thou art my brother's friend, else would I reprove thee.—7. Newton is the greatest philosopher that England ever produced.—8. You and your friends cannot always have your wishes satisfied.—9. He who is vile cannot associate with the virtuous.—10. These people are all

1. One another.—2. Those.—3. His turn.—4. Any.—5. None.—6. These.—7. None.—8. His opinion is.—9. Those.—10. Either.—11. Any.—12. That.—13. One from another.—14. Keeps.—15. None.—16. This.—17. Every one.—18. Each other.—19. Every body.

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to the place to which we were directed.—15. The curiosities which he has brought home, and which we shall have the pleasure of seeing, are said to be very rare.—16. He was the drollest fellow which I ever saw.—17. He alluded to Phalaris,—which is a name for all that is cruel.—18. The court, which has great influence upon the public manners, ought to be very exemplary.—19. The horse, which is a noble animal, ranks next to man.—20. Columbus, as well as his brother, felt confident that he would succeed in his enterprise.—21. Neither wealth nor talent, which is so much envied, can alone bring happiness.—22. Thou, who hast thus condemned the act, art the man that committed it.—23. Be accurate in all you say or do; for accuracy is important in all the concerns of life.—24. There is in simplicity a certain majesty which is far above the quaintness of wit.

DICTATION.

The news came last evening, but no paper has yet published them¹.—The king² issued an edict against the Catholics, who was a Protestant.—Rye and barley, when they³ are scorched, may supply the place of coffee.—Your levity and heedlessness, if it⁴ continue, will prevent all substantial improvement.—The convention then resolved themselves⁵ into a committee of the whole.—In youth, the multitude eagerly pursue pleasure, as if it were its⁶ chief good.—Every law supposes the transgressor to be wicked; which⁷ indeed he is, if the law is just.—A person may make themselves⁸ happy without riches.—This incident, though⁹ it appears improbable, yet I cannot doubt the author's veracity.—Your weakness is excusable, but thy¹⁰ wickedness is not.—Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life, for they¹¹ may be thy own lot.—Those which¹² desire to be safe, should be careful to do that which is right.—He instructed and fed the crowds¹³ who surrounded him.—What was that creature whom¹⁴ Job called Levinthan?—Judas (who¹⁵ is now another name for treachery) betrayed his master with a kiss.—The babe who¹⁶ was in the cradle, appeared to be healthy.—He is a man

1. Published it.—2. The king, who was a Protestant, issued....
 —3. When rye and barley are scorched, they.—4. If they continue.
 —5. Resolved itself.—6. Their chief.—7. And indeed he is so, if....—8.
 Make himself.—9. Though this incident appears.—10. But your.—11.
 For it.—12. Those who.—13. Crowds that.—14. Creature which.—15.
 Which is now.—16. That was.

that knows what belongs to good manners, and who ¹ will not do a dishonorable act.—My companion remained a week in the state ² I left him.—Remember the condition whence ³ thou art rescued.—Every difference of opinion is not ⁴ that of principle.—The board of health publish its ⁵ proceedings.—The crowd was so great that the judges with difficulty made their way through them ⁶.—It is impossible for such men as those ⁷ ever to determine this question, who are likely to get the appointment.—He had no intimation but what ⁸ the men were honest.—He drew up a petition, where ⁹ he too freely represented his own merits.—There are ¹⁰ millions of people in the empire of China, whose support is derived almost entirely from rice.

RULE XI.—EXERCISES.

1. The smile that encourages severity of judgment, hides malice and insincerity.—2. To copy and claim the writings of others, is plagiarism.—3. Was it thou that built that house?—4. The nobility were assured that he would not interpose.—5. A detachment of two hundred men was immediately sent.—6. Diligent industry and not mean savings produces honorable competence.—7. His constitution, as well as his fortune, requires care.—8. Every house, and even every cottage was plundered.—9. In this affair, perseverance and dexterity were requisite.—10. To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God, are duties of universal obligation.—11. The sense or drift of a proposition, often depends upon a single letter.—12. Neither he nor I intend to be present.—13. Either he has been imprudent, or his associates have been vindictive.—14. We dreamed a dream in one night, he and I.—15. To practise tale-bearing, or even to countenance it, is great injustice.—16. They would neither go in themselves, nor suffer others to enter.—17. He would have gone with us, if we had invited him.—18. He had entered into the conspiracy.—19. With such books, it will always be difficult to teach children to read.—20. The premiums were given to Philip and

1. That will.—2. State in which.—3. Condition from which.—4. Is not a difference of.—5. Publish their.—6. Through it.—7. Those who are likely...., ever to determine.—8. But that.—9. Petition in which.—10. There are, in the empire of China, millions of people, whose support,

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me.—21. Virtue is generally praised, and it would be generally practised also, if men were wise.—22. Sobriety and humility lead to honor.—23. Wisdom, and not wealth, procures esteem.—24. Dear sir, I have just received the kind note you favored me with this morning; and I cannot forbear to express my gratitude to you. On further information, I find I have not lost so much as I at first supposed; and I believe I shall still be able to meet all my engagements. I should, however, be happy to see you. Accept, dear sir, my most cordial thanks. N D.

