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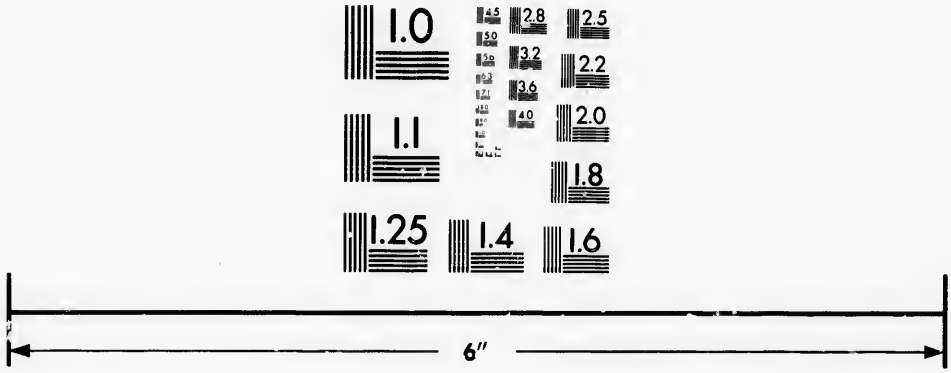

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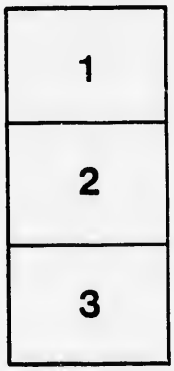

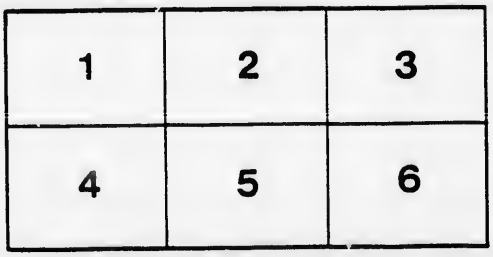

John Speirs English Grammer steal
not this Book my honest friend
for fear the gallows be thy End
this Book is mine as I go tell and
steal it not for fear of hell Remem
ber that in Judgment day when
Jesus Christ shall come and say why
did you steal this book away

John Speirs Book year 1845

John Speers Book, year 1843

ABRIDGEMENT

OF

MURRAY'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING EXERCISES

IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING, | IN SYNTAX, AND IN PUNCTUATION.

DESIGNED FOR THE

YOUNGER CLASSES OF LEARNERS.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

FORTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MONTREAL:
PUBLISHED BY CAMPBELL BRYSON,
ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER STREET.

1843.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Compiler of "English Grammar adapted to the different Classes of Learners," having been frequently solicited to publish an abridgement of that work, for the use of children commencing their grammatical studies, he hopes that the epitome, which he now offers to the public, will be found useful and satisfactory.

His chief view in presenting the book in this form, is, to preserve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger scholars, in their first study of the general outline which it prescribes; and consequently to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a small volume is better adapted to the taste of children than a large one; and more readily engages their attention, from the apparent shortness of the road they have to travel, the Abridgement will thence derive additional recommendations. To give these arguments the greatest weight, the book is neatly bound, and printed with a fair letter, and on good paper.

A slight inspection of the manner in which the work is executed, will show that it is not intended to supply the place or supersede the use of the original Grammar. If, however, the teachers of such children as can devote but a small part of their time to this study, should think proper to make use of it, they will not, it is imagined, find

it more defective than abridgements commonly are. It exhibits a general scheme of the subjects of Grammar; and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler has endeavoured to render as exact, concise and intelligible, as the nature of the subject would admit.

The tutors who may adopt this abridgement, merely as an introduction to the large Grammar, will perceive in it a material advantage, which other short works do not possess; namely, that the progress of their pupils will be accelerated, and the pleasure of study increased, when they find themselves advanced to a grammar, which exactly pursues the plan of the book they have studied; and which does not perplex them with new definitions and discordant views of the subject. The scholars also, who, in other seminaries, may be confined to this epitome, will be more readily invited afterwards to pursue the study of grammar, when they perceive, from the intimate connexion of the books, the facility with which they may improve themselves in the art.

It may justly be doubted, whether there is any ground for objection to the following compilation, on account of the additional cost it will occasion. The preservation of the larger grammar, by using the abridgement, may in most instances make amends for the charge of the latter. But were this not the case, it is hoped the period has passed away, in which the important business of education was too often regulated or influenced by a parsimonious economy.

The Compiler presumes that no objection can properly be made to the phraseology, from an idea that, in books of this kind, the language should be brought down to the level of what is familiar to children. It is indeed indispensable, that our words and phrases should, without requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young persons; but it will scarcely be controverted, that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language by proper examples, than to exhibit such as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expression. Children have language, as well as other things, to learn and cultivate; and if good models are set before them, instruction and diligence will soon make them understood, and habit will render them familiar and pleasing. Perhaps there is no method by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accustoming children to commit to memory, sentences in which the words are properly chosen, and the construction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he composed the Grammar of which this is an epitome; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavours to attain it. But on this point, or on any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine; the whole must be referred to the decision of the impartial and judicious reader.

HOLDGATE, near York, 1797.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The *ninth* and *eleventh* editions of this work have been much enlarged and improved. Exercises adapted to the rules have, in many instances, been copiously supplied. In particular, the exercises in parsing have not only been very considerably augmented; they have also been moulded into a new form and arrangement, which the author hopes will facilitate to young persons the acquisition of this fundamental part of grammatical knowledge.

An Abridgement must necessarily be concise, and it will in some points be obscure. Those teachers, therefore, who do not make use of the author's larger grammar, in their schools, will find an advantage by consulting it themselves. Many of the rules and positions are, in that work, supported and illustrated by particular disquisitions; and the connection of the whole system is clearly exhibited. The *sixteenth* edition of the *duodecimo* Grammar has, in these respects, received considerable improvements. The Grammar and Exercises in two volumes *octavo*, may be consulted with still greater advantage.

HOLDGATE, near York, 1803.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

These letters are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, the elements of the language. An articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

The following is a list of the Roman and Italic Characters.

Roman.		Italic.		Name.
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	*A*	*a*	*ai*
B	b	*B*	*b*	*bee*
C	c	*C*	*c*	*see*
D	d	*D*	*d*	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	*ee*
F	f	*F*	*f*	*ef*
G	g	*G*	*g*	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*	*i* or *eye*
J	j	*J*	*j*	*jay*
K	k	*K*	*k*	*kay*
L	l	*L*	*l*	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	*cue*
R	r	*R*	*r*	*ar*
S	s	*S*	*s*	*ess*
T	t	*T*	*t*	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*	*u* or *you*
V	v	*V*	*v*	*vee*
W	w	*W*	*w*	*double u*
X	x	*X*	*x*	*eks*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	*wy*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	*zed*

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself: as *a, e, o;* which are formed without the help of any other sound.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel: as *b, d, f, l,* which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k,* and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x,* and *c* and *g* soft*.

