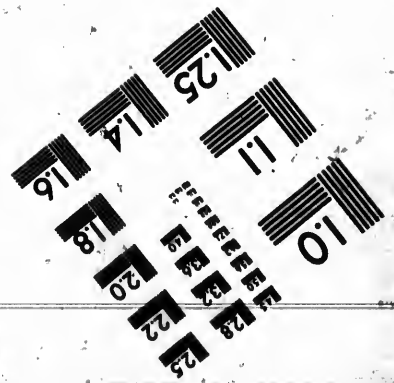
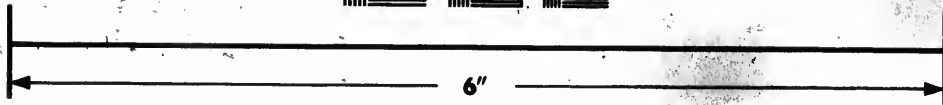
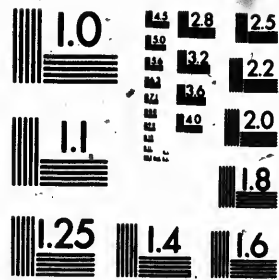


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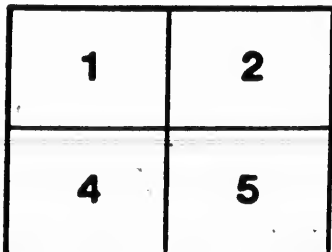
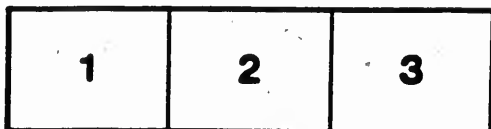
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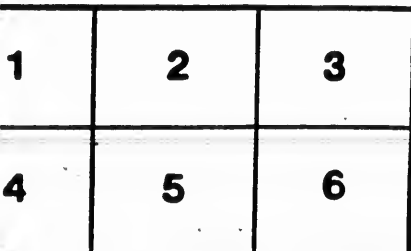
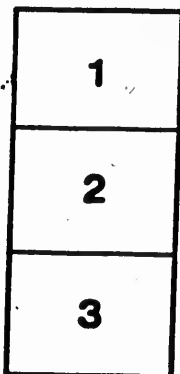
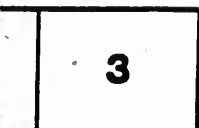
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PRINCIPLES

OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

COMPRISING
THE SUBSTANCE OF ALL THE MOST APPROVED
ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXTENDED
DEFINED, AND REARRANGED:
WITH COPIOUS
EXERCISES IN PARSING AND ANALYSIS



BY WILLIAM LENNIE.

MONTREAL:
DAWSON BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

1881.



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PREFACE.

It is probable that the original design and principal motive of every teacher, in publishing a school-book, is the improvement of his own pupils. Such, at least, is the immediate object of the present compilation; which, for brevity of expression, neatness of arrangement, and comprehensiveness of plan, is, perhaps, superior to any other book of the kind. "My chief end has been to explain the general principles of Grammar as clearly and intelligibly as possible. In the definitions, therefore, easiness and perspicuity have been sometimes preferred to logical exactness."

Orthography is mentioned rather for the sake of order, than from a conviction of its utility; for, in my opinion, to occupy thirty or forty pages of a *Grammar* in defining the *sounds* of the alphabet, is quite preposterous.

On Etymology I have left much to be remarked by the teacher in the time of teaching. My reason for doing this is, that children, when by themselves, labour more to have the words of their book imprinted on their memories, than to have the meaning fixed in their minds; but, on the contrary, when the teacher addresses them *vis voce*, they naturally strive rather to comprehend his meaning, than to remember his exact expressions. In pursuance of this idea, the first part of this little volume has been thrown into a form more resembling heads of Lectures on Grammar, than a complete elucidation of the subject. That the teacher, however, may not be always under the necessity of having recourse to his memory to supply the deficiencies, the most remarkable observations have been subjoined at the bottom of the page, to which the pupils themselves may occasionally be referred.

The desire of being concise, has frequently induced me to use very elliptical expressions; but I trust they are all sufficiently perspicuous. I may also add, that many additional and critical remarks, which might have, with propriety, been inserted in the Grammar, have been inserted rather in the Key; for I have studiously withheld everything from the Grammar that could be spared, to keep it low-priced for the general good.

The Questions on Etymology, at the one hundred and seventy-second page, will speak for themselves: they unite the advantages of both the usual methods, *viz.*, that of plain narration, and that of question and answer, without the inconvenience of either.

Syntax is commonly divided into two parts, Concord and Government; and the rules respecting the former, grammarians in general have placed before those which relate to the latter. I have not, however, attended to this division, because I deem it of little importance; but have placed

those rules first which are either more easily understood, or which more frequently occur. In arranging a number of rules, it is difficult to please every reader. I have frequently been unable to satisfy myself; and, therefore, cannot expect that the arrangement which I have at last adopted, will give universal satisfaction. Whatever order be preferred, the one rule must necessarily precede the other, and, since they are all to be learned, it signifies but little whether the rules of concord precede those of government, or whether they be mixed, provided no anticipations be made which may embarrass the learner.

For exercises on Syntax, I have not only selected the shortest sentences I could find, but printed the lines closely together, with the rules at the bottom, on a small type; and, by these means, have generally compressed as many faulty expressions into a single page, as some of my predecessors have done into two pages of a larger size. Hence, though this book seems to contain but few exercises on bad grammar, it really contains so many, that a separate volume of exercises is quite unnecessary.

Whatever defects were found in the former edition, in the time of teaching, have been carefully supplied.

On Etymology, Syntax, Punctuation, and Prosody, there is scarcely a Rule or Observation in the largest Grammar in print, that is not to be found in this; besides, the Rules and Definitions, in general, are so very short and pointed, that, compared with those in some other Grammars, they may be said to be hit off, rather than made. Every page is independent, and, though quite full, not crowded, but wears an air of neatness and ease invitingly sweet,—a circumstance not unimportant. But, notwithstanding these properties, and others that might be mentioned, I am far from being so vain as to suppose this compilation is altogether free from inaccuracies or defects; much less do I presume that it will obtain the approbation of every one who chooses to peruse it; for, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, “He that has much to do, will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and the good sometimes by mistake.”

Those pupils that are capable of WRITING, should be requested to write the PRONOUNS, &c. either at home or at school. The Exercises on Syntax should be written in their CORRECTED state, with a stroke drawn UNDER the word corrected.

K. means Key; the figures refer to the No of the Key, not the page.

THE
PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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

It is divided into four parts; namely, *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

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

A **LETTER** is the least part of a Word.

There are *twenty six* letters in English.

Letters are either Vowels or Consonants.

A **Vowel** is a letter, the name of which makes a full open sound. The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w, y*.—The Consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*.

A **Consonant** is a letter that has a sound more distinct than that of a vowel; as, *l, m, p*.

A **Diphthong** is the union of two vowels; as, *ou* in *out*.

A **proper Diphthong** is one in which both the vowels are sounded; as, *oy* in *boy*.

An **improper Diphthong** is one in which only one of the two vowels is sounded; as, *o* in *boat*.

A **Triphthong** is the union of three vowels; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

A **Syllable** is a part of a word, or as much as can be sounded at once; as, *far* in *farmer*.

A **Monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; as, *fox*.

A **Disyllable** is a word of two syllables; as, *Pe-ter*.

A **Trissyllable** is a word of three syllables; as, *but-ter-fly*.

A **Polysyllable** is a word of many syllables.

Why should judgment, abridgement, &c. be spelled without a *g*? How can *g* be soft like *g* without it?—See Walker's Dictionary, under judgment.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of Words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

THERE are nine parts of Speech; Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.

Of the ARTICLES.

An *Article* is a word put before a noun, to show the extent of its meaning; as, *a man*.

There are two articles, *a* or *an* and *the*. *A* is used before a consonant.*—*An* is used before a vowel, or silent *h*; as, *an age, an hour*.

Of NOUNS.

A *Noun* is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *John, London, book*.

Nouns are varied, by Number, Gender, and Case.

OBSERVATIONS.

A is called the *indefinite* article, because it does not point out a particular person or thing; as, *A king*; that is, *any king*.

The is called the *definite* article, because it refers to a particular person or thing; as, *The king*; that is, the king of our own country.

A noun, without an article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense as, *Man is mortal*; namely, *all mankind*.

A is used before nouns in the *singular* number only.—It is used before the plural in nouns preceded by such phrases as, *A few*; *a great many*; as, *a few books*; *a great many apples*.

The is used before nouns in *both* numbers; and sometimes before adverbs in the comparative and superlative degree; as, *the more I study grammar the better I like it*.

* *A* is used before the long sound of *a*, and before *w* and *y*; as, *A week, a company, a year, such a one*.—*An* is used before words beginning with *a* sounded, when the accent is on the second syllable; as, *An heroic action: on historical account*.

Of NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of *one* from *more*.

Nouns have *two* numbers: the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The singular denotes *one*, and the plural *more* than one.

1. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, *Book, books*.

2. Nouns in *s, sh, ch, x, or o*, form the plural by adding *es*; as, *Miss, Misses*; *brush, brushes*; *match, matches*; *fox, foxes*; *hero, heroes*.—p. 10, b.*

3. Nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural; as, *Lady, ladies*:—*y*, with a vowel before it, is not changed into *ies*; as, *Day, days*.

4. Nouns in *f*, or *fe*, change *f*, or *fe*, into *ves* in the plural; as, *Loaf, loaves*; *life, lives*.

OBSERVATIONS.

Nouns ending in *ch*, sounding *k*, form the plural by adding *s* only; as, *Stomach, stomachs*.

Nouns in *to*, with *junto, canto, tyro, grotto, portico, solo, and quarto*, have *s* only in the plural; as, *Folio, folios*; *canto, cantos*.

Nouns in *f* have their plural in *s*; as, *Muff, muffs*; except *staff*, which sometimes has *staves*.

Dwarf, scarf, wharf; *brief, chief, grief, kerchief, handkerchief, tin-chief*; *gulf, turf, surf*; *life, strife*; *proof, hoof, roof, and reproof*, never change *f* or *fe*, into *ves*—14 change *f* or *fe*, into *ves*, 27 don't.—K. p. 22, b.

Nouns are either *proper* or *common*.—*Proper* nouns are the names of persons, places, seas, and rivers, &c.; as, *Thomas, Scotland, Forth*.

Common nouns are the names of things in general; as, *Chair, table*.
Collective nouns are nouns that signify many; as, *Multitude, crowd*.

Abstract nouns are the names of qualities abstracted from their substances; as, *Wisdom, wickedness*.

Verbal or *participial* nouns are nouns derived from verbs; as, *King, King*.

* *Proper* nouns have the plural only when they refer to a race or family; as, *The Campbells*; or to several persons of the same name, as, *The eight Henrys*; the two *Mr. Bells*; the two *Miss Browns*; (or without the *es*) the *Miss Roys*; but, in addressing letters in which *both* or *all* are equally concerned, and also when the names are *different*, we pluralize the *sides* (*Mr. or Miss*) and write *Misses Brown, Misses Roy*; *Messrs.* (for *Messieurs, Fr.*) *Guthrie and Tall*.

EXERCISES ON NUMBER.

Write,—or tell,—or spell, the Plural of

Fox, *book, leaf, candle, hat, loaf, ~~wish~~, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bounty, army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, street, potato, peach, sheaf, booby, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress.
 Day, boy, relay, chimney, † journey, valley, needle, enemy, an army, a vale, an ant, a sheep, the hill, a valley, the sea, key, toy.

Correct the following errors.

A end, a army, an heart, an born, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, vallies, chimnies, journies, attornies, a eel, a ant, a inch, a eye.

Exercises on the Observations.

Menarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, gulf, horf, tife, multitude, people, meeting, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James, wisdom, reading.

What is the plural of *fox*? *Foxes*. Why? Because nouns in *s*, *ch*, *sh*, *z*, *on*, *o*, form the plural by adding *es*.—What is the plural of *book*? *Books*. Why? Because the plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular.—What is the plural of *leaf*? *Leaves*. Why? Because nouns in *f* or *fe*, change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural.—What is the plural of *army*? *Armies*. Why? Because nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural.—What is the plural of *day*? *Days*. Spell it: *d, a, y, s*. Why not *d, a, t, s*? Because *y* with a vowel before it is not changed into *tes*.—It takes *s* only.—What is the difference between *adding* and *changing*?—*K. No. 37, 40, 41.*
 Many ancient authors change *ey* in the singular into *ies* in the plural, thus: *Chimneys* with scorn rejecting smoke. *Schyl.*
 Still as thou dost thy radiant journals run. *Prior.*
 But rattling pensons in full volles break. *Pope.*
 The society of Procurators or Attornies. *Drwell.*
 This mode of spelling these and similar words is highly improper.

Of Nouns.

Some Nouns are irregular in the formation of their plural. such as,

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Man*	men	Tooth	teeth
Woman	women	Goose	geese
Child	children	Mouse	mice
Foot	feet	Louse	lice
Ox	oxen	Penny	pence

Singular.

Brother
Sow or swine†
Die (for gaming)
Die (for coining)
Aide-de-camp
Court-martial
Cousin-german
Father-in-law, &c.

Plural.

brothers, or brethren+
sows, or swine
dice
dies
aides-de-camp
courts-martial
cousins-german
fathers-in-law, &c

OBSERVATIONS.

Names of metals, virtues, vices, and things that are weighed or measured, &c. are in general singular, as Gold, meekness, drunkenness, bread, beer, beef, &c. except when the different sorts are meant, as Wines, &c.

Some nouns are used only in the plural; such as Antipodes, literati, credenda, minutia, banditti, data, folk.

The singular of literati, &c. is made by saying one of the literati. Banditi, the singular of banditti, is often used in newspapers.

The words apparatus, status, series, brace, dozen, manna, and species, are alike in both numbers. Some pluralize series into serieses. Brace, dozen, &c. sometimes admit of the plural form; thus, He bought partridges in braces, and books in dozens, &c.

Pease and fish are generally used in the singular number, but sometimes in the plural. Peas is generally plural.

Peas and fish are used when we mean the species; as Peas are dear, fish is cheap; but when we refer to the number, we say, Peas, fishes; as, Ten peas, two fishes.

Hors and foot, meaning cavalry and infantry, are used in the singular form with a plural verb; as, A thousand hors were ready; ten thousand foot were there. *Hors* is understood.

The compounds of man form the plural like the simple; namely, by changing a of the singular into e of the plural. Musclemen, not being a compound of man, is masculine; it is said, in the plural, I think it should always be musclemen in the plural.

The word brethren is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and brothers to the sons of the same parents.

The singular of some nouns is distinguished from the plural by the article; as, A sheep, a swine.

Of NOUNS.

As the following words, from Foreign Languages, seldom occur, except a few, the pupil may very properly be allowed to omit them, till he be further advanced.