DICTATION.

Every plant, every insect, every ¹ animal have ² an important part in the economy of nature.—Honor and shame from no condition rises ³.—The religion, as well as the customs and manners, of these nations, are ⁴ entirely different from all others.—He may pursue what studies he please ⁵.—There were ⁶ a great number of spectators.—A round of vain and foolish pursuits, delight ⁷ some folks.—To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are ⁸ required of all men.—Thinkest ⁹ thou not it will rain to-day?—The committee has ¹⁰ attended to their appointment.—The meeting have ¹¹ established several salutary regulations.—Not fear, but labor have ¹² overcome him.—All songsters, save the hooting owl, was ¹³ mute.—Each day and each hour, bring their ¹⁴ portion of duty.—Every thought, every word, and every action, will be brought into judgement, whether they ¹⁵ be good or evil.—The man, with his whole family, are ¹⁶ dead.—Redundant grass or heath afford ¹⁷ abundance to their cattle.—Either the boys or I were ¹⁸ in fault.—I and my father ¹⁹ were riding out.—Neither ²⁰ he, nor am I, capable of it.—The day is approaching, and hastens ²¹ upon us, in which we must give an account of our stewardship.—Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated ²² thee to forgive him.—The report is predicated ²³ on truth.—Whether one person or more was ²⁴ concerned in the business, does not yet appear.—A small house in addition to ²⁵ a trifling annuity, are still granted him.—He, thou, or I, is ²⁶ the one who are ²⁷ to be rewarded.—Nothing, but frivolous amusements, please ²⁸ the indolent.

1. And every animal.—2. Has.—3. Rise.—4. Is entirely.—5. Pleases.—6. There was.—7. Delights.—8. Is required.—9. Does not or don't thou think?—10. Have.—11. Has.—12. Has.—13. Were.—14. Brings its.—15. It be.—16. Is dead.—17. Afford.—18. Was.—19. My father and I.—20. Neither is he, nor am I.—21. Is hastening.—22. Entreated.—23. Is founded.—24. Were.—25. House and a trifling.—26. Am the one.—27. Who is.—28. Pleases.

RULE XII.—EXERCISES.

1. The train was seen slowly to start from the depot.—2. Allow others to discover your merit.—3. I have never truckled to demagogues, and I never intend to do so.—4. I left a chilling sensation creep over me.—5. Officers were ordered to report immediately to the commander.—6. Each hoped to have received the reward to which he considered himself to be entitled.—7. Milton seems to have had his first efforts as a writer poorly appreciated.—8. Pence is not established throughout the world, and is not likely to be so yet.—9. Cæsar appears to have been possessed of an ambitious character.—10. He never intended to let such an opportunity pass unimproved.—11. Fabius durst not come to a general engagement.—12. Some are able to commit easily to memory long lessons, but they are apt to forget them soon.

DICTATION.

The boy seems to be ¹ sick lately, judging from his present weakness.—He was never heard speak ² upon that subject.—It was they who tried to repeatedly ³ annoy us by their interruptions.—Napoleon expected to have gained ⁴ much by his invasion of Russia.—Lend me your pencil for to sharpen ⁵ my knife.—I have seen some young persons to conduct ⁶ themselves very indiscreetly.—I have heard him to mention ⁷ the subject.—Forbid them enter ⁸ the garden.—They did no more than it was their duty to have done ⁹.—He had not then consented to go, nor did he intend to ¹⁰.—If thou art ¹¹ bidden do ¹² an act, why do you let it to remain ¹³ undone?—I wished to have gone ¹⁴ with my friends into the country, but I was forbidden to ¹⁵.—We should make our influence be ¹⁶ felt by those who ¹⁷ we expect to govern.—The prisoner felt himself be ¹⁸ deserving of the punishment inflicted upon him.

1. To have been.—2. To speak.—3. Repeatedly to annoy.—4. To gain.—5. Pencil to sharpen.—6. Persons conduct.—7. Him mention.—8. To enter.—9. Duty to do.—10. To go.—11. Thou art.—12. To do.—13. Let it remain.—14. To go.—15. To do so.—16. To be felt.—17. Those whom.—18. To be deserving

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RULE XIII.—EXERCISES.