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l, m, n, r,* are also distinguished by the name of *liquids,* from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pro-

* For the distinction between the *nature* and the *name* of a consonant, see the larger Grammar, 15th edit. p. 19.

nounced by a single impulse of the voice: as *ea* in beat, *ou* in sound.

A triphthong, the union of three vowels pronounced in like manner; as *eau* in beau, *iew* in view.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded; as *oi* in voice, *ou* in ounce.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded; as *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into syllables; or of expressing a word by its proper letters*.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

* Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is the best standard of English orthography.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language; as, *man, good, content.*

A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in *English* of greater simplicity; as, *manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.*

ETYMOLOGY.

The second part of Grammar is Etymology; which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivations.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or as they are commonly called PARTS OF SPEECH; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN; the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to Substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London, man, virtue.*

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by making sense of itself; as, a *book*, the *sun*, an *apple*; *temperance, industry, chastity.*

3. An Adjective is a word added to a Substantive, to express its quality: as, an *industrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

An Adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as a *good* thing, a *bad* thing; or of any particular Substantive: as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, the man is happy; he is benevolent; he is useful.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER: as, I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*.

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal Pronouns, or the word *to*, before it; as I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write*; or, to *walk*, to *play*, to *write*.

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very correctly*.

An Adverb may be generally known by its answering to the question, How? How much? When? or where? as, in the phrase, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, How does he read? is, correctly.

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them: as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "she is *above* disguise;" "they are supported *by* industry."

A Preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal Pronoun in the objective case; as, *with*, *for*, *to*, &c., will allow the objective case after them; with *him*, for *her*, to *them*, &c.

8. A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one: it sometimes connects only words; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good." "Two *and* three are five."

9. Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to Substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h*; as, an *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article; it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate, as, "Give me *a* book;" "Bring me *an* apple."

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant; as, "Give me *the* book;" "Bring me *the* apples;" meaning some book or apples, referred to.

A Substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense; as, "A candid temper is proper for man;" that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.*

A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London, man, virtue.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names, or Substantives, are the names appropriated to individuals; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common names, or Substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them; as, animal, man, tree, &c.

To Substantives belong gender, number and case; and they are all of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second, when spoken *to:* as, "Blessings attend us on every side: Be grateful, children of men! that is, "ye children of men."

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of Nouns with regard to sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

* As soon as the learner has committed to memory the definitions of the article and substantive, he should be employed in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the correspondent Exercises, in the Appendix. The learner should proceed in this manner, through all the definitions and rules, regularly turning to, and parsing, the exercises of one definition or rule, before he proceeds to another. In the same order, he should be taught to correct the erroneous examples in the Exercises. For further directions, respecting the mode of using the Exercises, see English Exercises," Tenth, or any subsequent Edition, page 9—12.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some Substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz.:

1. By different words: as,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Bachelor.	Maid.	Husband.	Wife.
Boar.	Sow.	King.	Queen.
Boy.	Girl.	Lad.	Lass.
Brother.	Sister.	Lord.	Lady.
Buck.	Doe.	Man.	Woman.
Bull.	Cow.	Master.	Mistress.
Bullock *or* Steer.	Heifer.	Milter.	Spawner.
		Nephew.	Niece.
Cock.	Hen.	Ram.	Ewe.
Dog.	Bitch.	Singer.	Songstress *or* Singer.
Drake.	Duck.		
Earl.	Countess.	Sloven.	Slut.
Father.	Mother.	Sun.	Daughter.
Friar.	Nun.	Stag.	Hind.
Gander.	Goose.	Uncle.	Aunt.
Hart.	Roe.	Wizard.	Witch.
Horse.	Mare.		

2. By a difference of termination: as,

Abbot.	Abbess.	Landgrave.	Landgravine.
Actor.	Actress.	Lion.	Lioness.
Administrator	Administratrix	Marquis.	Marchioness.
Adulterer.	Adulteress.	Master.	Mistress.
Ambassador.	Ambassadress.	Mayor.	Mayoress.
Arbiter.	Arbitress.	Patron.	Patroness.
Baron.	Baroness.	Peer.	Peeress.
Bridegroom.	Bride.	Poet.	Poetess.
Benefactor.	Benefactress.	Priest.	Priestess.
Caterer.	Cateress.	Prince.	Princess.
Chanter.	Chantress.	Prior.	Prioress.
Conductor.	Conductress.	Prophet.	Prrophetess.
Count.	Countess.	Protector.	Protectress.
Deacon.	Deaconess.	Shepherd.	Shepherdess.
Duke.	Duchess.	Songster.	Songstress.
Elector.	Electress.	Sorcerer.	Sorceress.
Emperor.	Empress.	Sultan.	Sultaness.
Enchanter.	Enchantress.		Sultana.
Executor.	Executrix.	Tiger.	Tigress.
Governor.	Governess.	Traitor.	Traitress.
Heir.	Heiress.	Tutor.	Tutoress.
Hero.	Heroine.	Viscount.	Viscountess.
Hunter.	Huntress.	Votary.	Votaress.
Host.	Hostess.	Widower.	Widow.
Jew.	Jewess.		

3. By a noun, pronoun or adjective, being *prefixed* to the substantive: as,

A cock-sparrow.	A hen-sparrow.
A man-servant.	A maid-servant.
A he-goat.	A she-goat.
A he-bear.	A she-bear.

A male-child.	A female-child.
Male-descendants.	Female-descendants.

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c., and bellows, scissors, ashes, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers; as, deer, sheep, swine, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *s*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves;* as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff*, have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies; but the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

CASE.

In English, substantives have three cases, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.*

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of a verb; as, "The *boy* plays;" "The *girls* learn."

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "The scholar's duty;" "My father's house."

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, "On eagles' wings;" "The drapers' company."

Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophic *s* is not added; as, "For goodness' sake;" "For righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the object of an action, or of a relation; and generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "John assists Charles;" "They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nominative Case.	A mother.	Mothers.
Possessive Case.	A mother's.	Mothers'.
Objective Case.	A mother.	Mothers.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nominative Case.	The man.	The men.
Possessive Case.	The man's.	The men's.
Objective Case.	The man.	The men.

* On the propriety of this objective case, see the larger grammar, twelfth or any subsequent edition, pp. 54, 55.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its quality; as, "An industrious man;" "A virtuous woman;" "A benevolent mind."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, "A careless boy;" "Careless girls."

The only variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object without any increase or diminution: as, good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative by adding *r* or *er;* and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it; as, wise, wiser, wisest; great, greater, greatest. And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est;* and dissyllables by *more* and *most;* as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed; as, "good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much, many, more, most;" and a few others.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," "he is useful."

There are three kinds of Pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five personal pronouns; viz. *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*; with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, or *you*, *they*.

Personal Pronouns admit of person, number, gender and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

I, is the first person *Thou*, is the second person *He*, *she*, or *it*, is the third person,	Singular.
We, is the first person *Ye*, or *you*, is the second person *They*, is the third person,	Plural.