Animāleūtum	animālenla	Fōcus	foci
Antithesis	antitheses	Gēnius	gēniſt
Apex	apices	Gēnus	gēnera
Appendix	appendixes	Hypōthesis	hypōtheses
	appendices	Ignis fatuus	ignes fatui
Arcānum	arcāna	Index	indexes, indices†
Autōmatōn	autōmata	Lāmina	lāminae
Axis*	axes	Māgus	māgi
Bāsis	bāses	Memoran-	memoranda, or memorandums
Calx	calces	dum	
Cherub, cherubim, cherubs		Mētamor-	mētāmōrpho- ses
Crisis	crises	phosis	
Crīterion	crīteria	Monsieur	messieurs
Dātum	dāta	Phenōmenon	phenōmena
Desiderātum	desiderāta	Rādīus	rādīi
Diāresis	diāreses	Stāmen	stāmina
Efflūvium	efflūvia	Sērāph	sērāphim, sērāphs
Ellipsis	ellipses	Stīmulus	stīmulī
Emphasis	emphases	Stratum	strata
Encōmīum	encōmia	Vertex	vertīces
	encōmīums	Vortex	vōrtīces
Errātum	errāta	Virtūso	virtūōsi

It was thought unnecessary to give a list of such words of our own—as, *Snuffers, scissors, tongs, &c.*—because they are evidently to be used as plural; but it may be proper to observe, that such words as *Mathematics, metaphysics, politics, ethics, pneumatics, &c.*, though generally plural, are sometimes construed as singular, as, *Mathematics is a science*; and so of the rest.

* *Rule.* Nouns in *us* or *on* have *s* in the plural; and those which have *is* in the singular have *es* in the plural.
 † *Genē*, aerial spirits; but *gēnēs*, persons of genius. For what reason *L. Murray, Elphinston, Oulson*, and others, pluralize such words as *genius* and *rebus*, by adding *es* to the singular, making them *geniuses* and *rebuses*, instead of *geniuses* and *rebuses*, it is not easy to guess. As words ending with a single *s* are never treated as the last syllable, there can be no good reason for doubling the *s* before *es*. Hence rule 64, page 7th, begins with "Nouns in *s*," because those in *s* include *es* in *es*.
es in *es*, *es* in *es*, when it signifies pointers, or table of contents. *es* can it refers to algebraic quantities.

Of GENDER.

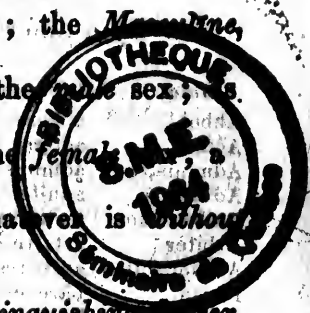
Gender is the distinction of sex.

There are three genders; the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

The Masculine denotes the *male* sex;
A man, a boy.

The Feminine denotes the *female* sex;
A woman, a girl.

The Neuter denotes whatever is *without* sex;
Life; as, Milk.



There are three ways of distinguishing the sex.

1. By different words; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor	maid, spinster	Horse	mare
Beau	belle	Husband	wife
Boar	sow	King	queen
Boy	girl	Lad	lass
Brother	sister	Lord	lady
Buck	doe	Man	woman
Bull	cow	Master	mistress
Bullock	} heifer, — <i>Mf</i> or	Milster	spawner
Ox, or steer		hen	Nephew
Cock	filly	Ram	ewe
Colt	bitch	Singer	} songstress or singer
Dog	duck	Sloven	
Drake	countess	Son	daughter
Earl	mother	Stag	hind
Father	nun	Uncle	aunt
Friar	goose	Wizard	witch
Gander	roe	Sir	madam
Hart			

OBSERVATIONS.

Some nouns are either *masculine* or *feminine*; such as *parent, child, cousin, infant, servant, neighbour, &c.*

Some nouns, naturally *neuter*, are converted into the *masculine* or *feminine* gender; as, when we say of the Sun, *He* is setting; and of the Moon, *She* is eclipsed. This, however, is a figurative use of words.

Of NOUNS.

2. By a difference of termination; as,

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abbot	abbess	Jew	Jewess
Actor	actress	Landgrave	landgravine
Administrator	administratrix	Lion	lioness
Adulter	adulteress	Marquis	marquioness
Ambassador	ambadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Patron	patroness
Author (fict.)	authoress*	Peer	peeress
Baron	baroness	Poet	poetess
Bridegroom	bride	Priest	priestess
Benefactor	benefactress	Prince	princess
Caterer	cateress	Prior	priores
Chant	chantress	Prophet	prophetess
Conductor	conductress	Protector	protectress
Count	countess	Shepherd	shepherdess
Deacon	deaconess	Songster	songstress
Duke	duchess	Sorcerer	sorceress
Elector	electress	Sultan	sultanness, or sultāna
Emperor	empress	Tiger	tigress
Enchanter	enchantress	Traitor	traitress
Executor	executrix	Tutor	tutress
Governor	governess	Tyrant	tyranness
Heir	heiress	Viscount	viscountess
Hero	hēr-o-ine	Votary	votress
Hunter	huntress	Widower	widow
Hōst	hōstess		

3. By prefixing another word; as,

A cock-sparrow; a hen-sparrow; a he-goat; a she-goat;
man-servant; a maid-servant; a he-ass; a she-ass; a
male-child, &c.; male-descendants, &c.

It does not appear to be necessary, nor even proper, to use as
suffices for the female noun or pronoun that albat is invariably as
sumes the word will distinguish the gender in it as well as the
writer.

Of the CASES of Nouns.

Case is the relation one noun bears to another, or to a verb, or preposition.

Nouns have three cases; the *Nominative*, *Possessive*, and *Objective*.

The *Nominative* and *Objective* are alike.

The *Possessive* is formed by adding an *apostrophē* and *s* to the *Nominative*; as, *Jōb's*.

When the plural ends in *s*, the *possessive* is formed by adding only an *apostrophe*: thus,—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Lady	Ladies		John	—†
<i>Pōss.</i>	Lady's	Ladies'		John's	—
<i>Obj.</i>	Lady	Ladies		John.	—

Exercises on Gender, Number, and Case.

† Father, brothers, mother's, boys, book, loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagles' wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's, glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.

* The *Nominative* merely denotes the name of a thing. The *Possessive* denotes possession; as, *Ann's book*.—Possession is often expressed by *of* as well as by an *'s*.—K. 57 to 63, also 124 and 126.

The *Objective* denotes the object upon which an active verb or a preposition terminates.

† Proper names generally want the plural.—See p. 72, last note.

One method of using the above exercises is as follows:—

Father, a noun, *singular* (number); *masculine* (gender); the *nominative* (case); plural, *fathers*. *Brothers*, a noun, plural, *masculine*, the *nominative*. *Mother's*, a noun, *singular*, *feminine*, the *possessive*.—Spell it.—K. 42.

By parsing in this manner, the pupil gives a correct answer to the questions: What part of speech is *father*? What number? What gender? What case? without obliging the teacher to lose time to no purpose in asking them.—The pupil, however, should be made to understand that he is giving answers to questions which are always supposed to be asked.

As the *Nominative* and *Objective* are alike, no inaccuracy can result from the pupil's being always allowed to call it the *nominative*, till he come to the verb.—*Case* may be altogether omitted till that time, the cases of pronouns excepted. See Notes, p. 20.

Of ADJECTIVES.

An *Adjective* is a word which expresses the quality of a noun; as, a *good* boy.

Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive; and the superlative by adding *est*; as, *Sweet, sweeter, sweetest.* *—K. G.

Dissyllables in *y* change *y* into *i* before *er* and *est*; as, *Happy, happier, happiest.* †

ADJECTIVES COMPARED IRREGULARLY.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Good (well in <i>adv.</i>)	better	best
Bad, evil, or i.	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Late	later	latest or last
Near	nearer	nearest or next
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost or first
Old	older or elder	oldest or eldest

OBSERVATIONS.

Adjectives of *one* syllable are generally compared by adding *er* and *est*; and those of *more* than one, by prefixing *more* and *most*; as, *More* numerous; *most* numerous; or, by *less* and *least*; as, *Less* merry; *least* merry.

Dissyllables ending with *final* are often compared by *er* and *est*; as, *Polite, politer, politest*; *Ample, ampler, amplest*.

Some Adjectives are compared by adding *most* to the end of the word; as, *Upper, uppermost*—Some have no positive; as, *Exterior, extreme*.

Nouns are often used as Adjectives; as, *A gold-ring, a silver-cup*. Adjectives often become Nouns; as, *Much good*.

Some Adjectives do not properly admit of comparison; such as, *True, perfect, universal, chief, extreme, &c.*

Much is applied to things *weighed* or *measured*; *Many* to those that are *numbered*.—*Elder* and *eldest* to persons; *older* and *oldest* to things.

When the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before *er* and *est*; as, *Big, bigger, biggest*.

The *Positive* expresses the *simple* quality; the *Comparative*, a *higher* or *lower* degree of the quality; and the *Superlative* the *highest* or *lowest* degree.—K. G. 72. If a vowel precedes *y*, it is not changed into *i* before *er* or *est*; as, *Coy, coyier, coyest*; *Coy, coyest, coyest*.

Of PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A *Pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun; as, *John* is a good boy; *he* obeys the master.

There are three kinds of pronouns; Personal, Relative and Adjective.—The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:—

	Singular.			Plural.		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
First Personal Pronoun <i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i>	I	mine	me	—We	ours	us
2. <i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i>	Thou	thine	thee	—You*	yours	you
3. <i>m.</i>	He	his	him	} They	theirs	then
3. <i>f.</i>	She	hers†	her			
3. <i>n.</i>	It	its	it			

Exercises on Personal Pronouns.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, his, ours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, w^e.

* *Ye* is often used instead of *you* in the nominative; as, *Ye* are happy.

Thine and *thine* were formerly used instead of *my* and *thy* after a vowel or an *h*; as, Blot out all mine iniquities; Give me thine art.

† *Hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, should never be written, *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*; but *her's, us, ours, &c.*

The compound personal pronouns, *Myself, thyself, himself, &c.*, are commonly joined either to the simple pronoun, or to a // ordinary noun to make it more remarkable.—See K. 80, 96.

These pronouns are all generally in the same case with the noun or pronoun to which they are joined; as, "She herself said so." "They themselves acknowledged it to me myself." "The master himself got it."

Self, when used alone, is a noun; as, "Our fondness *self* is hurtful to others."—K. 96.

In some respectable Grammars the possessive case of the different personal pronouns stands thus: 1st, *my* or *mine, our* or *ours*—2d, *thy* or *thine, your* or *yours*—3d, *her* or *hers, their* or *theirs*. I see no impropriety in this method; the one I have preferred, however, is perhaps less liable to objection.

Of RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

A *Relative Pronoun* is a word that relates to a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent; as, The master who taught us, &c.*

The simple relatives are *who*, *which*, and *that*; they are alike in both numbers, thus:

Nom. Who.
Poss. Whose.
Obj. Whom.

Who is applied to persons; as, The boy *who* †

Which is applied to inferior animals, and things without life; as, The dog *which* barks; the book *which* was lost.

That is often used instead of *who* or *which*; as, The boy *that* reads; the book *that* was lost.

What is a compound relative, including both the relative and the antecedent; † as, This is *what* I wanted; that is, *the thing which* I wanted.

OBSERVATIONS.

In asking questions, *Who*, *which*, and *what*, are called *Interrogatives*; as, *Who* said that? *What* did he do?—K. p. 84, *Note*.

The relative is always of the same gender, number, and person, with its antecedent, but not always in the same case.—K. p. 43, † b.

Which has properly no possessive case of its own. The objective, with *of* before it, supplies its place. Our best writers, however, now use *whose* as the possessive of *which*; as, "A religion whose origin is living." BLAIR. See more remarks on *Which*, at p. 151.—For the relative *as*, see p. 146.

Whoever, *whosoever*, and *whose*, are compound relatives equal to *He who*; or, *The person that*.—K. 68.

Whatever, and *whatsoever*, with *whichever* and *whichever*, are sometimes adjectives, and combine with nouns, and sometimes con-

* The relative sometimes refer to a whole clause as its antecedent; as, The bill was rejected by the Lords, *which* excited no small degree of jealousy and discontent; that is, *which thing or circumstance*, &c.

† *Who* is applied to inferior animals, when they are represented as speaking and acting like rational beings.—K. p. 43, † b.

‡ *What* and *which* are sometimes used as adjectives; as, "I know not by what faculty the adversaries of the motion were impelled—*which* things are of allegory." *Which* here is equal to *those*.—P. 67, b.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

There are four sorts of Adjective Pronouns.

1. The Possessive Pronouns, *My, thy, his,* her, our, your, their, its, own.†*
2. The Distributive, *Each, every, either, neither.*
3. The Demonstrative, *This, that,‡* with their plurals, *these, those.§*
4. The Indefinite, *None, any, all, such, whole, some, both, one, other, another:* the last three are declined like nouns.

OBSERVATIONS.

compound relatives, equal to *that which*. These compounds, however, particularly *whoso*, are now generally avoided. *Whatever* and *whoever* are most used.

That is a *Relative* when it can be turned into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense; as, "The days *that* (or *which*) are past are gone for ever."

That is a *Demonstrative* pronoun when it is placed immediately before a noun, expressed or understood; as, "*That* book is new." "*That* is not the one I want."

That is a *Conjunction* when it cannot be turned into *who* or *which*, but marks a consequence, an indication, or final end; as, "He was so proud *that* he was universally despised." He answered, "*That* he never was so happy as he is now." Live well, *that* you may die well.

All the *indefinite* pronouns, (except *none*;) and even the *demonstrative*, *distributive*, and *possessive*, are *adjectives* belonging to nouns, either expressed or understood; and in parsing I think they ought to be called adjectives.—*None* is used in *both* numbers; but it cannot be joined to a noun.

The phrase *none other* should be *no other*.—*Another* has no plural.

* *His* and *her* are possessive pronouns when placed immediately before nouns; but when they stand by themselves, *his* is accounted the possessive case of the *personal* pronoun *he*, and *her* the objective of *she*.

† *Its* and *own* seem to be as much entitled to the appellation of possessive pronouns as *his* and *my*.

‡ *Yon*, with *former* and *latter*, may be called demonstrative pronouns, as well as *this* and *that*. See Syntax, R. 23, b.

§ *That* is sometimes a *Relative*, sometimes a *Demonstrative* pronoun, and sometimes a *Conjunction*.—K. 30.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Promiscuous exercises on NOUNS, &c.

A man, he, who, which, that, his, me, mine, thine, whose, they, hers, it, we, us, I, him, its, horse, mare, master, thou, theirs, thee, you, my, thy, our, your, their, his, her—this, these, that, those—each, every, either, any, none, bride, daughter, uncle, wife's, sir, girl, madam, box, dog, lad, a gay lady; sweet apples; strong bulls; fat oxen; a mountainous country.

Compare. Rich, merry, furious, covetous, large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, imprudent, pretty.

The human mind; cold water; he, thou, she, it; woody mountains; the naked rock; youthful jollity; goodness divine; justice severe; his, thy, others, one, a peevish boy; hers, their strokes; pretty girls; his droning flight; her delicate cheeks; a man who; the sun that; a bird which; its pebbled bed; fiery darts; a numerous army; love unbounded; a nobler victory; gentler gales; nature's eldest birth; earth's lowest room; the winds triumphant; some flowery stream; the tempestuous billows; these things; those books; that breast which; one rich man's insolence; your queen; all who; a boy's drum: himself, themselves, myself.*

* The personal pronouns, *Himself, herself, themselves* &c. are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective; as, *Himself* shall come.

Mr. Blair, in his Grammar, says, they have only one case, viz. the nominative; but this is a mistake, for they have the objective too.—K. 80.

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OF VERBS.

A Verb is a word that *affirms* something of its nominative; or

A *Verb* is a word which expresses *being, doing, or suffering*; as, I *am*,—I *love*,—I *am loved*.