1. His style was formely admired.—2. He will maintain his cause, though he lose his estate.—3. I expected to have seen them before the news had reached them, but urgent duties prevented me.—4. If thou felt as I do, we should soon decide.—5. If he knows the way, he does not need a guide.—6. He has been out of employment this fortnight.—7. I might lead a better life, if you would stay with me.—8. At the end of this quarter, I shall have been at school two years.—9. We expected that he would arrive last night.—10. The doctor affirmed, that fever always produces thirst.—11. They have continued with me now three days.—12. Columbus had fondly hoped, at one time, to render the natives civilized, industrious, and tributary subjects of the crown.—13. When the mail arrive, the letters will be delivered.—14. There fell from his eyes as it were scales.—15. Though this event is strange, it certainly did happen.—16. You are talking improperly, and have been for the last half-hour.

DICTATION.

Watch the door of thy lips, lest thou utterest ¹ folly.—O that there was ² yet a day to redress thy wrongs!—If seasons of idleness be ³ dangerous, what must a continued habit of it prove?—He announced to the world that air was ⁴ elastic.—I have seen ⁵ that gentleman at Montreal last summer.—They continue ⁶ with me three days.—They arrived ⁷ before we reached the city.—Before he is ⁸ there, I shall arrive.—We hoped to have seen ⁹ you. Ye will not come unto me that ye might ¹⁰ have life.—If I was ¹¹ to write, he would not regard it.—The last work I intended to have written ¹².—Take heed that thou speakest ¹³ not to Jacob.—I knew thou wert ¹⁴ not slow to hear.—Because he should have known ¹⁵ the reason of his condemnation, he made the inquiry.—When I was in France, I have often observed ¹⁶, that a great man has grown ¹⁷ insensibly heated by the court which was paid him on all sides, that he has been ¹⁸ quite distracted.—I shall wait in Quebec until

1. Utter.—2. There were.—3. Are dangerous.—4. Is elastic.—5. I saw.—6. Have continued.—7. Had arrived.—8. He has been.—9. To see.—10. Ye may.—11. I were.—12. To write.—13. Speak.—14. wast.—15. Should know.—16. I often observed.—17. Grows.—18. He is quite.

my friend come 1.—Had I commanded you to have done 2 this, you would have thought hard of it.—We expected that he would have arrived 3 last night.—There are several smalts, which I at first intended to have enumerated 4.

RULE XIV.—EXERCISES.

1. The teacher forbade them to play during the time set apart for studying their lessons.—2. They did not give notice of the pupil's leaving.—3. In loving our enemies, we shed no man's blood.—4. It is dangerous to play with edge tools.—5. Cain's killing of his brother, originated in envy.—6. Cæsar carried off the treasures, which his opponent had neglected to take with him.—7. The sun's darting his beams through my window, awoke me.—8. Like the lustre of diamonds set in gold.—9. A nail well driven will support a great weight.—10. Here are rules, by observing which, you may avoid error.—11. Their consent was necessary for the raising of any supplies.—12. We intend to return in a few days.—13. There is no harm in my friend's knowing about these things.—14. Sailing up the river, you may see the whole town.—15. The reading of poetry properly requires a knowledge of the author's meaning.

DICTATION.

When we speak of ambition's 5 being restless, or a disease's 6 being deceitful.—She regrets not 7 having read it.—This was converting 8 the deposit to his own use.—I endeavored to prevent letting 9 him escape.—By establishing good laws, our peace is secured 10.—The law is annulled, in the very act of its being made 11.—England perceives the folly of the denying of 12 such concessions.—By teaching the young, they are prepared 13 for usefulness.—The maturity of the sago tree is known by the leaves 14 being covered with a delicate

1. Comes.—2. To do this.—3. He would arrive.—4. To enumerate.—5. Ambition as being.—6. Disease as being.—7. Regrets that she has not.—8. A converting of.—9. Prevent his escape.—10. We cure our peace.—11. Very act of making it.—12. Of denying such.—13. We prepare them for.—14. Leaves being.

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white powder.—For not believing of¹ which, I condemn them.—
 The mixing² them makes a miserable jumble of truth and fiction.—
 There is no expecting³ the admiration of beholders.—So very
 simple a thing as a man's wounding⁴ himself.—A noun may, in
 general, be distinguished by⁵ its taking an article before it, or by⁶
 its making sense of itself.—Living expensively and luxuriously⁷
 destroys health.—By living frugally and temperately, health is pre-
 served⁸.—On account of its becoming⁹ gradually weaker, until it
 finally dies away into silence.—Our not being able¹⁰ to act an uni-
 form¹¹ right part without some thought and care.—The being¹²
 abandoned by our friends is very deplorable.—A severe critic might
 point out some expressions that would bear being retrenched¹³.—
 This is, in a great measure, delivering¹⁴ their own compositions.—A
 great part of our pleasure arises from the plan¹⁵ or story well con-
 ducted.—Proceeding¹⁶ from one particular to another, the subject
 grew under his hand.—The discovering passions instantly¹⁷ at their
 birth, is essential to our well-being.