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I*, *thou*, *he*; *we*, *ye*, *they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person

singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it.* *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
First.	*Nom.*	I.	We.
	Possess.	Mine.	Ours.
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
Second.	*Nom.*	Thou.	Ye *or* you.
	Possess.	Thine.	Yours.
	Obj.	Thee.	You.
Third.	*Nom.*	He.	They.
Mas.	*Possess.*	His.	Theirs.
	Obj.	Him.	Them.
Third.	*Nom.*	She.	They.
Fem.	*Possess.*	Hers.	Theirs.
	Obj.	Her.	Them.
Third.	*Nom.*	It.	They.
Neuter.	*Possess.*	Its.	Theirs.
	Obj.	It.	Them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent; they are *who,*

which, and *that;* as, "The man is happy *who* lives virtuously." *

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is mostly equivalent to *that which;* as, "This is *what* I wanted;" that is to say, "*the thing which* I wanted."

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and inanimate things; as, "He is a *friend, who* is faithful in adversity;" "The *bird which* sung so sweetly, is flown;" "This is the *tree which* produces no fruit."

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things; as, "He *that* acts wisely deserves praise;" "Modesty is a quality *that* highly adorns a woman."

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

Singular and Plural.	
Nominative.	Who.
Possessive.	Whose.
Objective.	Whom.

Who, which, what, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions; as, "*Who* is he?" "*Which* is the book?" "*What* are you doing?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

* See Grammar, 14th, or any subsequent edition, p. 62 the note.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts, namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *possessive* are those which relate to possession of property.

There are seven of them; viz. *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

Mine and *thine*, instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or silent *h*; as, "Blot out all *mine* iniquities."

2. The *distributive* are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*; as, "*Each* of his brothers is in a favorable situation; "*Every* man must account for himself;" "I have not seen *either* of them."

3. The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate; *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class; as, "*This* is true charity; *that* is only its image."

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant; as, "*This* man is more intelligent than *that*." *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned: *that*, the former, or first mentioned; as, "Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that* tends to excite pride, *this* discontent."

4. The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind; *some*, *other*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *such*, *&c.*

Other is declined in the following manner:

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	*other.*	*others.*
Poss.	*other's.*	*others'.*
Obj.	*other.*	*others.*

VERBS.

A verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

Verbs are of three kinds; ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTIVE.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, "to love;" "I love Penelope."

A Verb Passive expresses a passion or a suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon; and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, to be loved; "Penelope is loved by me."

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion; but being, or a state of being; as, "I am, I sleep, I sit."

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English Verbs are principally conjugated; they are, *do*, *be*, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To verbs belong *number*, *person*, *mood*, and *tense*.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; as, "I love, we love."

In each number there are three persons; as,

	Singular.	*Plural.*
First Person.	I love.	We love.
Second Person.	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
Third Person.	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of Verbs, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "He loves; he is loved;" or it asks a question; as, "Does he love? Is he loved?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, "Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "It may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, "I will respect him, *though* he chide me;" "Were he good, he would be happy;" that is, "if he were good."

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any dis-

tinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared."

The Participle is a certain form of the Verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, "I am desirous of *knowing* him;" "*Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain;" "*having finished* his work, he submitted it," &c.

There are three Participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect; as, "loving, loved, having loved."

TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *first* and *second future tenses*.

The Present Tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, "I rule, I am ruled, I think, I fear."

The Imperfect Tense represent the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, "I loved her for her modesty and virtue:" "They were travelling post when he met them."

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; as, "I have finished my letter;" "I have seen the person that was recommended to me."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point

of time specified in the sentence; as, "I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The first Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when; as, "The sun will rise to-morrow;" "I shall see them again."

The second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another future action or event: as, "I shall have dined at one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business, when the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the *active voice;* and that of a passive verb, the *passive voice.*"

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner:

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. *Pers.* I have.	1. We have.
2. *Pers.* Thou hast.	2. Ye *or* you have.
3. *Pers.* He, she, *or* it hath *or* has.	3. They have.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had.	1. We had.*
2. Thou hadst.	2. Ye *or* you had.
3. He, &c. had.	3. They had.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have had.	1. We have had.
2. Thou hast had.	2. Ye *or* you have had.
3. He has had.	3. They have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had had.	1. We had had.
2. Thou hadst had.	2. Ye *or* you had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall *or* will have.	1. We shall *or* will have.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have.	2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have
3. He shall *or* will have.	3. They shall *or* will have.

* The Verbs, though conjugated at large through all their tenses, that the learners may, by a full and regular display of them, more completely understand their nature and use, need not be wholly committed to memory, by young persons who are beginning the study of grammar. If the *simple* tenses, namely, the *present* and the *imperfect*, together with the *first future* tense, should, in the first instance be committed to memory, and the rest carefully perused and explained, the business will not be tedious to the scholars, and their progress will be rendered more obvious and pleasing. The general view of the subject, thus acquired, and impressed, may be afterwards extended with ease and advantage.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have had.	1. We shall have had.
2. Thou wilt have had.	2. Ye *or* you shall have had.
3. He will have had.	3. They will have had.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Let me have.	1. Let us have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.	2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let him have.	3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can have.	1. We may *or* can have.
2. Thou mayst or canst have.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. He may *or* can have.	3. They may *or* can have.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I might, could, would *or* should have.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have.	3. They might, could, would *or* should have.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can have had.	1. We may *or* can have had.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have had.	2. Ye *or* you may or can have had.
3. He may *or* can have had.	3. They may *or* can have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would *or* should have had.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have had.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have had.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have had.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have had.	3. They might, could, would *or* should have had.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I have.	1. If we have.
2. If thou have.	2. If ye *or* you have.
3. If he have.	3. If they have.*

* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood, are in general, similar to the corresponding tense of the indicative mood: with the addition to the verb of a conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, with supposition, &c. It will be proper to direct the learner to

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Perfect.* To have had.

Participles.

Present or Active.	Having.
Perfect or Passive.	Had.
Compound Perfect.	Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows:

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. Ye *or* you are.
3. He, she, *or* it is.	3. They are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was.	1. We were.
2. Thou wast.	2. Ye *or* you were.
3. He was.	3. They were.

repeat all the tenses of this mood, with a conjunction prefixed to each of them. For the propriety of conjugating the subjunctive mood, in this manner, see the larger grammar, *fourteenth*, or any subsequent edition, pages 90, 100, 103, and the notes on the nineteenth rule of Syntax.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have been.	1. We have been.
2. Thou hast been.	2. Ye *or* you have been.
3. He hath *or* has been.	3. They have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. Thou hadst been.	2. Ye *or* you had been.
3. He had been.	3. They had been.