Verbs are of three kinds, *Active, Passive, and Neuter*.

A verb *Active* expresses action passing from an *actor* to an *object*; as, James *strikes* the table.*

A verb *Passive* expresses the suffering of an action, or the *enduring* of what *another* does; as, The table *is struck*.

A verb *Neuter* expresses *being*; or a *state of being*, or action confined to the *actor*; as, I *am*, he *sleeps*, you *run*.†

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary or helping verbs, by which verbs are chiefly inflected, are defective, having only the Present and Past Indicative; thus,

Pres. Do, have, shall, will, may, can, am, must.
Past. Did, had, should, would, might, could, was, must.

And the Participles (of *be*) *being, been, Be, do, have, and will*, are often *principal verbs*.‡

Let is an *active verb*, and complete. *Ought* is a *defective verb*, having only the *Present* and *Past Indicative*.—F 47, *mid*.

* *Active verbs* are called *transitive verbs*, because the action passes from the actor to the object.—K. p. 58, Note.

† *Neuter verbs* are called *intransitive*, because their action is confined to the actor, and does not pass over to an object.—*Children should not be troubled too soon with the distinction between active and neuter verbs.*

‡ It was thought quite unnecessary to conjugate the verbs *have* and *do*, &c., through all their moods and tenses; because a child that can readily conjugate the verb *to love*, can easily conjugate any other verb.

A verb is declined by Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

Of the MOODS of VERBS.

Verbs have *five* moods; namely, the Indicative, Potential, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

The *Indicative* mood simply declares a thing; as, He *loves*; he is *loved*; or it asks a question; as, *Lovest* thou me?

The *Potential* mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, The wind *may* blow; we *may* walk or ride; I *can* swim; he *would* not stay; you *should* obey your parents.

The *Subjunctive* mood represents a thing under a condition, supposition, motive, wish, &c., and is preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood, and followed by another verb; as, If thy presence *go* not with us, *carry* us not up hence.

The *Imperative* mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits; as, *Do* this; *Remember* thy Creator; *hear*, O my people; *go* thy way.

The *Infinitive* mood expresses a thing in a general manner, without distinction of number or person, and commonly has *to* before it; as, *To Love*.

Explanation of the moods and tenses of verbs are inserted here for the learner's use, but it would be highly improper to detain the learner here, so commit them to memory. He ought, therefore, after the definition of a verb, to proceed to the inflection of it without delay, and when he comes to the exercises on the verb, he can look back to the definition of a verb active, &c., as occasion may require.

Of TENSES, or DISTINCTIONS of TIME.

The *Present tense* expresses what is going on just now; as, I *love* you; I *strike* the table.

The *Past tense* represents the action or event either as passed and finished; as, He *broke* the bottle and *spilt* the brandy; or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past; as, My father *was coming* home when I met him.

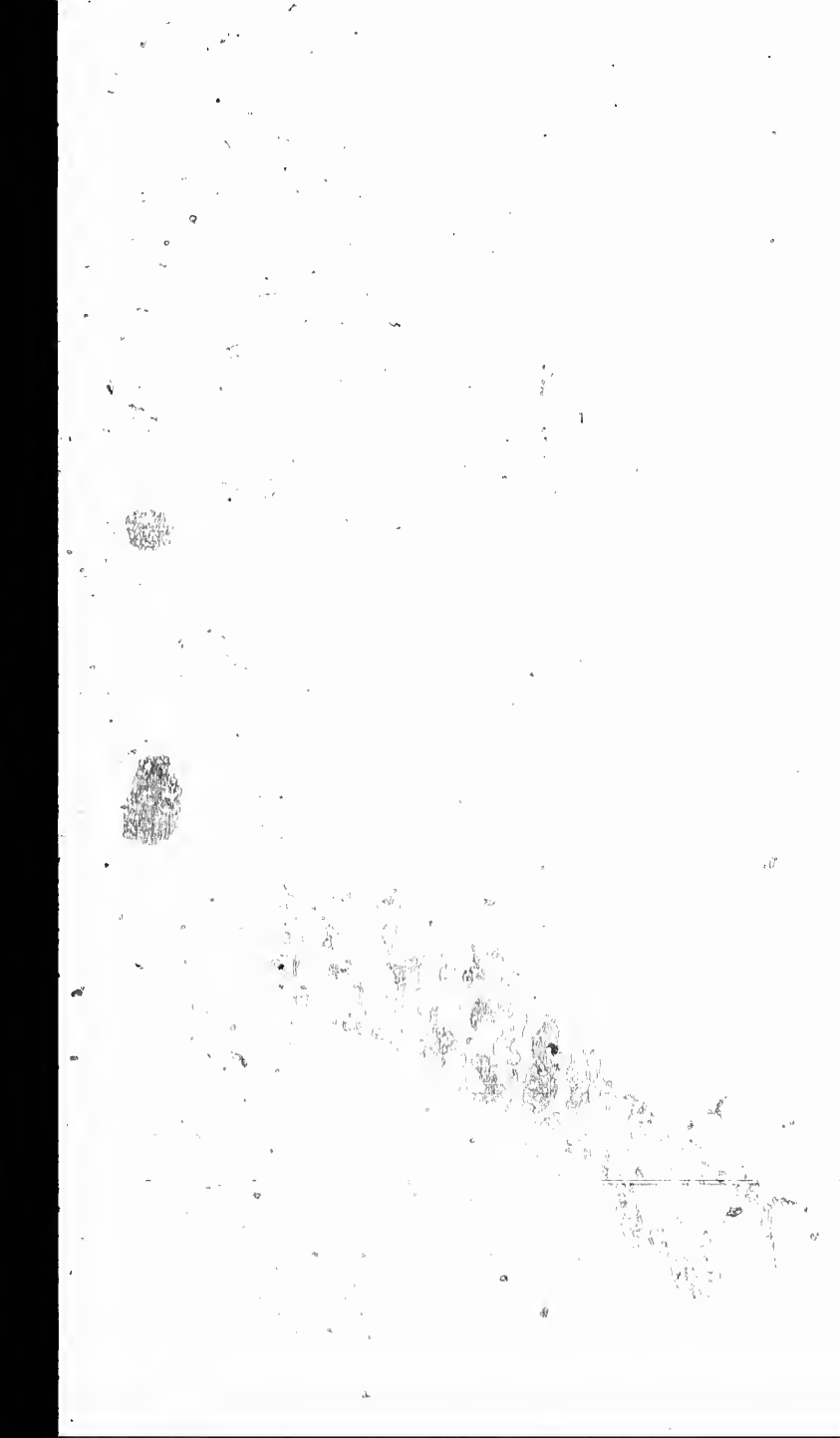
The *Perfect tense* implies that an action has just now, or lately, been quite finished; as, John *has cut* his finger; I *have sold* my horse.

The *Pluperfect tense* represents a thing as *past*, before another event happened; as, All the judges *had taken* their places *before* Sir Roger came.

The *Future* represents the action as yet to come; as, I *will see* you again, and your heart *shall rejoice*.*

The *Future perfect* intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at, or before the time of another future action or event; as, I *shall have got* my lesson *before* ten o'clock to-morrow.

* Mr. Walker and others have divided the first future into the *future prohibitive* and the *future promising or commanding*. That this distinction is absolutely necessary, as Mr. Walker argues, is *scarcely questionable*; for when a learner has occasion to use the *future tense*, this division will not in the least assist him in determining whether he ought to use *will* rather than *shall*. There fore this division serves no useful purpose.



REMARKS ON SOME OF THE TENSES.

ON THE PRESENT.

1. The *Present Tense* is used to express a *habit or custom*, as, *He snuffs*; *She goes* to church. It is sometimes applied to persons long since dead, when the narration of their actions excites our passions; as, "*Nero is* abhorred for his cruelty." "*Milton is* admired for his sublimity."

2. In historical narration, it is beautifully used for the *Past Tense*; as, "*Cæsar leaves* Gaul, *crosses* the Rubicon, and *enters* Italy with five thousand men." It is sometimes used with fine effect for the *Perfect*; as, "In the book of Genesis, *Moses tells* us who were the descendants of Abraham,"—for *has told* us.

3. When preceded by such words as *when, before, as soon as, after*, it expresses the relative time of a *future* action; as, *When he comes*, he will be welcome. *As soon as the post arrives*, the letters will be delivered.

4. In the *continue, progressive, or compound form*, it expresses an action *begun and going on, just now*, but not complete; as, *I am studying* my lesson; *he is writing* a letter.

ON THE PAST.

The *Past Tense* is used when the action or state is *limited* by the *circumstances of time or place*: as, "*We saw* him *yesterday*." "*We were* in bed *when he arrived*." Here the words *yesterday* and *when* limit the action and state to a particular time.—After *death* all agents are spoken of in the *Past Tense*, because time is limited and defined by the *life of the person*; as, "*Mary Queen of Scots was* remarkable for her beauty."

This tense is peculiarly appropriated to the *narrative style*, because all narration implies some *circumstance*; as, "*Socrates refused* to adore false gods." Here the period of *Socrates' life* being a limited part of past time, circumscribes the narration.—It is improper then to say of one already dead, "*He has been* much admired; *he has done* much good;" but "*He was* much admired; *he did* much good."

Although the *Past Tense* is used when the action is *circumstantially* expressed by a word or sentiment that limits the time of the action to some definite portion of past time, yet such words as *often, sometimes, many a time, frequently*, and similar vague intimations of time, except in *narrations*, require the *perfect*, because they admit a certain latitude, and do not limit the action to any *definite* portion of past time; thus, "*How often have* we seen the proud despised."

TENSES.

ON THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect Tense* chiefly denotes the accomplishment of mere facts without any *necessary* relation to *time* or *place*, or any other circumstance of their existence; as, Philosophers *have endeavoured* to investigate the origin of evil. In general, however, it denotes:

1. An action newly finished; as, I *have heard* great news. The post *has arrived*, but *has brought* no letters for you.

2. An action done in a *definite* space of time (such as a *day, a week, a year,*) a part of which has yet to *elapse*; as, I *have spent* this day well.

3. An action perfected some time ago, but whose consequences extend to the present time; as, We *have neglected* our duty, and are therefore unhappy.

Duration, or existence, requires the *perfect*; as, He *has been* dead four days. We say, Cicero *has written* orations, because the orations are still in *existence*; but we cannot say, Cicero *has written* poems, because the poems do not exist; they are lost; therefore we must say, Cicero *wrote* poems.

The following are a few instances in which this tense is improperly used for the past:

"I have somewhere met with the epitaph of a charitable man, which *has* very much pleased me." Spect. No. 177. The latter part of this sentence is rather *narrative* than *assertive*; and therefore it should be, "which very much pleased me;" that is, *when I read it*.—"When that the poor *hath* cried, *Cæsar hath* wept." Shakesp. The style is here *narrative*; *Cæsar* was dead; it should therefore be, "When the poor *cried*, *Cæsar* wept."—"Though in old age the circle of our pleasures is more contracted than it *has* formerly been, yet," &c. Blair, serm. 12. It should be, "than it formerly *was*;" because in old age, the former stages of life, contrasted with the present, convey an idea, not of *completion*, but of *limitation*, and thus become a subject of *narration* rather than of *assertion*. "I have known him, Eugenius, *when* he *has* been going to a play or an opera divert the money which was designed for that purpose, upon an object of charity whom he *has* met with in the street." Spect. No. 177. It should be, "when he *was* going," and "whom he *met* with in the street;" because the actions are *circumstantially* related by the phrases, *when going to a play* and *in the street*.

ON THE FUTURE PERFECT.

Upon more careful reflection, it appears to me that the *Second Future* should have *will* or *shall* in *all* the persons, as in the *first*. Mr Murray has excluded *will* from the

These verbs are always joined in this manner either to the *Infinitive* or participle; and although this would be a simpler way of parsing the verb than the common, yet in compliment perhaps to the Greek and Latin, grammarians in general consider the auxiliary and the following verb in the infinitive or participle as *one verb*, and parse and construe it accordingly.

Several of the auxiliaries in the Potential mood refer to *present, past, and future* time. This needs not excite surprise; for even the Present Indicative can be made to express *future* time as well as the Future itself. Thus, "He leaves town to-morrow."

Present time is expressed in the following sentence: "I wish he *could* or *would* come just now."

Past time is expressed with the similar auxiliaries; as, "It was my desire that he *should* or *would* come yesterday." "Though he *was* ill, he *might* recover."

Future.—I am anxious that he *should* or *would* come to-morrow. If he come, I *may* speak to him. If he would delay his journey a few days, I *might, could, would, or should* accompany him.

Although such examples as these are commonly adduced as proofs that these auxiliaries refer to *present, past, and future* time, yet I think it is pretty evident that *might, could, would, and should, with may and can*, merely express liberty, *ability, will, and duty*, without any reference to time at all, and that the precise time is generally determined by the drift or scope of the sentence, or rather by the *adverb* or participle that is subjoined or understood, and not by these auxiliaries.

Must and *ought*, for instance, merely imply *necessity, and obligation*, without any necessary relation to time; for when I say, "I must do it," *must* merely denotes the *necessity* I am under, and *do* the present time, which might easily be made *future*, by saying, "I must do it *next week*;" here *future* time is expressed by *next week*, and not by *must*. If I say, "I must have done it:" here *must* merely expresses *necessity*, as before; and I *have done*, the *past time*. "These *ought ye to do*:" here *ought* merely denotes obligation, and *do* the *present* time. "These *ought ye to have done*;" here *ought* merely expresses *duty or obligation*, as before; but the time of its existence is denoted as *past*, by *to have done*, and not by *ought*, as Mr. Murray and many others say.

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

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

OF WILL AND SHALL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Did *will*, on the contrary, always intimate the resolution of its *Nom.*, the difficulty of applying *will* and *shall* would be at an end; but this cannot be said; for though *will* in the first person always expresses the resolution of its *Nom.*, yet in the second and third person it does not always foretell, but often intimates the resolution of its *Nom.* as strongly as it does in the first person; thus, Ye will not come unto me that ye may have life. He will not perform the duty of my husband's brother. *Deut.* xxv. 7; see also verse 9. Accordingly *would*, the past time of *will*, is used in the same manner; as, And he was angry, and would not go in. *Luke* xv. 28.

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

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

* See page 141, obs. 3d.

Of VERBS.

TO LOVE. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| person 1 love | 1. We love |
| Thou lovest | 2. You* love |
| He loves or loveth | 3. They love |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. I loved | 1. We loved |
| 2. Thou lovedst | 2. You loved |
| 3. He loved | 3. They loved |

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are, *have, hast, has, or hath.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| I have loved | 1. We have loved |
| Thou hast loved | 2. You have loved |
| He has or hath loved | 3. They have loved |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Signs, *had, hadst.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had loved | 1. We had loved |
| 2. Thou hadst loved | 2. You had loved |
| 3. He had loved | 3. They had loved |

FUTURE TENSE.

Signs, *shall or will.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| I shall or will love | 1. We shall or will love |
| Thou shalt or wilt love | 2. You shall or will love |
| He shall or will love | 3. They shall or will love |

* You has always a plural verb, even when applied to a single person.

FUTURE PERFECT.

[See pages 23, 24.]

Singular.

1. Shall or will have loved
2. Shalt or wilt have loved
3. Shall or will have loved

Plural.

1. Shall or will have loved
2. Shall or will have loved
3. Shall or will have loved

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Signs, *may, can, or must.**Singular.*

1. May or can* love
2. Mayst or canst love
3. May or can love

Plural.