 RULE XV.—EXERCISES.

1. The words must generally be separated from the con-
 text.—2. Give him an early and decisive answer.—3. I
 shall go there again in a few days.—4. During his fits of
 melancholy, he felt that every body was very often his en-
 emy.—5. Thence arose the misunderstanding.—6. I knew
 that they had heard of his misfortunes.—7. Whether he
 is in fault or not, I cannot tell.—8. No body ever invent-
 ed or discovered anything in any way to be compared
 with this.—9. When we left Ottawa, we intended to re-
 turn thither in a few days.—10. Pleonasm is the inser-
 tion of some word or words more than are absolutely nec-
 essary either to complete the construction, or to express
 the sense.—11. A barbarism is a foreign or strange word,
 an expression contrary to the pure idiom of the language.

1 Believing which.—2. Of them.—3. Of the.—4. Of himself.—5.
 By the article which comes before it.—6. By the sense which it makes
 of itself.—7. Expensive and luxurious living destroy health.—8.
 Frugal and temperate living preserve health.—9. Of it becoming.—
 10. Our inability.—11. A uniformly right.—12. To be abandoned.—13.
 To be retrenched or retrenchment.—14. A delivering of.—15. From
 finding the plan.—16. As he proceeded from.—17. The instant dig-
 gery of passions.

—12. "Ye know that a good while ago God made choice among us, etc."—13. There is nothing more admirable or more useful.—14. Lastly, remember that in science, as in morals, author-ity cannot make right, what in itself is wrong.

DICTATION.

It is impossible continually to be ¹ at work.—Such expressions sound harshly ².—From hence ³ it appears that the statement is incorrect.—You see how ⁴ that not many are required.—Know now, whether this be ⁵ thy son's coat or no ⁶.—I did not like neither ⁷ his temper nor ⁸ his principles.—All ⁹ that is favored by good use, is not ¹⁰ proper to be retained.—By hasty composition, we shall acquire ¹¹ certainly a very bad style.—A clear conception, in the mind of the learner, of regularly ¹² and well-formed letters.—To catch a prospect of that lovely land where ¹³ his steps are tending.—They returned to the city from whence ¹⁴ they came out.—It is strange how ¹⁵ a writer, so accurate as he, should have stumbled on so improper an application of this participle.—A solecism is ¹⁶ when the rules of Syntax are transgressed.—Fusion is while ¹⁷ some solid substance is converted into a fluid by heat.—Prudery cannot be an indication neither ¹⁸ of sense nor ¹⁹ of taste.—He is like ²⁰ to have no share in it, or to be ever the better for it.—They regulate our taste even where we are scarce ²¹ sensible of them.—If he does but speak ²² to display his abilities, he is unworthy of attention.—Adverbs seem originally to have been ²³ contrived to express compendiously in one word, what must otherwise have required two or more.—But he can discover no better foundation for any of them, than the practice merely ²⁴ of Homer and Virgil.—A Proper Diphthong is where ²⁵ both the Vowels are sounded together ; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *house*.—A Metonymy is where ²⁶ the cause is put for the effect, or the effect for the cause ; the container for the thing contained ; or the sign for the thing signified.

1. To be continually.—2. Harsh.—3. Hence it appears.—4. See that.—5. This is.—6. Or not.—7. Either.—8. Or.—9. Not all.—10. Is proper.—11. Shall certainly.—12. Regular.—13. Whither.—14. City whence.—15. Strange, that a.—16. Is an impropriety in respect to syntax, or an absurdity in speech.—17. Is the converting of some.—18. Either.—19. Or.—20. Is not likely to have any share.—21. Scarcely.—22. If he speaks but to.—23. Been originally.—24. The mere practice.—25. Is a diphthong in which both.—26. Metonymy is a change of names ; as when the cause is mentioned or the effect,

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RULE XVI.—EXERCISES.

1. There was no water, and he died of thirst.—2. They will bless God that he has peopled half of the world with a race of freemen.—3. Indolence undermines the foundation of virtue, and unfits a man for the duties of life.—4. If I compare my penmanship to yours mine will suffer by the comparison.—5. This supposition is very different from that.—6. Their efforts seemed to anticipate the spirit, which became so general afterwards.—7. But how short of its excellency are my expressions!—8. A shallow grave only two feet deep, was hastily dug.—9. A despatch of great importance, from the seat of war, has just been received at the *Gazette* Office.—10. The Indian differs from the Caucasian in color.—11. There is in the second story a room suitable for a single gentleman with a fireplace.—12. He is unacquainted with the subject and cannot speak upon it.—13. Confide on real friends only; confide nothing to him who has once deceived you.—14. Between a brother and a sister no strife should arise.—15. Though he was a child only five years old, he showed grown men an example worthy of their imitation.—16. His actions do not accord with his preaching; we cannot accord our support to him.