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall *or* will be.	1. We shall have been.
2. Thou shalt or wilt be.	2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will be.
3. He shall or will be.	3. They shall or will be.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have been.	1. We shall have been.
2. Thou wilt have been.	2. Ye *or* you will have been.
3. He will have been.	3. They will have been.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Let me be.	1. Let us be.
2. Be thou *or* do thou be.	2. Be ye *or* you *or* do ye be.
3. Let him be.	3. Let them be.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can be.	1. We may *or* can be.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst be.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can be.
3. He may *or* can be.	3. They may *or* can be.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would, *or* should be.	1. We might, could, would *or* should be.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst be.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should be.
3. He might, could, would *or* should be.	3. They might, could, would *or* should be.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can have been.	1. We may *or* can have been.
2. Thou m[illegible] *or* canst have been.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been.
3. He may [illegible] have been.	3. They may *or* can have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would *or* should have been.	1. We might, could, would, *or* should have been.

Singular.	Plural.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have been.	2. Ye *or* you might, could would *or* should have been.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have been.	3. They might, could, would *or* should have been.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I be.	1. If we be.
2. If thou be.	2. If ye *or* you be.
3. If he be.	3. If they be.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I were.	1. If we were.
2. If thou wert.	2. If ye *or* you were.
3. If he were.	3. If they were.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense. To be. *Perfect.* To have been.

Participles.

Present. Being. *Perfect.* Been.
Compound Perfect. Having Been.

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the corresponding tenses of the Indicative Mood. See the note at page 30.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Perf. Participle.*
I favour.	I favored.	Favored.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.	2. Ye *or* you love.
3. He, she, *or* it loveth *or* loves.	3. They love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye *or* you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.	2. Ye *or* you have loved.
3. He hath *or* has loved.	3. They have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye *or* you had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall *or* will love.	1. We shall *or* will love.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt love.	2. Ye *or* you shall or will love.
3. He shall *or* will love.	3. They shall *or* will love.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have loved.	1. We shall have loved.
2. Thou wilt have loved.	2. Ye *or* you will have loved.
3. He will have loved.	3. They will have loved.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Let me love.	1. Let us love.
2. Love thou *or* do thou love.	2. Love ye *or* you *or* do ye love.
3. Let him love.	3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can love.	1. We may *or* can love.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst love.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. He may *or* can love.	3. They may *or* can love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would, *or* should love.	1. We might, could, would *or* should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst love.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should love.
3. He might, could, would *or* should love.	3. They might, could, would *or* should love.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can have loved.	1. We may *or* can have loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have loved.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have loved.
3. He may *or* can have loved.	3. They may *or* can have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would *or* should have loved.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have loved.

Singular.	Plural.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have loved.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have loved.	3. They might, could, would *or* should have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I love.	1. If we love.
2. If thou love.	2. If ye *or* you love.
3. If he love.	3. If they love.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To love. *Perfect.* To have loved.

Participles.

Present. Loving. *Perfect.* Loved.
Compound Perfect. Having loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the Auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood and tense, in the following manner.

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the Indicative Mood. See the note at page 30.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am loved.	1. We are loved.
2. Thou art loved.	2. Ye *or* you are loved.
3. He is loved.	3. They are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was loved.	1. We were loved.
2. Thou wast loved.	2. Ye *or* you were loved.
3. He was loved.	3. They were loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have been loved.	1. We have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.	2. Ye *or* you have been loved.
3. He hath *or* has been loved.	3. They have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had been loved.	1. We had been loved.
2. Thou hadst been loved.	2. Ye *or* you had been loved.
3. He had been loved.	3. They had been loved.

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall or will be loved.	1. We shall *or* will be loved.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt be loved.	2. Ye *or* you shall or will be loved.
3. He shall *or* will be loved.	3. They shall *or* will be loved.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have been loved.	1. We shall have been loved.
2. Thou wilt have been loved.	2. Ye *or* you will have been loved.
3. He will have been loved.	3. They will have been loved.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Let me be loved.	1. Let us be loved.
2. Be thou loved, *or* do thou be loved.	2. Be ye *or* you loved, *or* do ye be loved.
3. Let him be loved.	3. Let them be loved.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can be loved.	1. We may *or* can be loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst be loved.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can be loved.
3. He may *or* can be loved.	3. They may *or* can be loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would or should be loved.	1. We might, could, would *or* should be loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst be loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should be loved.
3. He might, could, would *or* should be loved.	3. They might, could, would *or* should be loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may *or* can have been loved.	1. We may *or* can have been loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have been loved.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been loved.
3. He may *or* can have been loved.	3. They may *or* can have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would *or* should have been loved.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have been loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have been loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have been loved.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have been loved.	3. They might, could, would *or* should have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I be loved.	1. If we be loved.
2. If thou be loved.	2. If ye *or* you be loved.
3. If he be loved.	3. If they be loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I were loved.	1. If we were loved.
2. If thou wert loved.	2. If ye *or* you were loved.
3. If he were loved.	3. If they were loved.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.	*Perfect Tense.*
To be loved.	To have been loved.

Participles.

Present. Being loved.
Perfect or Passive. Loved.
Compound Perfect. Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
I begin,	I began,	begun,
I know,	I knew,	known.

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at p. 30.

IRREGULAR VERBS ARE OF VARIOUS SORTS.

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle, the same: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle the same: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Sell,	sold,	sold.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle different: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Blow,	blew,	blown.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, R.	awaked.
Bear, *to bring forth*,	bare,	born.
Bear, *to carry*,	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.
Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.
Choose,	choose,	chosen.
Cleave, *to stick or adhere,*	*Regular.*	
Cleave, *to split,*	clove *or* cleft,	cleft, cloven.
Cling.	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clothed,	clad, R.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Crow,	crew, R.	crowed.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, *to venture,*	durst,	dared.
Dare, R. *to challenge,*		
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig,	dug, R.	dug, R.
Do,	did,	done.

Present.	Imperfect.	Per. or Pass. Part.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
Eat,	eat *or* ate	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Have,	had,	had.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung, R.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know,	knew, R.	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, *to lie down*,	lay,	lain.
Load,	loaded,	laden, R.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, R.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	rode *or* ridden
Ring,	rung, rang,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.

Present.	Imperfect.	Pref. or Pass. Part.
Shape,	shaped,	shaped, shapen.
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, R.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
Show,	showed,	shown.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Shrink,	shrunk,	shrunk.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sung, sang,	sung.
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slit *or* slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten,
Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode *or* strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck *or* striken
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow *or* strew	strowed *or* strewed	strown, strowed, strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn,
Sweat,	swet, R.	swet, R.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, R.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown,
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust,
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
Wear,	wore,	worn,
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought *or* worked.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung,
Write,	wrote,	written.

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R. Those preterits and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses; as, *am, was, been; can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would, &c.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb to express some quality or circumstance respecting; as, "He reads *well;*" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly.*"

Some adverbs are compared thus: "Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most;* as, "Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

The following are a few of the Adverbs,

Once	lastly	presently	quickly	not
now	before	often	perhaps	how
here	lately	much	indeed	more.

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them. They are, for the most part, sat before nouns and pronouns; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "She is *above* disguise;" "They are supported *by* industry.