1. May or can love
2. May or can love
3. May or can love

PAST.

Signs, *might, could, would, or should.**Singular.*

1. Might, could, would, or should love
2. Mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love
3. Might, could, would, or should love

Plural.

1. Might, could, would, or should love
2. Might, could, would, or should love
3. Might, could, would, or should love

PERFECT

Signs, *may, can, or must have.**Singular.*

1. May or can* have loved
2. Mayst or canst have loved
3. May or can have loved

Plural.

1. May or can have loved
2. May or can have loved
3. May or can have loved

* *Must*, although it belongs, as properly to the present and perfect potential as *may* or *can*, has been omitted for want of room; but in going over these tenses, with the auxiliaries, one by one, it is easy to take it in thus: I *must* love, Thou *must* love, &c.—See 2d note, p. 27.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Signs; *might, could, would, or should have.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Might, could, would, or
should have loved | 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved |
| Mightst, &c., have loved | 2. Might have loved |
| Might have loved | 3. Might have loved |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. If I love | 1. If we love |
| 2. If thou love | 2. If you love |
| 3. If he love | 3. If they love* |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Love, or love thou, or
do thou love† | 2. Love, or love ye or you,
or do ye love |
|---|--|

INFINITIVE MOOD

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Present, To love.</i> | <i>Perfect, To have loved.</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

PARTICIPLES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Present, Loving.</i> | <i>Past, Loved.</i> | <i>Perfect, Having loved. †</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|

* "The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, with the addition to the verb of a conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, or supposition."—See p. 33, note d.

† The imperative mood is not entitled to three persons. In strict propriety, it has only the second person in both numbers. For when I say, *Let me love*; I mean, *Permit thou me to love*. Hence, *let me love*, is construed thus: *let thou me (to) love, or do thou let me (to) love*. To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after *let*. See syntax, B. VI. No one will say that *permit (me to love)* is the first person singular, imperative mood: then, why should *let (me to love)*, which is exactly similar, be called the first person? The Latin verb wants the first person, and if it has the third, it has also a different termination for it, which is not the case in the English verb.—K. 118.

† See Key, No. 208-211.

Exercises on the Tenses of Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.

* We love him; James loves me; it amuses him; we shall conduct them; they will divide the spoil; soldiers should defend their country; friends invite friends; she can read her lesson; she may play a tune; you might please her; thou mayst ask him; he may have betrayed us; we might have diverted the children; John can deliver the message.

I love; to love; love; reprove thou; hast loved; we tied the knot; if we love; if thou love; they could have commanded armies; to love; to baptize; to have loved; loved; loving to survey; having surveyed; write a letter; read your lesson; thou hast obeyed my voice; honour thy father.

The teacher, if he chooses, may now acquaint the learner with the difference between the Nominative and the Objective.

The Nominative *acts*; the Objective is *acted upon*: as, *He eats apples*. The Nominative commonly comes *before* the verb, the Objective *after* it.

Concerning pronouns, it may be observed, that the first *speaks*; the second is *spoken to*; and the third (or any noun) is *spoken of*.

* We may parse the first sentence, for example. *We love him*. *We*, the first personal pronoun, plural, masculine or feminine, the Nominative; *love*, a verb active, the first person, plural, present Indicative; *him*, the third personal pronoun, singular, masculine, the Objective.

QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE PUT TO THE PUPILS.

How do you know that *love* is plural? *Ans.* Because *we* is Nominative plural. How do you know that *love* is the first person? *Ans.* Because *we* is the first personal pronoun, and the verb is always of the same number and person with the noun or pronoun before it.—*H* 102, 104.

Many of the phrases in this page may be converted into exercises of different kind; thus the meaning of the sentence, *We love him*, may be expressed by the passive voice; as, *He is loved by us*.

It may also be turned into a question, or made a negative; as, *Do we love him?* &c. *We do not love him*.

These are a few of the ways of using the exercise on a single page; but the variety of methods that every ingenious and diligent teacher may invent and adopt to engage the attention and improve the understanding of his pupils, is past finding out.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of VERBS.

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. I am* | 1. We are |
| 2. Thou art | 2. You are |
| 3. He is | 3. They are |

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. I was | 1. We were |
| 2. Thou wast | 2. You were |
| 3. He was | 3. They were |

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I have been | 1. We have been |
| 2. Thou hast been | 2. You have been |
| 3. He has been | 3. They have been |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I had been | 1. We had been |
| 2. Thou hadst been | 2. You had been |
| 3. He had been | 3. They had been |

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will be | 1. We shall or will be |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be | 2. You shall or will be |
| 3. He shall or will be | 3. They shall or will be |

* Put *loving* after *am*, &c., and you make it an *Active* verb in the *progressive* form.—Thus, I am *loving*, thou art *loving*, he is *loving*.—*See* p. 30.

Put *loved* after *am*, and you will make it a *Passive* verb.—*See* p. 30.

Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will have been | 1. Shall or will have been |
| 2. Shalt or wilt have been | 2. Shall or will have been |
| 3. Shall or will have been | 3. Shall or will have been |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. May* or can be | 1. May or can be |
| 2. Mayst or canst be | 2. May or can be |
| 3. May or can be | 3. May or can be |

PAST.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Might, &c., be | 1. Might be |
| 2. Mightst be | 2. Might be |
| 3. Might be | 3. Might be |

PERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. May or can have been | 1. May or can have been |
| 2. Mayst or canst have been | 2. May or can have been |
| 3. May or can have been | 3. May or can have been |

PLUPERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Might have been | 1. Might have been |
| 2. Mightst have been | 2. Might have been |
| 3. Might have been | 3. Might have been |

* See Note, p. 28; also Note 24, p. 37.

Of VERBS.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1. If I be
- 2. If thou be
- 3. If he be

- 1. If we be
- 2. If you be
- 3. If they be

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1. If I were
- 2. If thou wert
- 3. If he were

- 1. If we were
- 2. If you were
- 3. If they were

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1. Be, or be thou

- 2. Be, or be ye or you

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To be

Perfect. To have been

PARTICIPLES

Present, being.

Past, Been.

Perfect, Having been.

* Be is often used in the Scriptures and some other books for the *Present Indicative*; as, We be true men, for we are.

† The remaining tenses of this mood are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the *Indicative Mood*. But some say, that the *Future Perfect*, when used with a conjunction, has such a force as all the persons; thus, If I shall have loved, If thou shall have loved, If he shall have loved, If we, you or they shall have loved. See p. 28, note 1st.

‡ This mood is used, whether, &c. may be joined to the *Imperative* or *Infinitive* mood, as well as to the *Indicative*.

ISE.

ural.

l or will have been
 l or will have been
 l or will have been

).

ural.

or can be
 or can be
 or can be

ural.

ht be
 at be
 at be

ural.

or can have been
 or can have been
 or can have been

ural.

t have been
 t have been
 t have been

Of VERBS.

Exercises on the Verb To BE.

Am, is, art, wast, are, I was, they were, we are, hast been, has been, we have been, had been, he had been, you have been, she has been, we were, they had been.

I shall be, shalt be, we will be, thou wilt be, they shall be, it will be, thou wilt have been, we have been, they will have been, we shall have been, am, it is.

I can be, mayst be, canst be, she may be, you may be, he must be, they should be, mightst be, he would be, it could be, wouldst be, you could be, he may have been, wast.

We may have been, mayst have been, they can have been, I might have been, you should have been, wouldst have been, (if) thou be we be, he be, thou wert, we were, I be.

Be thou, be, to be, being, to have been, if I be, be ye, been, be, having been, if we be, if they be, to be.

Snow is white; he was a good man; we have been younger; she has been happy; it had been late; we are old; you will be wise; it will be time; if they be thine; be cautious; be heedful, youth; we may be rich; they should be virtuous; thou mightst be wiser; they must have been excellent scholars; they might have been powerful.

* *Post* here is properly in the Vocative case. Whenever an individual is immediately addressed, the Vocative is used in English, as well as in Greek, Latin, &c.

Of VERBS.

TO BE LOVED. PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Am loved	1. Are loved
2. Art loved	2. Are loved
3. Is loved	3. Are loved

PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Was loved	1. Were loved
2. Wast loved	2. Were loved
3. Was loved	3. Were loved

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Have been loved	1. Have been loved
2. Hast been loved	2. Have been loved
3. Has been loved	3. Have been loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Had been loved	1. Had been loved
2. Hadst been loved	2. Had been loved
3. Had been loved	3. Had been loved

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Shall or will be loved	1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shalt or wilt be loved	2. Shall or will be loved
3. Shall or will be loved	3. Shall or will be loved

A Passive Verb is formed by putting the First Participle of any active Verb after the verb to be through all its moods and tenses.

To BE.
 s, they were, w
 have been, had
 e been, she ha
 ll be, thou wilt
 thou wilt have
 have been, w
 e, she may be
 they should be
 ould be, would
 been, wast.
 have been, they
 en, you should
 (if) thou be
 e, I be.
 have been, if
 een, if we be

good man; w
 een happy; i
 u will be wise
 ; be cautious
 be rich; they
 htst be wiser
 scholars; they

When used in English...



Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will have been loved | 1. Shall or will have been loved |
| 2. Shalt or wilt have been loved | 2. Shall or will have been loved |
| 3. Shall or will have been loved | 3. Shall or will have been loved |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. May or can be loved | 1. May or can be loved |
| 2. Mayst or canst be loved | 2. May or can be loved |
| 3. May er can be loved | 3. May or can be loved |

PAST.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Might, &c., be loved | 1. Might be loved |
| 2. Mightst be loved | 2. Might be loved |
| 3. Might be loved | 3. Might be loved |

PERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. May, &c., have been loved | 1. May have been loved |
| 2. Mayst have been loved | 2. May have been loved |
| 3. May have been loved | 3. May have been loved |

FUTURE PERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Might, &c., have been loved | 1. Might have been loved |
| 2. Mightst have been loved | 2. Might have been loved |
| 3. Might have been loved | 3. Might have been loved |

Of VERBS.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1. If I be loved
- 2. If thou be loved
- 3. If he be loved

- 1. If we be loved
- 2. If you be loved
- 3. If they be loved

PAST.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1. If I were loved
- 2. If thou wert loved
- 3. If he were loved

- 1. If we were loved
- 2. If you were loved
- 3. If they were loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2. Be thou loved

- 2. Be ye or you loved

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To be loved

Perfect. To have been loved

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Being loved.

Past. Been loved

Perfect. Having been loved

Plural.

ll. or will have been
 loved
 l. or will have been.
 loved
 l. or will have been
 loved

D.

Plural.

y or can be loved
 y or can be loved
 y or can be loved

Plural.

ight be loved
 ight be loved
 ight be loved

Plural.

y have been loved
 y have been loved
 y have been loved

Plural.

ht have been loved
 ht have been loved
 ht have been loved

The verb may sometimes be requested to throw out of, and put
 aside, though, whether or left, in its place.
 After the verb is copied in table, under the signs of the verb
 as they are, he may be taught to omit all the auxiliaries but one, and
 go over the verb thus: Present Potential, I may love; thou mayest
 love; he may love, &c.; and then with the next auxiliary, thus, I can
 love; thou canst love; he can love, &c.; and then with next, thus,
 I must love; thou must love; he must love, &c.; and then with the
 auxiliaries of the Past Potential, thus, I might love; thou mightest
 love, &c.

Of VERBS.

Exercises on the Verb Passive.

They are loved; we are loved; thou art loved; it is loved; she was loved; he has been loved; you have been loved; I have been loved; thou hadst been loved; we shall be loved; thou wilt be loved; they will be loved; I shall have been loved; you will have been loved.

He can be loved; thou mayst be loved; she must be loved; they might be loved; ye would be loved; they should be loved; I could be loved; thou canst have been loved; it may have been loved; you might have been loved; if I be loved; *thou wert loved; we be loved; you be loved; they be loved.—Be thou loved; be ye loved.—To be loved; loved; having been loved; to have been loved; being loved.

Promiscuous Exercises on Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.

Tie John's shoes; this is Jane's bonnet; ask mamma; he has learned his lessons; she invited him; your father may commend you; he was baptized; the minister baptized him; we should have delivered our message; papa will reprove us; divide the apples; the captain had commanded his soldiers to pursue the enemy; Eliza diverted her brother; a hunter killed a hare; were I loved; were we good; we should be happy.†

* A conjunction is frequently to be understood here.
† See exercises of a different sort, page 82.

Passive.

ved; thou art
loved; he has
loved; I have
loved; we shall
they will be
you will have

be loved; she
ved; ye would
I; I could be
loved; it may
re been loved;
; we be loved;
Be thou loved;
loved; having
being loved.

bs, and Cases

ane's bonnet;
s lessons; she
commend you;
aptized him;
essage; papa
les; the cap
to pursue the
er; a hunter
ore we good;

TABLE OF VERBS.

An *Active* or a *Neuter Verb* may be conjugated through all its moods and tenses, by adding its *Present Participle* to the verb *To be*. This is called the *Progressive form*: because it expresses the continuation of action or state.

Thus, thou art loving and you are loving.

He is loving and he has been loving.

Present.

I am loving
Thou art loving
He is loving, &c.

Past.

I was loving
Thou wast loving
He was loving, &c.

The *Present* and *Past Indicative* are also conjugated by the assistance of *do*, called the *emphatic form*: Thus,—

Present.

I do love
Thou dost love
He does love, &c.

Past.

I did love
Thou didst love
He did love, &c.

RULE I.

Verbs ending in *ss, sh, ch, x, or o*, form the *third person singular of the Present Indicative*, by adding *Es*: Thus,—

He dress-es, march-es, brush-es, fix-es, go-es.

RULE II.

Verbs in *y*, change *y* into *i* before the terminations *es, est, eth, and ed*; but not before *ing; y*, without a vowel before it, is not changed into *i*; Thus,—

Pres. Try, tries, or trieth. Past. Tried. Part. Trying.
Pres. Pray, prayest, prays, or prayeth. Past. Prayed.
Part. Praying.

RULE III.

Verbs accented on the last syllable, and verbs of one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before the terminations *est, eth, d, ing*; but never before *s*, Thus,—

Allot, allottest, allots, allottesth, allotted, allotting.
Blot, blottest, blots, blotteth, blotted, blotting.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

A *regular* verb is one that forms its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present: as, *Love, loved, loved.*

An *irregular* verb is one that does not form both its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as,

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Abid	abode	abode
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke R*	awaked
Bear, to bring forth	bore, † bare	born
Bear, to carry	bore, bare	borne
Beat	beat	beaten, or beat
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent R	bent R
Bereave	bereft n	bereft at
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid, for	bad, bade	bidden
Bind, un-	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred

* These verbs, which are conjugated regularly, are marked as irregularly.

† Bore is here used in the sense of 'to bring forth.'