DICTATION.

A house of 1 four stories high stands at the corner.—Profession and practices often differ widely with 2 each other.—This lad, as a warning for others, should be publicly dismissed 3 the school.—I entertain no prejudice to him 4.—Amidst 5 every difficulty, he persevered. These forms of conversation by degrees multiplied 6 and grew troublesome.—We were detained 7 to home, and disappointed in 8 our walk.—But to rise beyond that 9, and overtop the crowd, is given to few.—Aristotle too 10 holds an eminent rank among didactic writers for his brevity.—Let us endeavor to establish to ourselves an interest in him who holds 11 the reins of the whole creation in his hand.—At 12 about the same time, the subjugation of the Moors was completed.—In the names of drugs and plants, the mistake in 13 a

1. House four.—2. Widely from.—3. Dismissed from.—4. Against him.—5. Through every.—6. Multiplied by degrees.—7. At home.—8. Of our.—9. Above that.—10. For brevity, Aristotle too.—11. Holds in his hand.—12. About the.—13. Of a word.

word may endanger life.—Errors 1 are sometimes committed by the most distinguished writers, with respect to the use of *shall* and *will*.—The deception has passed among 2 every one.—Newton, in order to show how little he had accomplished, compared himself with 3 a child picking pebbles on the sea-shore.—These parts must be so closely bound together, as to make 4 the impression upon the mind, of one object, not of many.—Two or more singular nouns, coupled 5 with *and*, require a verb and 6 pronoun in the plural.—All of 7 a sudden, you are transported into a lofty palace.—One 8 that kept from falling in 9 a ditch, is as truly saved, as he that is taken out of one 10.—It disposes 11 in the most artificial manner, of the light and shade 12 for viewing every thing to the best advantage.

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RULE XVII.—EXERCISES.

1. The latest posterity will listen with as much pleasure than their contemporaries or even greater.—2. I doubt whether the world ever saw such a fleet before.—3. I am fearful that the storm may overtake them.—4. Washington had nothing else at heart than his country's good.—5. Frank is older than Henry, but not so large.—6. You cannot give or bequeath it to a more deserving person.—7. Neither youth nor innocence availed as a protection.—8. To pretend friendship and to act differently, is the worst kind of hypocrisy.—9. He has been in no high position, yet he commands the respect of all.—10. It is just as bad to act a lie as to tell one.—11. The first proposal was essentially different from the second and inferior to it.—12. We were apprehensive that some accident had happened.—13. It was no other than his own father.—14. He would neither do it himself nor let me do it.—15. No errors are so trivial as to deserve correction.—16. I must be so candid as to own that I do not understand it.

1. Errors with respect to.—2. With every one.—3. Himself to.—4. Make upon the mind.—5. Coupled by *and*—6. Or pronoun.—7. All on.—8. He that.—9. Falling into.—10. Of it.—11. Disposes of the light and shade in....—12. That every thing may be viewed to the best advantage.

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DICTATION.

We pervert the noble faculty of speech, when we use it to the defaming ¹ or to disquiet our neighbors.—Are you afraid lest ² he will forget you?—Send me such articles only, that ³ are adopted to this market.—Such literary filching is nothing else ⁴ but robbery.—The court of chancery frequently mitigates and breaks the teeth ⁵ of the common law.—Her monuments and temples had long been shattered, or ⁶ crumbled into dust.—This pause is but ⁷ seldom or ever sufficiently dwelt upon.—We find no more in its composition, but ⁸ the particulars now mentioned.—The writer could not treat some topics as ⁹ extensively as was desirable.—Not only his estate, ¹⁰ his reputation too, has suffered by his misconduct.—The pupils read well but will not ¹¹ study diligent, nor listen attentively to ¹² explanations.—He was much better acquainted with that section of the country nor ¹³ any of his companions.—I always have ¹⁴ and always shall be of the opinion that the fault was his only.—Wisdom and honesty is as valuable, and ¹⁵ even more so, as choice silver.—The boldness of the ignorant is as great ¹⁶ and greater, than that of the wise.—Who is so thoughtless ¹⁷ that dare attempt this act;—Take to heart one maxim which I always have ¹⁸ observed, and ever shall ¹⁹;—it is, never to say more but what is necessary.—So arrange your duties as ²⁰ the little things of life may not be neglected.—To get our clothing wet, and neglecting to ²¹ change them, is a source of many diseases.—Few have been so ²² fortunate as our friend.—As ²³ far as this system is founded in truth, language appears to be not altogether arbitrary in its origin.