The following is a list of the principal prepositions:

Of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on *or* upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	against

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

The Conjunction Copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c.; as, "He *and* his brother reside in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *because* you are good."

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees: as, "*Though* he was frequently reproved, *yet* he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

The *Copulative.* And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.

The *Disjunctive.* But, than though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker: as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear, for life;" "O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

The following are some of the Interjections: O! pish! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail!

OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways, viz.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs; as, from "to love" comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs: as, from "salt" comes "to salt;" from "warm" comes "to warm;" from "forward" comes "to forward."

3. Adjectives are derived from substantives: as, from "health" comes "healthy."

4. Substantives are derived from adjectives: as, from "white" comes "whiteness."

5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives; as, from "base" comes "basely."

SYNTAX.

The third Part of Grammar is Syntax, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, simple and compound.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb: as, "Life is short."

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together: as, "Life is short, and art is long;" "Idleness produces want, vice, and misery."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed or denied of it; and the object is the thing effected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb; as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the subject; *governs* the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense or case.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person: as, " I learn;" " Thou art improved;" " The birds sing."

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction, expressed or understood, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, " Socrates and Plato *were* wise; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" " The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *admonish* us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, " Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake;" " John or James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompand me;" " There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The parliament *is* dissolved;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do* not consider *they* have not known me;" "The multitude eagerly *pursue* pleasure, as *their* chief good:" "The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number; as, "This is the friend *whom* I love;" "This is the vice *which* I hate;" "The king and the queen had put on *their* robes;" "The moon appears, and *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly; as, "Thou *who lovest* wisdom," "I, *who speak* from experience."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb: as, "The master *who* taught us;" "The trees *which* are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence:

as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense; as, "*I* am the man *who command* you;" or, "I am the *man who commands* you."

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood; as, "He is a *good* as well as a *wise man*:" "*Few* are *happy*," that is "*persons*;" "*This* is a pleasant walk;" that is, "*This walk is*," &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree in number with their substantives; as, "This book, these books;" that sort, those sorts; another road, other roads.

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively; as, "A Christian, an Infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number; as, "the garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted: when used they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature; as, "Gold is corrupting; the sea is green; a lion is bold."

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a

different thing, in the possessive or genitive case; as, "My father's house;" "Man's happiness;" "Virtue's reward."

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case; as. "Truth ennobles *her;*" "She comforts *me;*" "They support *us;*" "Virtue rewards *her followers.*"

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood; as, "Cease *to do* evil; learn *to do* well." "We should be prepared *to render* an account of our actions."

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted: as, "I heard him say it;" instead of, "*to* say it."

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord hath taken away:" we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath taken* away." Instead of, "I *remember* the family more than twenty years; it should be, "I *hath remembered* the family *more than twenty years.*"

RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived; as, "I am weary with *hearing him;*" "She is *instructing us;*" "The tutor is *admonishing Charles.*"

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as, "He made a *very sensible* discourse; he *spoke unaffectedly* and *forcibly;* and *was attentively heard* by the whole assembly."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives in English destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "*Nor* did they *not* perceive him; that is, "they did perceive him;" "His language, though inelegant, is *not ungrammatical,*" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character *of her;*" "*From him* that is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for them;*" "We may be good and happy *without riches.*"

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour *is to be approved and practised;*" "If thou sincerely *desire* and earnestly *pursue* virtue, she *will* assuredly *be found* by thee, *and prove* a rich reward;" "The master taught *her and me* to write;" "*He* and *she* were schoolfellows.

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, "*If* I *were* to write he would not regard it;" "He will not be pardoned *unless* he *repent*."

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood. "*As* virtue *advances so* vice *recedes*;" "He is healthy *because* he *is* temperate.

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, "Thou art wiser than I;" that is, "than I am." "They loved him more than me; *i. e.* "more than they loved me; "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him:" that is, "than by him."

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we use the ellipsis, and say, "He was a learned, wise, and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an

impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees;" is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction throughout, should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate; "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired*."

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising *Accent, quantity, emphasis, pause* and *tone*: and the latter the laws of *versification*.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a particular stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presúme* the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable *súme* which take the accent.

* See the 23d edit. of the larger Grammar, p. 212.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel: which occasions it to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter: as, "*Fāll, bāle, mōōd, hōūse, fēature.*"

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter: as, "an′t bon′net, hun′ger."

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus, "mate" and "Note," should be pronounced as slowly again as "*Măt*" and "*Nŏt.*"

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it effects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measureable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the modulation of the voice, the notes or variation of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

PUNCTUATION.

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner:

The Comma ,	The Colon :
The Semicolon ;	The Period .

COMMA.

The comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences: as, "Do not flatter yourself with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period: as, "Fear God. Honour the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different

modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?

The Exclamation point, !

The Parenthesis, ( )

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart!"

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

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ': as, "tho'," "judg'd."

A Caret, marked thus ʌ: as, "I am ʌ diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked -: as, "Lap-dog, to-morrow."

The acute accent, marked thus ': as, "Fan'-cy." The grave accent thus `: as, "Fàvour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this ¯: as, "Rōsy;" and a short one this ˘: as, "Fŏlly." This last mark is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, thus marked ¨: shows that two vowels form separate syllables; as, "Creätor."

A Section is thus marked §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage: as,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Crotchets or Brackets serve to enclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [ ].

An Index or hand ☞ points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace } unites three poetical lines; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Asterick or little star* directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked ——; as "K——g." for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels thus ‖, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

CAPITALS.

The following words should begin with capitals.

1st. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2d. The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3d, The names of the Deity: as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th, Adjectives derived from the proper names of places: as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form: as, "Always remember this ancient maxim; 'Know thyself.'"

7th, The first word of every line in poetry.

8th, The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!*

9th, Words of particular importance: as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING

EXERCISES

IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING, IN SYNTAX, AND IN PUNCTUATION.

PART I.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.*

A sprig of mirtle.
The lilly of the valley.
A border of daysies.
A bed of vilets.
The Affrican marygold.
The varigated geranium.
Newington peeches.
Italien nectarins.
Turky apricocks.
The Orleans plumb.
A plate of sallet.
A dish of pees.
A bunch of sparagrass.
A mess of spinnage
The Portugal mellon.
Dutch currans.
Red and white rasberries.
The prickly coucumber.
Red and purple reddishes.
Meally potatoes.
Earley Dutch Turneps.
Late colliflowers.
Dwarf cabages.
A hauthorn hedge.
A fine spredding oak.
A weeping willow.

* The erroneous spelling is to be rectified by Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. For the propriety of exhibiting erroneous exercises in Orthography, see the Advertisement to the Eleventh edition of the English Exercises.

A pidgeon pye.
A plumb puddin.
A rich cheasecake.
A beefstake.
A mutten chop.
A sholder of Lamb.
A fillett of veel.
A hanch of veneson.
A cup of choccolate.
A bason of soop.
Coalchester oisters.
Phessants and Patridges.
A red herrin.
A large lobstor.
Sammon is a finer fish than turbot, pertch, or haddick.