VERBS.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

at forms its pas
adding a pr ed to
loved.
hat does not form
participle by add
s,

Past Participle
abode
been
arisen
awaked
born
borne
beaten, or beat
begun
bent
bereft
besought
bidden
bound
bitton, bit
bled
blown
broken
bred

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
bring	brought	brought
build, re-	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught	caught
Chide	chid	chidden, or
Choose	chose	chosen [chid
Cleave, to adhere	clave	cleaved
Cleave, to split	clove, or	cloven, or cleft
Cling	clung	cleft clung
Clothe	clothed	clad
Come, be-	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Crow	crew	crowed
Creep	crept	crept
Cut	cut	cut
Dare, to venture	durst	dared
Dare, to challenge	dared	dared
Deal	déalt	déalt
Dig	dug, or dig-	dug, or digged
Do, mis wr-	did	[ged done
Draw, with	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drunk

irregularly
Blot

* Build, dwell, and several other verbs, have the regular -ed
added, dwelled, &c. See K. 125.
† The compound verbs are conjugated like the simple, by prefixing
the syllables append'd to them: thus, *dwelled, dwelled,* &c.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt R—p 41.
Eat	ate*	eaten*
Fall, <i>be-</i>	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly	flew	flown
Forbear	forbore	forborne
Forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get, <i>be-for-</i>	got†	got, gotten†
Gild	gilt R	gilt R
Gird, <i>be-en-</i>	girt R	girt R
Give, <i>for-mis-</i>	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave, <i>en-</i>	graved	graven
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown

* I have excluded eat as the Past and Past Participle of this verb, as though sometimes used by Milton and a few others, the use of it does not rest on good authority, and the verb is sufficiently irregular already.

† Get and have are often used in the Scriptures for get and have.

‡ Gilt is sandy, shining. Its compound forgotten is still in good use.

Participla.

ven
elt R—p 41,
en*

en

ght
nd

g
n

orne
otten, forgot

aken
en

gotten†
R.

R.

en
nd

n

rticiple of this verb,
others, the use of it
sufficiently irregular

r get and began
is still in good use.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Hang	hung	hung*
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hew, rough-	hewed	hewn R
Hide	hid	hidden or hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold, be- with-	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Knit	knit R	knit or knitted
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay, in-	laid	laid
Lead, mis-	led	led
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie, to lie down	lay	lain or liën
Load	loaded	laden R
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	mēant	mēant
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mown

* Hang, to take away life by hanging, is regular; as, The robber was hanged, but the gown was hung up.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Pay, re-	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, or quitted	quit R
Rēad	rēad	rēad
Rend	rent	rent
Rid	rid	rid
Ridē	rode	ridden or rode
Ring	rang, or rung*	rung
Rise, a-	rose	risen
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawn R
Say	said	said
See	sew	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seethe	seathed, or sod	sodden
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set, be-	set	set
Shake	shook	shaken
Shape, mis-	shaped	shapen R
Shave	shaved	shaven R
Shear	shore R	shörn
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shōne R	shōne R

* Where the past might be either *ang* or *ung*, &c., I have given the preference, which it certainly ought to have.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Show*	showed	shown
Shrink	shrank, or shrunk	shrank
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang, or sung	sung
Sink	sank, or sunk	sunk
Sit	sat	sat, or sitten
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	aslept	aslept
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slang, or slung	slung
Slink	slunk, or slunk	slunk
Slit	slit, or slitted	slit, or slitted
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown R
Speak, &c.	spoke, spake	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spend, &c.	spent	spent
Spill	spilt R	spilt R
Spin	span, or spun	spun
Spit, &c.	spat, or spit	spitten, or spitt

* Or *Show, showed, shown*—pronounced *show*, &c. See Note next page.
 Many authors, both here and in America, use *ate* as the Past tense of *eat*; but this is improper, for it is apt to be confounded with *ate*, as printed in some dictionaries, and is not a word in our language.
 * *Sitten* and *spitten* are preferable, though obsolete.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle
Split	split	split
Spread, be-	spread	spread
Spring	sprang, or sprung	sprung
Stand, with- &c.	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stank, or stunk	stunk
Stride, be-	strode, or strid	stridden [en
Strike	struck	struck, strick-
String	strang, or strung	strung
Strive	strove	striven
Strew,* be-	strewed	strewed
Strow	strowed	strown, or strowed
Swear	swore, or sware	sworn
Sweat	swéat	swéat
Sweep	swept	swept
Swell	swelled	swollen
Swim	swam, or swum	swum
Swing	swang, or swung	swung
Take, be- &c.	took	taken
Teach, mis-re-	taught	taught
Tear, un-	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think, be-	thought	thought

* Strew and show are now giving way to strow and show, as they are pronounced.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Thrive	throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen R
Weär	wore	wörn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wöünd	wöünd
Work	wrought R	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

DEFECTIVE VERBS

Are those which want some of their moods and tenses.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Can	could	_____	Shall	should	_____
May	might	_____	Will	would	_____
Must	must	_____	Wis	wist	_____
Ought	ought	_____	Wit or	wot	_____
	woth	_____	Wot		

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Name the Past Tense and Past Participle of
 Take, drive, creep, begin, abide, buy, bring,
 arise, catch, bereave, am, burst, draw, drink,
 fly, flee, fall, get, give, go, feel, forsake, grow,
 have, hear, hide, keep, know, lose, pay, ride,
 ring, run, shake, seek, sell, see, sit, slay, slide,

Of ADVERBS.

An *adverb* is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to express some quality or circumstance of *time*, *place*, or *manner*, respecting it; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*; she is *remarkably* diligent, and reads *very* *correctly*.

A LIST OF ADVERBS.

* So, no, not, nay, yea, yes, too, well, up, very, forth, how, why, far, now, then, ill, soon, much, here, there, where, when, whence, thence, still, more, most, little, less, least, thus, since, ever, never, while, whilst, once, twice, thrice, first, scarcely, quite, rather, again, ago, seldom, often, indeed, exceedingly, already, hither, thither, whither, doubtless, haply, perhaps, enough, daily, always, sometimes, almost, alone, peradventure, backward, forward, upward, downward, together, apart, asunder, viz., to and fro, in fine.

* *As* and *so*, without a corresponding *as* or *so*, are adverbs.

The generality of those words that end in *ly*, are adverbs of manner of quality. They are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*; as, from *foolish* comes *foolishly*.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where*, and *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, are all adverbs; except *therefore* and *wherefore*, occasionally conjunctions.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as, *often*, *often*, *oftenest*. Such words as *ashore*, *afloat*, *aground*, &c., are all adverbs.

† When more and most qualify nouns they are adjectives; but in every other situation they are adverbs.

An adjective, with a preposition before it, is by some called an adverb; as, *in general*, *in haste*, &c., i. e. *generally*, *hastily*. It would be a piece of venacious refinement to make children, in pursuing, call *in general* an adverb, instead of in a preposition, — *general* an adjective, having *very* besides understood. That such phrases are convertible into adverbs is not a good reason for calling them so.

There are many words that are sometimes used as adverbs; as, *I was very afraid* than ever; and sometimes as adjectives; as, *He has more wealth than wisdom*. — See next page.

ed to a verb; al
to express some
e, place, or man
peaks distinctly;
d reads very cor

es, too, well, up.
now, then, ill.
, when, whence.
ttle, less, least,
e, whilst, once,
e, rather, again,
exceedingly, al-
her, doubtless.
, always, some-
ture, backward,
together, apart,
e.

Exercises on ADVERBS, IRREGULAR VERBS, &c.

Immediately the cock crew. Peter wept
utterly. He is here now. She went away
yesterday.* They came to-day. They will
perhaps buy some to-morrow. Ye shall know
hereafter. She sung sweetly. Cats soon learn
to catch mice. Mary rose up hastily. They
that have enough may soundly sleep. Cain
wickedly slew his brother. I saw him long
ago. He is a very good man. Sooner or
later all must die. You read too little. They
talk too much. James acted wisely. How
many lines can you repeat? You ran hastily.
He speaks fluently. Then were they glad.
He fell fast asleep. She should not hold her
head a-wry. The ship was driven ashore.
No, indeed. They are all alike. Let him
that is athirst drink freely. The oftener you
read attentively, the more you will improve.

OBSERVATIONS.

much (1. As an adverb; as, It is much better to give than to receive.
is (2. As an adjective; as, In much wisdom is much grief.
used, (3. As a noun; as, Where much is given, much is required.
In strict propriety, however, *much* can never be a noun; but an ad-
jective; for were the question to be asked, *Much what is given?* it
would be necessary to add a noun, and say, Where *much grace* is given,
much gratitude is required.

after, often, often
are all adverbs.
are adverbs of manner
by adding *ly*; as, from
er, thither, and whether,
occasionally conjunc

* *To-day, yesterday, and to-morrow*, are always nouns, for they are
parts of time; as, *Yesterday* is past, *to-day* is passing, and we may
never see *to-morrow*.—When these words answer to the question *when*,
they are governed by a preposition *understood*; as, When will John
come home? (on) *to-morrow*, for he went away (on) *yesterday*.
The *to* before the infinitive of verbs is an adverb, according to Johnson,
and according to Murray, a preposition. The *two together* may be called
the infinitive.
* *Enough* (a sufficiency) is here a noun. Its plural, *enoughs*, is applied,
like *many*, to things that are numbered. *Enough*, an adjective, like
much, should perhaps be applied only to things that are weighed or
measured.



0018

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A *Preposition* is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them; as, He sailed *from* Leith *to* London in two days.

A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS to be got accurately by heart.

About, above, according to, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Bating, before, behind, below, beneath, besides, beside, between, betwixt, beyond, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, p. ⁵¹ b. from. In, into, instead of. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over, out of. Past. Regarding, respecting, round. Since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, towards.* Under, underneath, unto, up, upon. With, within, without.

OBSERVATIONS.

Every preposition requires an objective case after it.—When a preposition does not govern an objective case, it becomes an adverb; as, He rides *about*. But in such phrases as *cast up*, *hold out*, *fall on*, the words *up*, *out*, and *on*, must be considered as a part of the verb, rather than as prepositions or adverbs.

Some words are used as prepositions in one place, and as adverbs in another; thus, *before* is a preposition when it refers to place; as, He stood *before* the door; and an adverb when it refers to time; as, *Before* that Philip called thee, I saw thee. The word *before*, however, and others in similar situations, may still be considered as prepositions, if we supply an appropriate noun; as, *Before* the time that Philip, &c.

* *Towards* is a preposition, but *toward* is an adjective, and means "Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward." *Toward* is sometimes improperly used for *towards*.

The *Inseparable* Prepositions are omitted, because an explanation of them can impart no information without a previous knowledge of the radical word. Suppose the pupil told that *con* means *together*, will this explain *convene* to him? No: he must first be told that *vene* signifies *to come*, and then *CON*, *together*. Would it not be better to tell him at once that *convene* means to *come* or *call together*?

Some grammarians distribute adverbs into classes, such as adverbs of negation, affirmation, &c.; prepositions into separable and inseparable; and conjunctions into seven classes, besides the two mentioned next page. Such a classification has been omitted here, because its utility is questionable.

out before nouns
relation between
with to London in

accurately by heart.

o, across, after,
among, amongst,
before, behind,
le, between, be-
ng. Down, dur-
r, p. 51 b. from.
gh. Of, off, on,
ling, respecting,
oughout, till, to,
nderneath, unto,
out.

o after it.—When a pre-
becomes an adverb; as,
up, hold out, fall on, the
part of the verb, rather

place, and as adverbs in-
refers to place; as, He
refers to time; as, Before
rd before, however, and
dered as prepositions, if
time that Philip, &c.

an adjective, and means
not froward." Thward

cause an explanation of
obvious knowledge of the
means together, will thbe
e told that some signifi-
not be better to tell him
er?

lance, such as adverbs
separable and insepara-
der the two mentions
itted here, because its

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A *Conjunction* is a word which joins words and sentences together; as, You *and* I must go to Leith; *but* Peter may stay at home.

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative.—Also, and, because, both, for,* of, since, that, then, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive.—Although, as, as well as, but, either, except, lest, neither, nor, notwithstanding, or, provided, so, then, though, unless, whether, yet.

EXERCISES ON CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. Consider the ravens; for they neither sow nor reap; which have neither store-house nor barn; and God feedeth them. You are happy, because you are good.

OBSERVATIONS.

Several words which are marked as adverbs in Johnson's Dictionary, are in many Grammars marked as conjunctions; such as, *but, else, moreover, likewise, otherwise, nevertheless, then, therefore, wherefore*. Whether they be called adverbs or conjunctions, it signifies but little.

But, in some cases, is an adverb; as, "We are *but* (only) of yesterday, and know nothing."

Sometimes the same words are used as conjunctions in one place, and as prepositions or adverbs in another place; as, *Since* (conj.) we must part, let us do it peaceably; I have *not* seen him *since* (prep.) we met; Our friendship commenced long *since* (adv.)

* When *for* can be turned into *because*, it is a conjunction.

† As many distinctions, however proper in themselves, may prove more hurtful than useful, they should not be made till the learner be well acquainted with the more obvious facts.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An *Interjection* is a word which expresses some emotion of the speaker, as, *Oh, what a sight is here!* *Well done!*

A LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

Adieu! ah! alas! alack! away! aha! be-gone! hark! ho! ha! he! hail! halloo! hum! hush! huzza! hist! hey-day! lo! O! Ostrange! O brave! psaw! see! well-a-day, &c.

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING ERRORS.

I saw a boy which is blind.*	We was not there. †
I saw a flock of geoses.	I loves him.
This is the horse who was lost.	He lave me.
This is the hat whom I wear.	Then have been busy.
John is here; she is a good boy.	He dare not speak.
The hen lays his eggs.	She need not do it.
Jane is here; he reads well.	Was you there?
I saw two mouses.	You was not there.
The dog follows her master.	We was sorry for it.
This two horses eat hay.	Thou might not go.
John met three mans.	He dost not learn.
We saw two childs.	If I does that.
He has but one teeth.	Thou may do it.
The well is ten foot deep.	You was never there.
Look at the oxes.	The book were lost.
This horse will let me ride on her.	Thou will better stop.
I can stay this two hours.	The horses was sold.
I have two pen-knives.	The boys was reading.
My lady has got his fan.	I teaches him grammar.
Two pair of ladies' gloves.	He are not attentive to it.
Henry the Eighth had six wives.	Thou shall not go out.
I saw the man which sings.	If I bees not, at home.
We saw an ass who brayed at us.	Thou can do nothing for me.
They will stay this two days.	John need not go now.

* These exercises will at once amuse and improve the pupil. See Syntax, Rule 14 and 15.

† Syntax, Rule 1.

ON PARSING.

HAVING the exercises on Parsing* and Syntax in one volume with the Grammar, is a convenience, so exceedingly great, that it must be obvious. The following set of exercises on Parsing are arranged on a plan new and important. All the most material points, and those that are apt to puzzle the pupil, have been selected, and made the subject of a whole page of exercises, and were very important, of two. By this means, the same point must come so often under his eye, and be so often repeated, that it cannot fail to make a strong impression on his mind; and even should he forget it, it will be easy to refresh his memory by turning to it again.

To give full scope to the pupil's discriminating powers, the exercises contain all the parts of speech, promiscuously arranged, to be used thus:—

1. After the pupil has got the definition of a noun, exercise him in going over any part of the exercises in parsing, and pointing out the *NOUNS only*. This will oblige him to exercise his powers of discrimination, in distinguishing the nouns from the *other words*.
2. After getting the definition of an adjective, exercise him in selecting all the *adjectives* from the other words, and telling *why* they are adjectives.
3. After getting all the *pronouns* very accurately by heart, let him point out them, in addition to the nouns and adjectives.
4. Then the *verb*, without telling what *sort*, or what *number*, or *person*, or *tense*, for several weeks, or longer, till he can distinguish it with great readiness.
5. Then the definition of an *adverb*, after which exercise him *orally* with many short sentences containing adverbs, and then on those in the book.

* *Parse* should be pronounced *parce*, and not *parce*.—See *Key*.