1. To defame.—2. Afraid that.—3. As are.—4. Else than.—5. And disarms the common.—6. Or had.—7. Is seldom or never.—8. Than the.—9. So extensively.—10. But his.—11. But they will neither study diligently nor.—12. To the.—13. Than any.—14. I have always been of the opinion, and I always shall be that the fault was but his.—15. Are as valuable as choice silver, and even more so. 16.—As great as that of the wise, if not greater.—17. As to dare attempt.—18. Have always.—19. Shall ever. that is, never to say more than what.—20. That the.—21. And to neglect changing them.—22. As fortunate.—23. So far.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

I.—1. I am as well as when you were here. 2. A man who lacks ceremony, has need of great merit.—3. All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few fingers, but their follies and vices are innumerable.—4. My people do not consider.—5. We choose rather to lead than to follow.—6. "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer.—7. Let him be who he may, I shall not stop.—8. Were there no difference, there would be no choice.—9. A wise man avoids showing any excellence in trifles.—10. I saw a person that I took to be her.—11. This is certainly a useful invention.—12. Ignorance is the mother of fear, as well as of admiration.

II.—1. The nation is torn by feuds which threaten its ruin.—2. The number of sufferers has not been ascertained.—3. This construction sounds rather harsh.—4. Give every syllable and every letter its proper sound.—5. What I have heard is undoubtedly true.—6. There is one or more of them yet in confinement.—7. We may, however, add this observation.—8. His conduct was surprisingly strange.—9. We have continually used every mean in our power.—10. What is the cause of the leaves' curling?—11. They scarcely know that temperance is a virtue.—12. Let your promises be such as you can perform.

III.—1. I am afraid that I have labored in vain.—2. Was it thou, that made the noise?—3. Mischief on itself doth back recoil.—4. Let thy flock clothe the naked.—5. This woman taught my brother and me to read.—6. It must indeed be confessed that a lampoon or a satire does not carry in it robbery or murder.—7. The king and the queen were not at all deceived.—8. I would rather have been informed.—9. Godliness with contentment is great gain.—10. We shall sell them in the state in which they now are.—11. This came into fashion when I was young.—12. Every leaf and every twig teems with life.

IV.—1. Man is the noblest work of creation.—2. Lucy ran in and told that John stood before the gate.—3. Cicero was more eloquent than any other Roman.—4. I rejoiced at this intelligence.—5. They that (or *who*) despise instruction shall not be wise.—6. At this state of advancement, the pupil finds little difficulty in understanding the passive and the neuter verbs.—7. Whither are you all running so fast?—8. I intended to transcrib it.—9. My cousin

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and I are requested to attend.—10. This is different from the conscience' being made to feel.—11. I was afraid that I should lose the parcel.—12. Shall a character made up of the very worst passions, pass under the name of gentleman ?

V.—1. We have no more than five loaves and two fishes.—2. This rule is the best that can be given.—3. Tell me whether you will do it or not.—4. Many people never learn to speak correctly.—5. The audience were all very attentive.—6. Some people are rash, and others timid : these apprehend too much, those too little.—7. It was not worth while to preserve any permanent enmity.—8. The boy that you thought so clever has been detected in stealing.—9. He is not so sick, but that he can laugh.—10. Which of all these patterns is the prettiest ?—11. I no sooner saw my face in it, than I was startled at the shortness of it.—12. Both thou and thy advisers have mistaken your interest.

VI.—1. The tribes that I visited, are partially civilized.—2. There is no situation in which he would be happy.—3. These are poor amends for the men and treasures that we have lost.—4. Was he the master, or were many of the scholars in the room ?—5. They are men that scorn a mean action, and that will exert themselves to serve you.—6. His father and mother's consent was asked.—7. This is a part of the estate of my uncle's father.—8. The stoics taught that all crimes are equal.—9. It is only to the learner and him that is in doubt, that this assistance is recommended.—10. Every one of these theories is now exploded.—11. It was then my purpose to visit Egypt.—12.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof

Of shak'd Olympus by mischance did fall !—*Milton.*

VII.—1. He is a venerable old man.—2. Opportunity to do good is the highest preferment that a noble mind desires.—3. The year in which he died, is not mentioned.—4. I know not who it was that did it.—5. The house is pleasantly situated.—6. Words interwoven with sighs found out their way.—7. Well for us, if some other such men should rise !—8. As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him (*Ps.*, c. iii.).—9. The subduing of our passions is the noblest of conquests.—10. A man that is young in years, may be old in hours, if he lose no time.—11. The number of our days is with thee.—12. The chief captain, fearing that Paul would be pulled into pieces by them, commanded the soldiers to

go down, and to take them by force from among them (*Acts*, xxiii.)