Lisbon orranges.
Spanish chessnuts.
A beach tree.
A burch tree.
A flour gardin.
A feild of rie.
The wheat harvist.
A bleu sky.
A lovly day.
A beautifull scene.
A splendid pallace.
A chearful countenance.
An ancient castel.
A straight gate.
A strait line.

The gras is green.
Safron is yallow.
Vinigar is sowr.
Shugar is sweet.

A pair of scizzars.
A silver bodken.
A small pennknife.
Black lead pensils.
Ravens' quils.
A box of waifers.
A stick of seeling wax.

The pint of a sword.
The edge of a razer.
The tail of a plow.
The gras of the fields.

A clean flore.
An arm chare.
The front dore.
The back kitchin.
The little parlor.
A freindly gift.
An affectionnate parent.
A dutifull child.
An oblidging behaivour.
A wellcome messenger.
Improveing conversation.
An importunate begger.
An occasional visitter.
An encourageing look.

A disagreable journy.
A willful errour.
Blameable conduct.
Sincere repentence.
Laudible persuits.
Good behaivour.
A reguler vissit.
Artifitial flowers.
Chrystal streems.
Murmering winds.
A tranquil retreet.
A noizy school.
A surprizing storey.
Spritely discourse.
Prophane tales.
A severe headake.
A skillfull horsman.
A favorable reception.
Every season has its peculier beautys.
Avoid extreams.
Never deceive.
Knowledge inlarges the mind.
To acquire it is a great priviledge.
The school encreases.
We must be studeous.
Enquire before you resolve.
Be not affraid to do what is right.

PART II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

CHAP. I.

Exercises in Parsing, as it respects Etymology alone.

SECT. I.

Etymological Parsing Table.

What part of speech?
1. *An Article.* What kind? Why?

2. *A substantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
4. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or Passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

SECT. 2. *Specimen of Etymological Parsing.*

Hope animates us.

Hope is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person in the singular number, and the nominative case. *(Decline the substantive.)* *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. *(Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.)* *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural and in the objective case. *(Decline the pronoun.)*

A peaceful mind is virtue's reward.

A is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. *(Repeat the degrees of comparison.)* *Mind* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person in the singular number, and the nominative case. *(Decline the substantive.)* *Is* is

an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. *(Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.)* *Virtue's* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the possessive case. *(Decline the substantive.)* *Reward* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.

SECT. III.

Article and Substantive.

A bush
A tree
A flower
An apple
An orange
An almond
A hood
A house
A hunter
An hour
An honour
An hostler
The garden
The fields
The rainbow
The clouds
The scholar's duty
The horizon
Virtue
The vices
Temperance
A prince
A rivulet
The Humber
Gregory
The pope
An abbess
An owl
A building
The Grocer's Company
Europe
The sciences
Yorkshire
The planets
The sun
A volume
Parchment
The pens
A disposition
Benevolence
An oversight
A design.

A variety
George
The Rhine
A grammar
Mathematics
The elements
An earthquake
The King's prerogative
Africa
The Continent
Roundness
A declivity
Blackness
An inclination
The undertaking
Penelope
Constancy
An entertainment
A fever
The stars
A comet
A miracle
A prophecy
The governess
An ornament
The girl's school
Depravity
The constitution
The laws
Beauty
A consumption
An elevation
The conqueror
An Alexander
Wisdom
America
The Cæsars
The Thames
A river
The shadows
A vacancy
The hollow
An idea
A whim
Something
Nothing

SECT. IV.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A good heart
A wise head
A strong body
Shady trees
A fragrant flower
The verdant fields
An obedient son
A diligent scholar
A happy parent
The candid reasoner
Fair proposals
A mutual agreement

A peaceful mind
Composed thoughts
A serene aspect
An affable deportment
The whistling winds
A boisterous sea
The howling tempest
A gloomy cavern
Rapid streams
Unwholesome dews
A severe winter
A useless drone
The industrious bees
Harmless doves
The careless ostrich
The dutiful stork
The spacious firmament
Cooling breezes
A woman amiable
A dignified character
A pleasing address
An open countenance
A convenient mansion
Warm clothing
A temperate climate
Wholesome aliment
An affectionate parent
A free government
The diligent farmer
A fruitful field
The crowning harvest
A final reward
A virtuous conflict
A plain narrative
An historical fiction
Relentless war
An obdurate heart
Tempestuous passions
A temper unhappy
A sensual mind
The babbling brook
A limpid stream
The devious walk
A winding canal
The serpentine river
A melancholy fact
An interesting history
A happier life
The woodbine's fragrance
A cheering prospect
An harmonious sound
Fruit delicious
The sweetest incense
An odorous garden
The sensitive plant
A garden enclosed
The ivy-mantled tower
Virtue's fair form
A mahogany table
Sweet scented myrtle
A resolution wise, noble, disinterested
Consolation's lenient hand
A better world

Peaceful abodes
The noblest prospects
A profligate life
A miserable end
Gloomy regions
An incomprehensible subject
A controverted point
The cool sequestered vale
A cheerful, good old man
A silver tea-urn
Tender-looking charity
My brother's wife's mother
A book of my friend's
An animating, well-founded hope

SECT. V.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere
Thou art industrious
He is disinterested
Thou dost improve
He assisted me
We completed our journey
Our hopes did flatter us
They have deceived me
Your expectation has failed
The accident had happened
He had resigned himself
Their fears will detect them
You shall submit
We honour them
You encourage us
They commend her
Let him consider
Let us improve ourselves
Know yourselves
Let them advance
They may offend
I can forgive
He might surpass them
We could overtake him
I would be happy
Ye should repent
He may have deceived me
They may have forgotten

They will obey us
Good humour shall prevail
He will have determined
We shall have agreed
Let me depart
Do you instruct him
Prepare your lessons
Promoting others welfare, they advanced their own interest
He lives respected
Having resigned his office he retired
They are discouraged
He was condemned
We have been rewarded
She has been admired
Virtue will be rewarded
The person will have been executed, when the pardon arrives
Let him be animated
Be you entreated
Let them be prepared
It can be enlarged
You may be discovered
He might be convinced
It would be caressed
I may have been deceived
They might have been honoured
Our hearts are deceitful
Thou mightst have improved
We should have considered
To see the sun is pleasant
To live well is honourable
To have conquered himself was his highest praise
To be trusted we must be virtuous
To have been admired availed him little
Ridiculed, persecuted, despised, he maintained his principles
Being reviled, we bless
Having been deserted, he became discouraged
The sight being new, he startled
This uncouth figure startled him
I have searched, I have found it
They searched those rooms; he was gone
The book is his; it was mine
These are yours, those are ours
That is what I feared

Your conduct met their approbation
None met who could avoid it
His esteem is my honour
Her work does her credit
Each must answer the question
Every heart knows it own sorrows
Which was his choice
It was neither
Hers is finished, thine is to do
That is the thing which I desired
Who can preserve himself?
Whose books are these?
Whom have we served?
Some are negligent, others industrious
One may deceive one's self
All have a talent to improve
Can any dispute it
Such is our condition.