† Those accustomed to use Mr. Murray's lessons in parsing, will perhaps think the following too difficult, but such, however, reflect, that Mr. Murray's are too easy; for, when no other words are introduced than an *article* and a *noun*, no exercise is given to the pupil's judgment at all; for in every sentence he finds only an *article* and a *noun*; and in the next set only an *article*, an *adjective*, and a *noun*, and so on. There is no room for discrimination here, and yet discrimination is the very thing he should be taught.

6. Get all the prepositions by heart, for it is impossible to give such a definition of a preposition as will lead a child to distinguish it with certainty from every other sort of word.

7. Get all the conjunctions by heart. They have been alphabetically arranged, like the prepositions, to facilitate the committing of them to memory.

8. After this, the pupil, if very young, may go over all the exercises, by parsing every word in the most simple manner, viz., by saying such a word, a *noun*, *singular*, without telling its *gender* and *case*; such a word, a *verb*, without telling its *nature*, *number*, *person*, *tense*, and *mood*.

9. In the next and last course, he should go over the exercises, and tell *very* thing about *nouns* and *verbs*, &c., as shown in the example below.

Ex. In the Exercises on Parsing, the sentences on every page are numbered by small figures, to enable the reader to find out any sentence in the Key which he may wish to consult.

The small letters refer to the Nos. For example, *p* in the first sentence of No. *a*, directs the learner to turn to No. *p*, page 74, and remark that it says, "The verb *to be*, or *to have*, is often understood;" intimating to him by this reference, that *to be* is understood after *was* in the first sentence of No. *a*.

O how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word!
And every day and every hour
I lean upon the Lord.

O, an interjection—*how*, an adverb—*stupendous*, an adjective, in the positive degree, compared by more and most; *as*, *stupendous*, more stupendous, most stupendous—*was*, a verb neuter, third person singular, past indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *power*, here put after it)—*the*, an article, the definite—*power*, a noun, singular, neuter the nominative—*that*, a relative pronoun, singular, neuter, the nominative, here used for which; its antecedent is *power*—*raised*, a verb, active, third person, singular, past, indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *me*)—*me*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine or feminine, the objective, (governed by *raised*—*with*, a preposition—*a*, an article, the indefinite—*word*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (governed by *with*)—*and*, a conjunction—*every*, a distributive preposition—*day*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (because the preposition *through* or *during* is understood,)—*and*, *and* *every*, as before—*hour*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (because *day* was before it, and conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns, &c.)—*I*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine or feminine, the nominative—*lean*, a verb, neuter, first person singular, present, indicative—*upon*, a preposition—*the*, an article, the definite—*Lord*, a noun, singular, masculine, the objective, (governed by *upon*).

• Omit the words within the () till the pupil get the rules of Syntax.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. a.

few easy sentences chiefly intended as an Exercise on the *Active Verb*; but to be previously used as an Exercise on Nouns and Adjectives.

A good conscience and a contented mind will make a man^p happy.¹ Philosophy teaches us to endure afflictions, but Christianity^{p*} to enjoy them, by turning them into blessings.² Virtue ennobles the mind, but vice debases it.³ Application in the early period of life, will give happiness and ease to succeeding years.⁴ A good conscience fears nothing.⁵ Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue; calms and regulates the temper; and fills the heart with gratitude and praise.⁶ Dissimulation degrades parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks us into universal contempt.⁷

If we lay no restraint upon our lusts, no control upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery.⁸ Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities; instructs us to make use of them at proper times, and turns them honourably to our own advantage: it shows itself alike in all our words and actions, and serves as an unerring guide in every occurrence of life.⁹ Shame and disappointment attend sloth and idleness.¹⁰ Indolence undermines the foundation of every virtue, and unfits a man for the social duties of life.¹¹

* Supply *teacher us*, as a reference to No. p. *intimates*— See 43 on the preceding page.—See *Key*, page 75, &c.

t, for it is impossible
 sion as will lead a
 rom every other sort
 rt. They have been
 ositions; to facilitate
 ing, may go over all
 in the most simple
 oun, singular; with-
 word, a verb, with-
 nes, and mbed.
 should go over the
 ouns and verbs, &c.,
 ences on every page are
 to find out any sentence
 ple, p. in the first sen-
 p. page 74, and remark
 en understood; Intima-
 rked after man in the
 he power
 t word!
 y hour
 e, an adjective, in the
 as, stipendiosus, more
 utor, third person sin-
 nitive power, here put
 oun, singular, neuter
 ar, neuter, the nomin-
 ous power—*videlicet* a verb
 s, (agreeing with its
 n, singular, masculine
 with, a preposition—
 ular, neuter; the objec-
 every, a distributive
 objective, (because the
 and every, as be-
 e, (because day was in
 ouns, &c.)—*et*, the first
 and the nominative—
 nt, indicative—*upon*, a
 noun, singular, mas-

the rules of Syntax.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 2.

Chiefly of the Active Verb—Continued from last page.

Knowledge gives ease to solitude, and gracefulness to retirement.¹² Gentleness ought to form our address, to regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour. Knowledge makes our being pleasant to us, fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications.¹⁴ Meekness controls our angry passions, candour our severe judgments.¹⁵ Perseverance in labour will surmount every difficulty.¹⁶ He that takes pleasure in the prosperity of others enjoys part of their good fortune.¹⁷ Restlessness of mind disqualifies us both for the enjoyment of our peace, and the performance of our duty.¹⁸ Sadness contracts the mind; mirth dilates it.¹⁹

We should subject our fancies to the government of reason.²⁰ Self-conceit, presumption and obstinacy, blast the prospects of many a youth.²¹ Affluence may give²² us respect in the eyes of the vulgar; but it will not recommend us to the wise and good.²³ Complaisance produces good nature and mutual benevolence, encourages the timorous,²⁴ and soothes the turbulent.²⁵ A constant perseverance in the path of virtue will gain respect.²⁶ Envy and wrath shorten life; and anxiety bringeth age before its time.²⁷ Bad habits require immediate reformation.²⁸

NG.—No. a.

continued from last page.

altitude, and grace
 gentleness ought to
 be our speech, and
 whole behaviour.
 pleasant to us
 views, and ad
 eries of gratifica
 angry passions
 Perseverance
 difficulty.¹⁶ He
 prosperity of others
 Restless
 both for the en
 performance of
 the mind; mirth
 es to the govern
 it, presumption
 ects of many
 respect in the
 not recommend
 mplaissance pro
 benevolence
 soothes the tur
 ace in the path
 envy and wrath
 eth age before
 immediate re-

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. b.

lently on the Neuter Verb, including the verb *To be*.
 economy is no disgrace; it is better to live
 a little¹ than to outlive² a great deal.³ A
 uous education is a better inheritance than
 great estate.⁴ Good and wise men only can
 real friends.⁵ Friendship can scarcely ex
 where virtue is not the foundation.⁶ He
 swells in prosperity, will shrink in adver
 To despair⁷ in adversity is madness.⁸
 m idleness arises⁹ neither pleasure nor ad
 tage: we must flee therefore from idleness,⁹
 certain parent of guilt and ruin.
 You must not always rely on promises.¹⁰
 The peace of society dependeth on justice.¹¹
 that walketh with wise men shall be wise.¹⁰
 that sitteth with the profane is foolish.¹¹
 The coach arrives daily.¹² The mail travels
 Rain falls in great abundance here.¹⁴
 sleeps soundly.¹⁵ She dances gracefully.¹⁶
 went to York.¹⁷ He lives soberly.¹⁸ He
 rried to his house in the country.¹⁹ They
 filed.²⁰ She laughed.²¹ He that liveth in
 easure is dead while he liveth.²² Nothing
 ears to be²³ so low and mean as lying and
 simulation.²⁴ Vice is its own punishment,
 and virtue is its own reward.²⁵ Industry is the
 ad to wealth, and virtue²⁶ to happiness.²⁷

These verbs would be active, were a preposition joined to them.
 as, "she smiled at him," "she smiled upon him," "she laughs at
 In this case, the preposition must be considered as a part of the

EXERCISES ON PARSING.—No. c.

Chiefly on the Passive Verb—See page 85, *bottom*.

Virtue must be formed and supported daily and repeated exertions.¹ You may be deprived of honour and riches against your will; but not of virtue against your consent. Virtue is connected with eminence in every liberal art.² Many are brought to ruin by extravagance and dissipation.³ The best designs are often ruined by unnecessary delay. All our recreations should be accompanied with virtue and innocence.⁴ Almost all difficulties may be overcome by diligence.⁵ Old friends are preserved, and new ones are procured, by a grateful disposition.⁶ Words are like arrows and should not be shot at random.⁷ A desire to be thought learned* often prevents our improvement.⁸ Great merit is often concealed under the most unpromising appearances.⁹ Some talents are buried in the earth, and others are properly employed. Much mischief has often been prevented by timely consideration.¹⁰ True pleasure is only to be found in the paths of virtue; and every deviation from them will be attended with pain.¹¹ That friend is highly to be respected at all times, whose friendship is chiefly distinguished in adversity.¹²

* *Learned*, here, is an adjective, and should be pronounced, *learn-ed*.
† Concerning *that*, see Notes, page 17.

ING.—No. c.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. c.

See page 85, bottom.

Chiefly on the Passive Verb—Continued.

and supported
ns.¹ You may
ches against yo
inst your consen
eminence in eye
ought to ruin
n.² The best d
unnecessary delay
accompanied w
most all difficult
ce.³ Old friend
are procured, by
are like arrow
dom.⁴
arned* often pr
Great merit
most unpromising
ts are hurried
perly employed.
en prevented b
pleasure is on
virtue; and ever
e attended with
y to be respecte
is chiefly disti

There is not a more pleasing exercise of the
d than gratitude: it is accompanied with
an inward satisfaction, that the duty is
sufficiently rewarded by the performance.¹⁶
mind should be stored with knowledge
cultivated with care.¹⁷ A pardon was
ained for him from the king.¹⁸ Our most
guine prospects have often been blasted.¹⁹
sanguine hopes of any earthly thing should
er be entertained.²⁰ The table of Diony-
the tyrant was loaded with delicacies of
ry kind, yet he could not eat.²¹ I have
g been taught, that the afflictions of this
are overpaid by that eternal weight of
ry which awaits the virtuous.²²
Greater virtue is required to bear good for
e than bad.²³ Riches and honour have al-
ys been reserved for the good.²⁴ King Al-
d is said to have divided the day and night
o three parts; eight hours were allotted
meals and sleep,—eight were allotted for
business and recreation, and eight²⁵ for study
and devotion.²⁶ All our actions should be
gulated by religion and reason.²⁷ Honours,
numents, and all the works of vanity
ambition, are demolished and destroyed
time; but the reputation of wisdom is
nsmitted to posterity.²⁷ These two things
not be disjoined; a pious life and a happy
ath.²⁸

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 2.

Different sorts of Verbs in the Imperative.

Forget the faults of others, and remember your own.¹ Study universal rectitude, and cherish religious hope.² Suit your desires to things, and not things to your desires.³ Cherish virtuous principles, and be ever steady in your conduct.⁴ Practise humility, and reject every thing in dress, carriage, or conversation which has any appearance of pride.⁵ Allow nothing to interrupt your public or private devotions, except the performance of some humane action.⁶

"Learn to contemn all praise betimes,
For flattery is the nurse of crimes."⁷

Consider yourself⁸ a citizen of the world; and deem nothing which⁹ regards humanity unworthy of your notice.⁸ Presume⁹ not in prosperity, and despair¹⁰ not in adversity.⁹ Be kind and courteous to all, and be not eager to take offence without just reason.¹⁰ Beware of ill customs; they creep¹¹ upon us insidiously and by slow degrees.¹¹

"Oh man, degenerate man, offend no more!
God learn of brutes, thy Maker to adore."¹²

Let your religion¹³ connect with a preparation for heaven, with an honourable discharge of the duties of active life.¹³ Let your words¹⁴ agree with your thoughts, and¹⁴ be followed by your actions.¹⁴

¹ See note (First, p. 51.)
² Go and learn are both in the Imperatives.
³ See Note, next page.

NG.—No. d.

EXERCISES, IN PARSING.—No. d.

Imperative.

ferent sorts of Verbs in the Imperative—Continued.*

and remembe
 al rectitude, an
 it your desires
 r desires. Cher
 be ever steady i
 mility, and reje
 , or conversatio
 of pride. Allo
 ublic or privat
 rmance of som
 e betimes,
 of crimes."
 f the world; an
 humanity unwor
 ne not in pro
 adversity. B
 ad be not eager
 ason.¹⁰ Bewar
 on us insidious
 and no more
 ker to adore."¹¹
 preparation fo
 discharge of th
 our words, agre
 followed by you

Let all your thoughts, words, and actions,
 tinged* with humility, modesty, and
 dour.¹⁵ Let him who wishes for an effect-
 cure to all the wounds the world can
 ict,* retire from intercourse with men to
 ercourse with his Creator.¹⁶
 Let no reproach make you* lay aside holi-
 s; the frowns of the world are nothing to
 smiles of heaven.¹⁷ Let reason go before
 erprise, and counsel before every action.¹⁸
 ar Ann read her lesson.¹² Bid her get it
 ter.²⁰ You need not hear her again.²¹ I
 ceive her weep.²² I feel it pain me.²³ I
 re not go.²⁴ You behold him run.²⁵ We
 erved him walk off hastily.²⁶
 And that tongue of his, that bade the Romans
 Mark* him, and write his speeches in their books,
 Alas! it cried—give* me some drink, Titinius,²⁷
 Deal with another as you'd have
 Another* deal with you;
 What you're unwilling to receive,
 Be sure you never do.²⁸
 Abstain from pleasure and bear evil.²⁹ Ex-
 ct from your children the same filial duty
 ich you paid to your parents.³⁰

The next verb after bid, dare, need, may, see, hear, feel, let, per-
 behold, observe, hear, and know, is in the infinitive, leaving to
 mood; as, "The temper-loving raven scarce dares (to) wing the
 lous dusk."—I have known him (to) desert the chimney. It is
 used after the compound tenses of these verbs; as, Who will
 to advance, if I say—stop? Them did he make to pay tribute!

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. c.

The *Nominative*, though generally placed *before* the verb, is often placed *after* it; especially when the sentence begins with *Here, there, &c.*, or when *if* or *thou* is understood; and when a *question* is asked.

Among the many enemies of friendship may be reckoned suspicion and disgust.¹ Among the great blessings and wonders of the creation may be classed the regularities of time and seasons.² Then were they in great fear. Here stands the oak.⁴ And there sat in window a certain young man named Eutychus.⁶ Then shall thy light break forth the morning.⁶ Then shalt thou see clearly. Where is thy brother?⁸ Is he at home?⁹ There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine.¹⁰ Were he at leisure, I would wait upon him.¹¹ Had he been more prudent, he would have been more fortunate.¹² Were they wise, they would read the Scriptures daily.¹³ I would give more²² to the poor, were I able.¹⁴ Could I survey the chambers of sickness and distress, we should often find them⁹ peopled with the victims of intemperance, sensuality, indolence and sloth.¹⁶ Were he to assert it, I would not believe it, because he told a lie before.¹⁶ Gaming is a vice⁹ pregnant with every evil; and to it are often sacrificed wealth, happiness and every thing virtuous and valuable.¹⁷ Not industry the road to wealth, and⁹ virtue to happiness?¹⁸

ING.—No. e.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. f.

y placed before the ve
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when if or thou is und
aked.