VIII.—1. I have received a letter from my cousin, her that was here last week.—2. If I can contribute to your glory and that of my country.—3. Doing denotes every manner of action; as, to play, to write, to read, etc.—4. The order in which the last two words are placed should have been reversed.—5. Are there, then, more true religions than one?—6. The Almighty cut off the family of Heli the high priest for their transgressions.—7. The severity with which persons of this denomination were treated, appeared rather to invite them to the colony than to deter them from flocking thither.—8. The laws of Lycurgus but substituted insensibility for enjoyment.—9. My brother, I did not put the question to thee, for that I doubted of the truth of thy belief.—10. There is no other passion which all mankind so naturally indulge as pride.—11. Rain is seldom or never seen at Lima.—12. The moon is orderly in her changes, and she could not be so by accident.

IX.—1. The young bird raising its open mouth for food, exhibits a natural indication of corporeal want.—2. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field.—3. His polite and obliging behavior was changed.—4. Their vanity is awakened, and their passions are exalted, by the irritation which their self-love receives from contradiction.—5. Struck with terror, as if Philip were something more than human.—6. There is much truth in Ascham's observation.—7. Such submission, together with the active principle of obedience, makes up in us the temper or character which answers to his sovereignty.—8. Universal Grammar can not be taught abstractedly, it must be explained with reference to some language already known.—9. In syntax, there is what grammarians call concord or agreement, and there is government.—10. Prompt aid, and not promises, is what we ought to give.—11. Adopting the doctrine in which he had been taught.—12. Every auditory takes in good part those marks of respect and awe with which a modest speaker commences a public discourse.

X.—1. The Coptic alphabet was one of the latest that were formed.—2. People find themselves able without much study to write and speak the English intelligibly, and thus are led to think that rules are of no utility.—3. The youth was consumed by a slow malady.—4. This mode is also improperly used in the following places.—5. This library contained more than five hundred thousand voi-

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umes.—6. Do *a* and *an* mean the same thing?—7. If the student reflects, that the principal and the auxiliary form but one verb, he will have little or no difficulty, in the proper application of the present rule.—8. There are many evidences of men's proneness to vice.—9. It is strange he never commanded you to do it.—10. History painters would have found it difficult, to invent such a species of beings.—11. There is no neglecting of it without falling into a dangerous error.—12. To perceive nothing, and not to perceive, are the same.

XI.—1. Propriety of pronunciation consists in giving to every word that sound, which the most polite usage of the language appropriates to it.—2. And we might imagine, that if verbs had been so contrived, as simply to express these, no other tenses would have been needful.—3. By neglecting this circumstance, the author of the following example has made it defective in neatness.—4. The king of France or of England was to be the umpire.—5. Immoderate grief is mute : complaint is a struggle for consolation.—6. Payment was at length made, but no reason was assigned for its having been so long a postponement of it.—7. In consequence of the dry rot discovered in it, the mansion has undergone a thorough repair.—8. Auxiliaries not only can be inserted, but are really understood.—9. He may be said to have saved the life of a citizen ; and, consequently, he is entitled to the reward.—10. I much doubt of the propriety of the following examples.—11. The principle of duty naturally takes precedence of every other.—12. Poetry admits of greater latitude than prose, with respect to the coming or at least, the new compounding of words.

XII.—1. The speculative relied no farther on their own judgment, than to choose a leader, whom they implicitly followed.—2. And they all turned their backs almost without drawing a sword.—3. To crowd into a single member of a period different subjects, is still worse than to crowd them into one period.—4. The men had made inquiry for Simon's house, and were standing before the gate.—5. For we can not bear his shifting of the scene at every line.—6. I could not give him so early an answer as he had desired.—7. He readily comprehends the rules of Syntax, their use in the construction of sentences, and their applicability to the examples before him.—8. My opinion was given after a rather cursory perusal of the book.—9. Give no more trouble than you can not possibly help.—10. The chief or fundamental rules of syntax are common to the English and the Latin tongue.—11. That the art of printing was then unknown, was a

circumstance in some respects favorable to freedom of the pen.—12. These may be carried on progressively beyond any assignable limits.