SECT. VI.

Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I have seen him once, perhaps twice
Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude
The task is already performed
We could not serve him then, but we will hereafter
We often resolve but seldom perform
This plant is found here and elsewhere
Only to-day is properly ours
They travelled through France in haste, towards Italy
From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual
By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency

He is much more promising now than formerly

We are wisely and happily directed

He has certainly been diligent, and he will probably succeed

How sweetly the birds sing!

Why art thou so heedless?

He is little attentive, nay, absolutely stupid

When will they arrive?

Where shall we stop?

Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully formed

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice

He lives within his income

The house was sold at a great price, and above its value

She came down stairs slowly, but went briskly up again

His father and mother and uncle, reside at Rome.

We must be temperate if we would be healthy

He is as old as his class-

We are often below our wishes, and above our desert

Some things make for him, others against him

By this imprudence he was plunged into new difficulties

Without the aid of charity, he supported himself with credit

Of his talents much might be said, concerning his integrity nothing

On all occasions she behaved with propriety

He will be detected though he deny the fact

If he has promised, he should act accordingly

She will transgress unless she be admonished

If he were encouraged, he would amend

Though he condemn me, I will respect him

Their talents are more brilliant than useful

Notwithstanding his poverty, he is a wise and worthy person

mate, but not so learned

Charles is esteemed because he is both discreet and benevolent

We will stay till he arrives

He retires to rest soon, that he may rise early

We ought to be thankful, for we have received much

Though he is often advised, yet he does not reform

Reproof either softens or hardens its object

Neither prosperity, nor adversity has improved him

He can acquire no virtue, unless he make some sacrifices

Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall

If thou wert his superior, thou shouldst not have boasted

If our desires are moderate, our wants will be few

Hope often amuses, but seldom satisfies us

Though he is lively, yet he is not volatile

O, peace! how desirable art thou

I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles

Strange! that we should be so infatuated

O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us

Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings

Ah! the delusions of hope

Hail, simplicity! source of genuine joy

Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity

Welcome again! my long lost friend

SECT. VII.

A few instances of the same words constituting several of the Parts of Speech.

Calm was the day, and the scene delightful

We may expect a calm after a storm

To prevent passion, is easier than to calm it

Better is a little with content, than a great deal with anxiety

The gay and dissolute think little of the miseries which are stealing softly after them

A little attention will rectify some errors

Though he is out of danger he is still afraid

He laboured to still the tumult

Still waters are commonly the deepest

Much money is corrupting

Think much, and speak little

He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed

Damp air is unwholesome

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours

Soft bodies damp the sound much more than hard ones

Though she is rich and fair, yet she is not amiable

They are yet young, and must suspend their judgment yet a while

Many persons are better than we supppose them to be

The few and the many have their prepossessions

Few days pass without some clouds

We are too apt to like pernicious company

He may go or stay as he likes

They strive to learn

He goes to and fro

His years are more than hers; but he has not more knowledge

The more we are blessed, the more grateful we should be

The desire of getting more is rarely satisfied

He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment

She is his inferior in sense, but his equal in prudence

We must make a like space between the lines

Every being loves its like

Behave yousselves like men

To his wisdom we owe our privileges

The proportion is ten to one

He served them with his utmost ability

When we do our utmost, no more is required

I will submit, for submission brings peace

It is for our health to be temperate

Oh! for better times

I have a regard for him

He is esteemed both on his own account, and on that of his parents

Both of them deserve praise

SECT. VIII.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE, in the nominative case plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives in the nominative case plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive case

singular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive case plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and possessive cases plural: wife, chief, die, staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, distaff.

Write the possessive singular and plural of the pronouns I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective case, singular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favorable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie, lay.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice: honour, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses: fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods: know, shake, hear, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and second future tenses, of the passive voice: slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and im-

perative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

SECT. IX.

Promiscuous Exercises in Etymological Parsing.

In your whole behaviour be humble and obliging.

Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavour to please, rather than to shine and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening in ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge, has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons, are often founded on capricious likings.

In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be found.

Engravé on your minds this sacred rule, "Do unto others, as you wish that they should do unto you."

Truth and candour possess a powerful charm: they bespeak universal favour.

After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in our power to stop: one artifice generally leads on to another.

Temper the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture of serious thought.

The spirit of true religion is social, kind, and cheerful.

Let no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies.

In preparing for another world, we must not neglect the duties of this life.

The manner in which we employ our present time, may decide our future happiness or misery.

Happiness does not grow up of its own accord: it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labour and care.

A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.

The brightest parts are sometimes found without virtue or honour.

How feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, when nothing within corresponds to them.

Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and becoming in youth.

Can we, untouched by gratitude, view that pro-

fusion of good, which the divine hand pours around us.

There is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable, than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man.

What feelings are more uneasy and painful, than the workings of sour and angry passions?

No man can be active in disquieting others, who does not, at the same time, disquiet himself.

A life of pleasure and dissipation, is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.

To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.

As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness, are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment!

In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

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

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is loud and tempestuous.

CHAP. II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, AS IT RESPECTS BOTH ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

SECT. I

Syntactical Parsing Table.

Article.	Why is it the definite article?
	Why the indefinite?
	Why omitted? Why repeated?
Substantive.	Why is it in the possessive case?
	Why in the objective case?
	Why in apposition?
	Why is the apostrophic *s* omitted?
Adjective.	What is its substantive?
	Why in the singular, Why in the plural number?
	Why in the comparative degree, &c.?
	Why placed after its substantive?
	Why omitted, Why repeated?
Pronoun.	What is its antecedent?
	Why is it in the singular, Why in the plural number?
	Why of the masculine, Why of the feminine, Why of the neuter gender?
	Why of the first, of the second, or of the third person?
	Why is it the nominative case?
	Why the possessive, Why the objective?

	Why omitted? Why repeated?
Verb.	What is its nominative case?
	What case does it govern?
	Why is it in the singular? Why in the plural number?
	Why in the first person, &c.?
	Why is it in the infinitive mood?
	Why in the subjunctive, &c.
	Why in this particular tense?
	What relation has it to another verb, in point of time?
	Why do participles sometimes govern the objective case?
	Why is the verb omitted? Why repeated?
Adverb.	What is its proper situation?
	Why is the double negative used?
	Why rejected?
Preposition.	What case does it govern?
	Which is the word governed?
	Why this preposition?
	Why omitted? Why repeated?
Conjunction.	What moods, tenses, or cases, does it connect? And why? What mood does it require? Why omitted?
	Why repeated?
Interjection.	Why does the nominative case follow it? Why the objective? Why omitted? Why repeated?

SECT. II.

Specimens of Syntactical Parsing.

Vice degrades us.