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disgust.¹ Amos
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gularities of tim
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nd there sat in
man named Eut
ht break forth
thou see clearly
he at home?⁹
ly Scripture ma
doctrine.¹⁰ We
upon him.¹¹ H
would have be
y wise, they wou
I would gi
able.¹⁴ Could
ness and distre
peopled with t
suality, indolenc
ort it, I would n
a before.¹⁸ Ga
a every evil; an
wealth, happine
id valuable.¹⁷
alth, and virtu

Nominative is often at a great distance from the verb
that man¹ who is neither elated by success,
dejected by disappointment, whose conduct
not influenced by any change of circumstan-
to deviate from the line of integrity, pos-
sesses true fortitude of mind.¹ That fortitude
which has encountered no dangers, that pru-
dence which has surmounted no difficulties,
integrity which has been attacked by no
temptations,—can at best be considered but
could not yet² brought to the test, of which,
before, the true value cannot be assigned.²
The man³ who retires to meditate mischief,
to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts
employed only on means of distress, and
contemplations of ruin; whose mind never pauses
in the remembrance of his own sufferings,
to indulge some hope of enjoying the ca-
pacities of another; may justly be numbered
among the most miserable of human beings:
among those who are⁴ guilty without reward;
who have neither the gladness of prosperity,
nor the calm of innocence.⁵ He whose constant
employment is detraction and censure; who
is only to find faults, and speaks only to
condemn them; will be dreaded, hated, and
despised.⁴
He⁶ who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds⁶ compose one universe
Observe how system into system runs
What⁷ other planets circle other sun.
What varied beings people every star,
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.⁸

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 9.

The Infinitive, or part of a sentence, being equal to a noun, is often the nominative to a verb.

To be ashamed of the practice of prece-
 which¹ the heart embraces, from a fear of
 censure of the world,* marks a feeble and
 perfect character.² To endure misfortune, with
 resignation, and bear it with fortitude, is
 the striking characteristic of a great mind.³
 To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow-cra-
 tures, is, in a degree, to partake of their good
 fortune; but to repine at their prosperity,
 one of the most despicable traits of a narrow
 mind.⁴
 To be ever active in laudable pursuits,
 the distinguishing characteristic of a man
 of merit.⁵ To satisfy all his demands, is the way
 to make your child⁶ truly miserable.⁷ To pro-
 mote virtue is the sure way to love it.⁸ To be
 at once merry and malicious, is the sign of a
 corrupt heart and a weak understanding.⁹
 To bear adversity well is difficult, but to be tri-
 umphant in prosperity is the height of wisdom.¹⁰
 To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, and
 comfort the afflicted, † are duties that fall on
 our way almost every day of our lives.¹¹
 To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is
 the great prerogative of innocence.¹²

* When nothing but an infinitive precedes the verb, then it is the infinitive that is the nominative to it; as, *To play is pleasant*. When the infinitive has any adjuncts, as in the sentence, *To drink poison is death*, it is the part of a sentence; for it is not *to drink* that is death, but *to drink poison*.

† Two of these infinitives require a verb in the plural.—See R. 28.

PARSING.—No. 9.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 2.

...nce, being equal to a no
 ...rb.
 ...practice of prece
 ...from a fear of
 ...rks a feeble and
 ...dure misfortune, w
 ...with fortitude, is
 ...of a great min
 ...of our fellow-c
 ...rtake of their go
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 ...traits of a narr
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 ...riatic of a man
 ...demands, is the w
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 ...o love it.⁶ To
 ...us, is the sign of
 ...nderstanding.⁷
 ...ult, but to be te
 ...height of wisdom
 ...we the needy, a
 ...duties that fall
 ...of our lives.⁹
 ...et no tongue, is
 ...cence.¹⁰

relative is the nominative to the verb, when it stands immediately before the verb.—When not close to the verb, it is in the objective, and governed by the verb that comes after it, or by a preposition.*

The value of any possession is to be chiefly estimated by the relief which it can bring us at the time of our greatest need.¹ The veil which covers from our sight the events of succeeding years, is a veil² woven by the hand of destiny.³ The chief misfortunes that befall us in life can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed.⁴ Beware⁴ of those rash and dangerous connections which may afterwards load you with dishonour.⁴ True character is not a meteor which* occasionally glares, but a luminary, which,* in its orderly and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence.⁵ We usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have picked.⁶ Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little.⁷ Justice consists not merely in performing those duties which the laws of society oblige us to perform, but in our duty to our Maker, to others, and to ourselves.⁸ True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which pervades the most distant boughs.⁹

An adverb, or a clause between two commas, frequently comes between the relative and the verb. The rule at the top is but a general one; for in Poetry, in particular, the Relative though not close to the verb, is sometimes in the nominative.—See first line of Poetry, p. 68.
 *See the obj. governed by so understood after like, and antec. to ch.

...the verb, then it is
 ...To play is pleasant.
 ...in the sentence, To dr
 ...for it is not to drink
 ...the plural.—See B. 25.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. i.

When the antecedent and relative are both in the nominative, the relative is the nominative to the verb next to it; the antecedent is generally the nominative to the second verb.

He who performs every part of his business in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit.¹ He that does good for the sake of virtue, seeks neither praise nor reward, though he is sure of both at the last.² He that is the abettor of a bad action, is equally guilty with him that commits it.³ He that overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies.⁴ The consolation which is derived from a reliance upon Providence enables us to support the most severe misfortunes.⁵ That wisdom which enlightens the understanding and reforms the life, is the most valuable.⁶ Those, and those only, who have felt the pleasing influence of the most genuine and exalted friendship, can comprehend its beauties.⁷ An error that proceeds from any good principle, leaves no room for resentment. Those who raise envy will easily incur censure. He who is a stranger to industry, may possess but he cannot enjoy; he only who is active and industrious can experience real pleasure. That man who is neither elated by success nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind.¹¹

ING.—No. 2.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 7.

are both in the nomi
 tive to the verb next
 y the nominative to
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 suffers no part
 fit.¹ He that do
 tue, seeks neith
 he is sure of bo
 e a better of a be
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 tightens the unde
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 ly, who have fe
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 ds from any go
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 ily incur censur
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 ily who is activ
 e real pleasure
 lated by succes
 ent, whose con
 change of circum
 line of integrity
 ad.¹¹

it is equal to—that which—or the thing which—and
 represents two cases;—sometimes two *nominatives*;—
 sometimes two *objectives*;—sometimes a *nominative* and
 an *objective*;—and sometimes an *objective* and a *nomina*-
 ve.—Sometimes it is an *adjective*.

Regard the quality, rather than the quantity
 what you read.¹ If we delay till to-morrow
 at ought to be done² to-day, we over-
 lurge the morrow with a burden which be-
 ggs not to it.³ Choose what is most fit; cus-
 n will make it the most agreeable.³ Foolish
 n are more apt to consider what they have
 t, than what they possess, and to turn their
 es on those who are richer than themselves,
 her than on those who are under greater
 difficulties.⁴

What cannot be mended or prevented, must
 endure.⁵ Be attentive to what you are
 ing, and take pains to do it well.⁶ What
 n do not hear to-day, you will not tell to-
 morrow.⁷ Mark Antony, when under adverse
 circumstances, made this interesting remark,
 I have lost all except what I gave away.⁸
 ark what it is his mind aims at in the ques-
 n, and not what words he utters.⁹

By what* means shall I obtain wisdom?
 See what* a grace was seated on his brow!¹⁰

What, here, and generally in questions, is an adjective, like many
 many a flower.—sometimes it is an interjection: as, What!
 What is sometimes used as an adverb for partly: thus, What with
 writing, and what with reading. I am weary.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. *k*.

The compound relatives *whoever* and *whosoever*, are equal to *he who*.

Whatever and *whatsoever* are equal to *the thing which*, and represent two cases like *what*, as on the preceding page.—See page 16, last two notes.

Whatever gives pain to others, deserves the name of pleasure.¹ Whoever lives under an habitual sense of the divine presence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper.² Whosoever is set before you, eat.³ Aspire after perfection in whatever state of life you choose. Whoever is not content in poverty, would not be so in plenty; for the fault is not in the thing, but in the mind.⁴ Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.⁵

* By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind.⁶ Whatever delight, or whatever solace is granted by the celestials to soften our afflictions,—in thy presence, O Health, thou partakest of happiness! all those joys spread out and flourish.⁷ * Whatever your situation in the world may be, nothing is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits.⁸ * Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it and revenge it in no circumstances whatever.

¹ *Whatever* is an adjective here, for it qualifies *arts*, &c.; and when no noun is after it, it agrees with *thing* understood. Thus, *Whatever* may be the motive, &c., that is, *Whatever thing* may be.

SING.—No. 1.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 1.

and *whoever*, are equal to *the thing which*, as on the preceding page. Others, deserves. Whoever lives, and in the presence, keep of temper.² What? Aspirer after poverty, would fault is not in. Whatever is worth may at first attract the esteem, and only by accomplishments of or whatever softens our health, thou part spread out a situation in necessary to ye of virtuous whatever be, the best to overlook instances whatever

did, and *have*, are auxiliary verbs when joined to another verb; but when not joined to another verb, they are principal verbs, and *have* auxiliaries like the verb *to be*. He who does not perform what he has promised, is a traitor to his friend.¹ Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from temper, health of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue.² Examples do not authorize fault.³ If we do not study the Scriptures, we will never make us wise.⁴ The butler did not remember Joseph.⁵ You did not get enough time to prepare your lessons.⁶ Did you see the book? Do you go to-morrow?⁷ I do not think it proper to play too long.⁸ Did he deceive you?¹⁰ He did deceive me.¹¹ I do not hate my enemies.¹² Wisdom does not make a man proud.¹³ *Principal*.—He who does the most good, has the most pleasure.¹⁴ Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever you can to alleviate them.¹⁵ If ye do these things, ye will never fall.¹⁶ If thou canst do anything, show compassion on us, and help us.¹⁷ He did his work well.¹⁸ Did he do his work well? Did you do what I requested you to do? Deceit betrays littleness of mind, and is the resource of one who has not courage to own his failings.²¹ We have no bread.²²

have, has, has, hath, had, and hadst, are auxiliaries only when they are joined to the Past Participle of another verb after them.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 111

The verb *to be* has very often an *adjective* after it; some adjectives seem so closely combined with it, lead young people to suppose that they have got a *sive* verb.

Prudence and moderation are productive of true peace and comfort.¹ If the powers of the soul were cultivated* by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as the brute is exalted.² Learning is preferable to riches; virtue is preferable to both.³ He who rests on a principle within, is incapable of betraying his trust, or deserting his friend.⁴ Saul was afraid of David.⁵ And the men were afraid of her. One would have thought she should have been contented.⁷

Few things are impracticable in themselves. To study without intermission is impossible; relaxation is necessary; but it should be moderate.⁹ The Athenians were conceited on account of their own wit, science, and politeness. We are indebted to our ancestors for our civil and religious liberty.¹¹ Many things are worthy of inquiry to one man, which are not so to another.¹² An idle person is a kind of monster in the creation, because all nature is busy about him.¹³ Impress² your minds with reverence for all that is sacred.¹⁴ He was unfortunate, because he was inconsiderate.¹⁵ She is sensible of her deficiency, and will therefore be busy about it. I am ashamed of you.¹⁷ She is sad.

* Were cultivated, a verb passive.

ING.—No. *m*.

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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. *n*.

Active and neuter verbs are often conjugated with Present Participle joined to the verb *to be*.*

A noun is always understood, when not expressed, adjectives and adjective pronouns; such as, *few, those, that, all, each, every, either*.—See p. 145, under *those*.

While I am reading, you should be listening to what I read.¹ He was delivering speech when I left the house.² They have been writing on botany.³ He might have been going to eminence.⁴ I have been writing a letter and I am just going to send it away.⁵ She was walking by herself when I met her.⁶ They are perishing with hunger; I am willing before to surrender.⁷ We should always be learning.⁸ A good man is always studying to be better.⁹ We were hearing a sermon yesterday.¹⁰

Those only are truly great who are really good.¹¹ Few set a proper value on their time,¹² those who despise the admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy brings upon them.¹³ Among the many social virtues which attend the practice of true religion, that of a strict adherence to duty is of the greatest importance.¹⁴ Love no other rests but those of truth and virtue.¹⁵ Such who are diligent will be rewarded.¹⁶ I saw a prodigal and a miser.¹⁷ Of all prodigality, that of time is the worst.¹⁸ Some are naturally timid; and some are bold and active; for all are not alike.¹⁹

* Many words both in the *ing* and *ed* are *imperfect participles*.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 6.

The *Past Participle* has uniformly either a relative personal pronoun, with some part of the verb to be understood before it.*

Make the study of the sacred Scriptures your daily practice and concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the oracles of Heaven, and the dictates of Spirit that cannot lie.¹ Knowledge soft with complacency and good-breeding, make a man beloved and admired.² Gratitude and thanks are the least returns which children can make to their parents for the numberless obligations conferred on them.³ Precepts have little influence when not enforced by example.⁴ He is of all human beings the happiest who has a conscience untainted with guilt, and a mind so well regulated as to be able to accommodate itself to whatever wisdom of Heaven shall think fit to ordain. Mere external beauty is of little estimation, and deformity, when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities, does not preclude our respect and approbation.⁵ Honour, as defined by Cicero, is the concurrent approbation of good men.⁶ Modesty seldom resides in a breast not enriched with nobler virtues.⁷

* It is often difficult to supply the right part of the verb to be understood. The sense of the passage must determine what part of to be, and what adverb, when an adverb is necessary, should be supplied; for no general rule for this can be given.

† The *Past Tense* has always a nom. either expressed or understood; but the *Past Part.* has no nom.—See Key, p. 81, No.

+ *Untainted* and *regulated* are adjectives here.

PARSING.—No. 6.

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e here.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 6.

On the Past Participle—Continued from last page.

An elevated genius, employed in little things,
appears like the sun in his evening declination:
he emits his splendour, but retains his mag-
nitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles
less.⁹ Economy, prudently and temperately
conducted, is the safeguard of many virtues;
and is, in a particular manner, favourable to
exertions of benevolence.¹⁰

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smiled deceitful⁶ on her birth:
For, in her helpless years, deprived of all,
Of every stay, save⁵ innocence and Heaven,
The, with her widowed mother, feeble, old,
And poor, lived in a cottage, far retired
Among the windings of a woody vale;
By solitude and deep surrounding shades,
But more by bashful modesty, conceal'd.¹¹

We find man⁸ placed† in a world where he
is by no means the disposal of the events
that happen.¹² Attention was given that they
could still have sufficient means† left to en-
able them to perform their military service.¹³
Children often labour more to have the words in
their books† imprinted on their memories, than
to have the meaning† fixed in their minds.¹⁴

Save may be considered as a preposition here.—See K. No. 140.

In many cases, the Infinitive to be is understood before the Past Participle. Though the verb that follows have, dare, &c., is in the Infinitive, to is inadmissible, and where to is inadmissible, the be that follows it is inadmissible too.—Man to be placed,—means to be left.—See Syn. R. 4.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. p.

Supply all the words that are understood. The infinitive *to be* or *to have*, is often understood.—Not supply what is understood after *than* and *as*, is frequently a cause of error.

Disdain^d even the appearance of falsehood nor allow even the image of deceit a place in your mind.¹ Those¹ who want firmness and fortitude of mind seem born to enlist under a leader, and are the sinners or the saints of a precedent.² They lost their mother when very young.³ Of all my pleasures and comforts none have been so durable, satisfactory, unalloyed, as those derived from religion.⁴

For once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with his shores,
Cæsar says to me, "Dar'st thou, Cassius, now
Leap²⁴ in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?"