XIII.—1. If thou prove this to be real, thou must be a smart lad, indeed.—2. Groves are never more agreeable than in the opening of the spring.—3. He will regret his neglect of his opportunities for improvement, when it is too late.—4. Another passion which the present age is apt to run into, is a desire to make every man learn all things.—5. A Parenthesis is a suggestion which is introduced into the body of a sentence obliquely, and which may be omitted without injuring the grammatical construction.—6. Especially if the subject does not require so much pomp.—7. It requires few talents to which most men are not born, or which, at least, they may not acquire.—8. However, the proper mixture of light and shade in such compositions,—the exact adjustment of all the figurative circumstances with the literal sense,—has ever been found a affair of great nicety.—9. Mankind at no other time resemble one another so much as they do in the beginnings of society.—10. I shall here follow the same method that I have all along pursued.—11. Neither of them is arbitrary nor local.—12. The first thing, says he, that a writer either of fables, or of heroic poems, does, is, to choose some maxim or point of morality.

XIV.—1. There are very many causes, which disqualify a witness for being received to testify in particular cases.—2. Here are a fulness and grandeur of expression well suited to the subject.—3. That it is I, should make no difference in your determination.—4. I think it the best book that I have met with.—5. Nor was Philip wanting in his endeavors to corrupt Demosthenes, as he had corrupted most of the leading men in Greece.—6. This rule is not always observed, even by good writers, so strictly as it ought to be.—7. And adding to that hissing in our language, which is so much noticed by foreigners.—8. The crowding-together of so many objects, lessens the pleasure.—9. Lysander, having brought his army to Ephesus, erected an arsenal for the building of galleys.—10. Is this he that I am seeking, or not?—11. The Greeks, fearing to be surrounded, wheeled about and halted, with the river behind them.—12. James used to compare him to a cat, which always falls upon her legs.

XV.—1. A dispensary is a place at which medicines are dispensed to the poor.—2. Was it I or he that you requested to go?—3. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying of our wants ;

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and riches, upon the enjoying of our superfluities.—4. In this manner, as to both parsing and correcting, should all the rules of syntax be treated, being taken up regularly according to their order.—5. Without making this reflection, he cannot enter into the spirit of the author, or relish the composition.—6. A naming of the numbers and cases of a noun in their order is called the declining it or its declension.—7. I shall have learned my grammar before you will have learned yours.—8. The chin has an important office to perform; for, by the degree of its activity, we disclose either a polite or a vulgar pronunciation.—9. A man will be forgiven, even for great errors committed in a foreign language; but, in the use he makes of his own, even the least slips are justly pointed out, and ridiculed.—10. They differ from the saints recorded in either the Old or the New Testament.—11. This is another use, that, in my opinion, contributes rather to make a man learned rather than wise; and is incapable of pleasing either the understanding, or the imagination.—12. More rain falls in the first two summer months, than in the first two months of winter: but what falls makes a much greater show upon the earth, in winter than in summer, because there is a much slower evaporation.

XVI.—1. I shall do all I can to persuade others to take for their cure the same measures that I have taken for mine.—2. On many occasions, it is the final pause that marks the difference between prose and verse; this will be evident from the following arrangement of a few poetical lines.—3. Did ever man struggle more earnestly in a cause in which both his honor and his life were concerned?—4. He will generally please his hearers most, when to please them is not his sole or his chief aim.—5. In those languages which admit but two genders, all nouns are either masculine or feminine, even though they designate beings that are neither male nor female.—6. Adjectives may always be distinguished by their relation to other words; they express the quality, condition, or number, of whatever things are mentioned.—7. Hence, to such a man, arise naturally a sacred satisfaction, a sense of security, and an implicit hope of somewhat further.—8. The nominative case usually denotes the agent or doer; and any noun or pronoun, which is the subject of a finite verb, is always in this case.—9. There are, in his allegorical personages, an originality, a richness, and a variety which almost vie with the splendors of the ancient mythology.—10. The latter simile, in Pope's terrific maltreatment of it, is true neither to

the mind nor to the eye.—11. The declining of a word is the giving of its different endings.—12. Thus we see, that to kill a man with a sword, and to kill one with a hatchet, are looked upon as no distinct species of action ; but, if the point of the sword first enter the body, the action passes for a distinct species, called *stabbing*.—13. Accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more audible than the rest.—14. Figures exhibit ideas with more vividness and power, than could be given them by plain language.—15. Several sentences, constructed in the same manner, and having the same number of members, should never be allowed to come in succession.—16. The sense does not admit of any other pause, than one after the second syllable 'sit ;' this therefore must be the only pause made in the reading.—17. The stress is laid on long vowels or syllables, and on short ones, indiscriminately. In order to distinguish the long or open vowels from the close or short ones, some writers of dictionaries have placed the grave accent on the former, and the acute on the latter.—18. The note of interrogation should not be employed, where it is only said that a question has been asked, and where the words are not used as a question ; as, "The Cyprians asked me why I wept."

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