Vice is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Degrades* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular agreeing with its nominative "Vice," according to *Rule* I. which says; (here repeat the rule.) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb "degrades," agreeable to *Rule* XI. which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender. *Who* is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent "he," with which it agrees in gender and number, according to *Rule* V. which says, &c. *Lives* a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "who," according to *Rule* VI. which says, &c. *Virtuously* is an adverb of quality. *Prepares* a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "he." *For* is a preposition. *All* is an adjective pronoun, of the indefinite kind, the plural number, and belongs to its substantive, "events," with which it agrees, according to *Rule*

VIII. which says, &c. *Events*, is a common substantive of the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case governed by the preposition "for," according to *Rule* XVII. which says, &c.

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Entice* is a regular verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, and is governed by the conjunction "if," according to *Rule* XIX. which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the active verb "entice," agreeably to *Rule* XI. which says &c. Reject is a regular active verb, imperative mood, second person singular, and agrees with its nominative case, "thou," implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person singular number, and of the neuter gender, to agree with its substantive "folly," according to *Rule* V. which says, &c. It is in the possessive case, governed by the noun "allurements," agreeably to *Rule* X. which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the verb "reject," according to *Rule* X. which says, &c.

SECT. III.

*Exercises on the first, second, third and fourth Rules of Syntax.**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.

In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.

Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

He and William live together in great harmony.

3. No age, nor condition is exempt from trouble.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

4. The British nation is great and generous.

The company is assembled. It is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments.

A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

* In parsing these exercises, the pupil should repeat the respective rule of Syntax, and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

SECT. IV.

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us.

6. They who are born in high stations, are not always happy.

Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect.

If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him.

7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.

I am the person who owns a fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.

8. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times there are many persons, who, from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

SECT. V.

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

9. The restless, discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous should not presume on their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is, to see his children wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy.

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good: he loves to do it.

We dare not to leave our studies without permission.

SECT. VI.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is, at last completed; but long ago, I intended to do it.

I expected to see the King, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen; but we early hoped and endeavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst and hope for the best.

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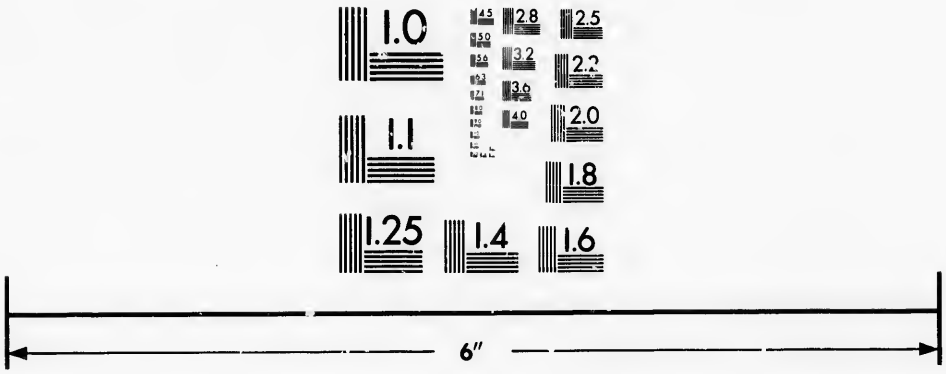
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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A young man so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of Society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost for ever; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, could make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received.

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens belong?

SECT. VII.

Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second Rules of Syntax.

18. He and I commenced our studies at the same time.

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

If Charles acquire knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.

21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness and religion.

In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to condemn.

22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

PROSE.

Dissimulation in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity and future shame.

If we posses not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher existence.

How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that interchange of good offices and kind affections, which by a pleasing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a just light, we shall rather

be surprised at our enjoying so many good things, than discontented, because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, and prospects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, sensibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high: and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human wo.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly.

Look round with your attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shews, that these may be possessed by the worthless as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best; and trifling, at any rate, in comparison

with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.

Be not overcome with the injuries you meet with so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. Overcome injuries, by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness and principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks

presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attends them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys; and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

VERSE.

Order is heaven's first law; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence,
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Needful austerities our wills restrain:
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense;
Lie in three words, health, peace, and comp ence:
But health consists with temperence alone;
And peace, Oh, virtue! peace is all thy own.

On earth, naught precious is obtain'd
But what is painful too;

By travel and *to* travel born,
  Our Sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world,
  By strong and endless ties;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
  And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
  To hide the faults I see;
That mercy I to others show,
  That mercy show to me.

This day be bread and peace my lot:
  All else beneath the sun,
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
  And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen:
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstances allows:
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

  To be resign'd when ills betide,
  Patient when favours are denied,
    And pleas'd with favours giv'n:
  Most surely this is Wisdom's part,

This is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance smells of Heav'n,

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray:
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span:
Oh! give relief, and heav'n will bless your store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor:
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I begun,
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes;
I saw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy successive rise.

But soon I found 'twas all a dream;
And learned the fond pursuit to shun,
Where few can reach their purpos'd aim,
And thousands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours;
And ask them what report they bore to heaven.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'ns choice is safer than our own;
  Of ages past inquire:
What the most formidable fate?
  "To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads:
Will he not care for you, ye faithless say?
Is he unwise; or, are ye less than they?

  The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
The spangled heav'ns a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

  Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

  What tho', in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestial ball!
What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found!
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I.

Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them?

Thou shouldst love thy neighbour, as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

RULE II.

Idleness and Ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance.

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery, are in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

RULE IV.

The British Parliament are composed of King, Lords, and Commons.

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure, for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who hast been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

RULE VI.

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

The person, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

RULE VII.

Thou art the friend that has often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury under the appearance of kindness.

RULE IX.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be, the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care, are natures gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity is dead.

He and they we know, but who art thou?

RULE XII.

It is better live on a little than outlive a great deal.

You ought not to talk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

RULE XIII.

The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years.

From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming theirselves wise they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

RULE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

RULE XVI.

Be honest nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

RULE XVII.

We are all accountable creatures, each for himself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

RULE XVIII.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee forgive him?

Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind.

RULE XIX.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

RULE XX.

The business was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

RULE XXI.

These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honor.

We must guard against either too great severity, or facility of manners.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

By these happy labours, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

RULE XXII.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

COMMA.

The tutor by instruction and discipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honor.

Self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospects of many a youth.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehends the whole of our duty.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot enjoy.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load thee with dishonour.

SEMICOLON.

The path of truth is a plain and a safe path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship hell of fierceness and animosity.

COLON.

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at the same time wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.

We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable state is all that we can propose to ourselves on earth peace and contentment not bliss nor transport are the full portion of man perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.

To lie down on a pillow after a day spent in temperance in beneficence and in piety how sweet it is.

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas why not to-day shall we be younger are we sure we shall be healthier will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less.

THE END.

Bonnycastle's Mensuration and Key, Playfair's Geometry
Simpson's Euclid, Boyer's French and English Dictionary
Meadow's French and English Dictionary
Nugent's French and English Dictionary
Levizac's French and English Grammar
Cobbett's French and English Grammar
Addick's Elements, Comstock's Geology
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