For contemplation he, and valour formed;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace.⁹

Is not her younger sister fairer than she
Only on the throne shall I be greater than
thou.⁸ We were earlier at church than they
I have more to do than he.¹⁰ He is as diligent
as his brother.¹¹ I love you as well as him.
Virtue is of intrinsic value and good desert
and of indispensable obligation: not the creature
of will, but necessary and immutable
not local or temporary, but of equal extent and
antiquity with the divine mind; not a mode of
sensation, but everlasting truth; not dependent
on power, but the guide of all power.¹²

NG.—No. p.

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all power.¹²

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 7.

The objective after an active verb, especially when a
tive, is often understood.

Sometimes the antecedent is improperly omitted, and
t be supplied.

1. He that moderates his desires, enjoys the
t happiness this world can afford.¹ Few
lections are more distressing than those we
ke on our own ingratitude.² The more true
rit a man has, the more does he applaud it
others.³ It is not easy to love those we do
esteem.⁴ Our good or bad fortune depends
the choice we make of our friends.⁵ An over-
tious attention to avoid evils often brings
m upon us; and we frequently run head-
g into misfortunes by the very means we
rsue to avoid them.⁶ He eats regularly,
nks moderately, and reads often.⁷ She sees
d hears distinctly, but she cannot write.⁸
t him labour with his hands, that he may
ve to give to him that needeth.⁹

2. For reformation of error, there were that
ought it⁹ a part of Christian duty to instruct
em.¹⁰ There have been that have delivered
emselves from their misfortunes by their
od conduct or virtue.¹¹

Who live to nature rarely can be poor;

Who live to fancy rarely can be rich.¹²

Who steals my purse steals trash.¹³

or if there be first a willing mind, it is ac-
pted according to that a man hath, and not
ording to that he hath not.¹⁴

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No

1. The objective generally comes *after* the verb it governs it, but when a *relative*, and in some other cases comes *before* it.

2. When two objectives follow a verb, the *thing* is governed by the *verb*, and the *person* by a *preposition* understood.

1. Me ye have bereaved of my children. Them that honour me I will honour.² Him whom ye ignorantly worship declare I unto you.³ Them that were entering in ye hindered.⁴ Me he restored to mine* office, and he he hanged.⁵ Those who have laboured make us wise and good, are the persons whom we ought particularly to love and respect. The cultivation of taste is recommended by the happy effects which it naturally tends to produce on human life.⁷ These curiosities we have imported from China.⁸

2. And he gave him tithes of all.⁹ What he gave thee this authority?¹⁰ Ye gave me meat. He gave them bread from heaven.¹² Give me understanding.¹³ Give me thine* heart. †Friend, lend me three loaves.¹⁵ Sell me thy birth-right.¹⁶ Sell me meat for money.¹⁷ I will send you corn.¹⁸ Tell me thy name. He taught me grammar.²⁰ If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone.²¹ Bring me a candle.²² Get him a pen.²³ Write him a letter.²⁴ Tell me nothing but the truth.²⁵

* Mine, a possessive pronoun, used here for my, as thine is for thy.
 † Friend is the nominative, for he is named. Supply the relative thus, O thou, who art my friend, lend me, &c.

ING.—No

... after the verb
... in some other cases
... a verb, the thing is g
... by a preposition und

... of my children
... will honour.² He
... up declare I un
... ering in ye hinde
... ne* office, and h
... have laboured
... the persons who
... ove and respect
... commended by t
... ally tends to pr
... curiosities we ha

... es of all.⁹ Wh
... e gave me meat
... eaven.¹² Give m
... thine* heart.
... s.¹⁵ Sell me th
... for money.¹⁷
... me thy name.
... thy brother sha
... tell him his fau
... ²¹ Bring me
... Write him a le
... e truth.²⁵

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 8.

1. The poets often use an *adjective* as a *noun*; and some-
times join an *adjective* to their new-made noun.
2. They sometimes improperly use an *adjective* for an *ad-
verb*.
3. Though the adjective generally comes *before* the noun,
it is sometimes placed *after* it.

And where He *vital* breathes there must be joy.¹
 —Who shall attempt with wandering feet
 The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss,
 And through the *palpable* **OBSCURE** find out
 His uncoûth way, or spread his airy flight,
 Upborne with indefatigable wings,
 Over the *vast* **ABRUPT**, ere he arrive*
 The happy isle? — *Paradise Lost*, b. ii. 404.
 Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought:
 And thus the god-like angel answered *mild*.²
 The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
 And fortune smiled *deceitful* on her birth.³
 When even at last the solemn hour shall come
 To wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
 I *cheerful* will obey; there, with new powers,
 Will rising wonders sing.⁴
 The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
 The illumined mountain.⁵ — *Gradual* sinks the
 Into a perfect calm!⁶ [breeze
 Each animal, conscious of some danger, fled,
Precipitate the loathed abode of man.⁷
 But I lose myself in him, in light *ineffable*.⁸
 — Pure serenity apace
 Induces thought and contemplation *still*.¹⁰

* The poets often very improperly omit the preposition. It should be
 "ere he arrive at the happy isle." And again, "Here he had need all
 circumspection," for, need of all circumspection.
 † After this, the Preface, with many other parts of the Grammar,
 may be used as additional exercises on Parsing.

A SHORT EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THE GRAMMAR.

<i>Nominative</i> , naming.	<i>Infinitive</i> , without limits.
<i>Possessive</i> , possessing, belonging to.	<i>Tense</i> , the time of acting or suffering.
<i>Objective</i> , the object upon which an active verb or preposition terminates.	<i>Present</i> , the time that now is.
<i>Comparison</i> , a comparing of qualities.	<i>Past</i> , the time past.
<i>Positive</i> , the quality without excess.	<i>Perfect</i> , quite completed, finished and past.
<i>Comparative</i> , a higher or lower degree of the quality.	<i>Pluperfect</i> , more than perfect quite finished some time ago.
<i>Superlative</i> , the highest or lowest degree of the quality.	<i>Future</i> , time to come.
<i>Preposing</i> , placing before.	<i>Participle</i> , partaking of other parts.
<i>Personal</i> , belonging to persons.	<i>Regular</i> , according to rule.
<i>Relative</i> , relating to another.	<i>Irregular</i> , not according to rule.
<i>Antecedent</i> , the word going before.	<i>Defective</i> , wanting some of its parts.
<i>Demonstrative</i> , pointing out.	<i>Copulative</i> , joining.
<i>Distributive</i> , dividing into portions.	<i>Disjunctive</i> , disjoining.
<i>Indefinite</i> , undefined, not limited.	<i>Annexed</i> , joined to.
<i>Interrogative</i> , asking. [object.]	<i>Govern</i> , acts upon.
<i>Transitive</i> , (action) passing to an	<i>Preceding</i> , going before.
<i>Intransitive</i> , (action) confined to the actor; passing within.	<i>Intervene</i> , to come between.
<i>Auxiliary</i> , helping.	<i>Unity</i> , one—several acting as one.
<i>Conjugal</i> , to give all the principal parts of a verb.	<i>Contingency</i> , what may or may not happen; uncertainty.
<i>Mood</i> or <i>Mode</i> , form or manner of a verb.	<i>Plurality</i> , more than one.
<i>Indicative</i> , declaring, indicating.	<i>Futurity</i> , time to come.
<i>Potential</i> , having power, or will.	<i>Omit</i> , to leave out, not to do.
<i>Subjunctive</i> , joined to another under a condition.	<i>Ellipsis</i> , a leaving out of some thing.
<i>Negative</i> , not denying.	<i>Miscellaneous</i> , mixed, of various kinds.
<i>Affirmative</i> , yes, asserting.	<i>Cardinal</i> ,* principal, or fundamental.
<i>Promiscuous</i> , mixed.	<i>Ordinal</i> ,† numbered in that order.
<i>Imperative</i> , commanding.	<i>Universal</i> , extending to all.
	<i>Ambiguity</i> , uncertainty which of the two it is.

* The *Cardinal Numbers* are, One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, &c.; from the first three are formed the adverbs *once, twice, thrice*.

† The *Ordinal Numbers* are, First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, &c.

From these are formed *adverbs of order*; as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, sixthly, seventhly, eighthly, ninthly, tenthly, eleventhly, twelfthly, thirteenthly, fourteenthly, fifteenthly, sixteenthly, seventeenthly, eighteenthly, nineteenthly, twentiethly, twenty-firstly, secondly, &c.

SOME OF THE GRAMMAR.

... without limits.
 ... the time of acting or suffer
 ... the time that now is,
 ... the time past.
 ... quite completed, finished
 ... past.
 ... more than perfect
 ... finished some time ago.
 ... time to come.
 ... partaking of other
 ... according to rule.
 ... not according to rule.
 ... wanting some of it
 ... joining.
 ... disjoining.
 ... joined to.
 ... acts upon.
 ... going before.
 ... to come between.
 ... several acting as one.
 ... cy, what may or may not
 ... ; uncertainty.
 ... more than one.
 ... time to come.
 ... have out, not to do.
 ... a leaving out of some
 ... ous, mixed, of various
 ... principal, or fundamen
 ... numbered in their
 ... extending to all.
 ... uncertainty which of
 ... it is.

... four, five, six, seven
 ... formed the adverbs *once*
 ... rd, fourth, fifth, sixth,
 ... thirteenth, fourteenth,
 ... nineteenth, twentieth
 ... First, secondly, thirdly,
 ... ly, tenthly, eleventhly,
 ... y, sixteenthly,
 ... twenty-firstly.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.*

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense ; as, *John is happy.*

Sentences are either simple or compound :

A simple sentence contains but one subject and one finite verb ; as, *Life is short.*

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions ; as, *Time is short, BUT eternity long.*

A phrase is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming anything ; as, *In truth ; To be plain with you.*

The principal parts of a simple sentence, are, the *subject*, (or nominative,) the *attribute*, (or verb,) and the *object*.

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

* Syntax principally consists of two parts, *Concord* and *Government*.
Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in number, gender, case, or person.
Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, determining its mood, tense, or case.
Finite verbs are those to which number and person appertain. The *Infinitive* mood has no respect to number or person.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person; as, Thou readest; He reads; We read.

EXERCISES.

It loves reading. A soft* answer turn away
 wrath. We is but of yesterday and knoweth
 nothing. Thou shall not follow a multitude
 to do evil. The days of man is but as grass.
 All things is naked and open to the eyes of
 him with whom we has to do. All things
 was created by him. In him we live and
 moves. Frequent commission of crimes harden
 his heart. In our earliest youth the contagion
 of manners are observable. The pyramids of
 Egypt has stood more than three thousand
 years. The number of our days are with thee.
 A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates
 improvement. A variety of pleasing objects
 charm the eye. A few pangs of conscience
 now and then interrupts his pleasure, and
 whispers to him that he once had better
 thoughts. There is more cultivators of the
 earth than of their own hearts. Nothing but
 vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons.
 Not one of those whom thou sees clothed in
 purple are happy. There's two or three of
 who have seen the work.

† Him and her were of the same age.

* Rule. An Adjective agrees with a noun in gender, number, and case, as, *A good man.*—As the adjective, in English, is not varied on account of gender, number, and case, this rule is of little importance.

† Rule. The subject of a verb should be in the nominative; thus, *He and she were married.* should be, *He and she were married.*

‡ All those Notes at the bottom that have Exercises in the margin are to be committed to memory, and applied like the Rules at the top.

ominative in number and
s; We read.

3.

answer turn away
yesterday and know
follow a multitude
an is but as grass
men to the eyes of
do. All things
him we live and
n of crimes harden
both the contagion
The pyramids of
n three thousand
days are with thee
studies facilitate
pleasing objects
ings of conscience
his pleasure, and
once had better
cultivators of the
arts. Nothing but
right some persons
u sees clothed in
two or three of
same age.

gender, number, and case
ish, is not varied on
of little importance.
the nominative; thus, He
were married.
have Exercises in the text
the Rules at the top

RULE II.

active verb governs the objective case; as, We love
He loves us.*

EXERCISES.

He loves we. He and they we know, but
part thou? She that is idle and mischiev-
reprove sharply. Ye only have I known.
thou and I the battle try. He who com-
sted the offence thou shouldst correct, not I
o am innocent.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became
ls. Upon seeing I he turned pale. Hav-
exposed himself too much to the fire of
enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.
The man who he raised from obscurity is
ld. Who did they entertain so freely?
ey are the persons who we ought to re-
ect. Who having not seen we love. They
o opulence has made proud, and who luxury
e corrupted, are not happy.

Repenting him of his design. It will be
y difficult to agree his conduct with the
inciples he professes. Go, flee thee away
to the land of Judea.

§ I shall premise with two or three general
servations. He ingratiates with some by
educing others.

The participle, being a part of the verb, governs the same case.
NOTE. When the objective is a relative, it comes before the verb that
governs it. (Mr. Murray's 6th rule is unnecessary.—See No. 4, p. 66.)
Rule I. Neuter verbs do not admit of an objective after them;
e.g., Repenting him of his design, should be, Repenting of his
design.

Rule II. Active verbs do not admit of a preposition after them;
e.g., I must premise with three circumstances, should be, I must pre-
mise three circumstances.

RULE III.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, To whom much is given, of him much shall be required.

EXERCISES.

To whom will you give that pen? Will you go with I? Without I ye can do nothing. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due. With whom do you live? Great friendship subsists between he and I. He can do nothing of himself. They willingly, and of themselves, endeavoured to make up the difference. He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.

* Who do you speak to? Who did the ride with? Who dost thou serve under? Flattery can hurt none but those who it is agreeable to. It is not I thou art engaged with. It was not he that they were so angry with. Who didst thou receive that intelligence from? The person who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey. Does that boy know who he speaks to? I hope it is not I thou art displeased with.

† He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject.

* Rule I. *The preposition should be placed immediately before the relative which it governs; as, To whom do you speak?*

The preposition is often separated from the relative; but though this is perhaps allowable in familiar conversation, yet in solemn composition, the placing of the preposition immediately before the relative is more perspicuous and elegant.

† Rule II. *It is inelegant to connect two prepositions, or one and an active verb, with the same noun; for example, They were refused entrance into, and forcibly driven from, the house; should be, They were refused entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from it. I wrote to, and worried him; should be, I wrote to him and worried him.*

RULE IV.

Two or more singular nouns coupled with AND, require a and pronoun in the plural; as,—James and John are boys; for they are busy.*

Two or more singular nouns separated by OR or NOR, require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as,—James or John is dux.†

EXERCISES.

Socrates and Plato was the most eminent philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor sets together. Life and death is in the power of the tongue. The time and place for the conference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance the parent of many vices. John and I reads better than you. Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious living and high pleasures begets a languor and sloth that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as the example. Either the boy or the girl were present. Neither character nor dialogue were understood. The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers. It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire does not carry in them robbery or murder. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

And is the only conjunction that combines the agency of two or more into one; for, as well as never does that; but merely states a point of comparison; thus, "Caesar, as well as Cicero, was eloquent." It is sometimes used for and.—See Miscellaneous Observations, p. 142.

Or and nor are the only conjunctions applicable to this rule.

RULE V.

Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs, as,—Do good and seek peace.

Conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as,—He and I are happy.

EXERCISES.

He reads and wrote well. He or me may go. Neither he nor her can attend. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but wrath rests only in the bosom of fools. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day. If he understands the subject, and attend to it, he can scarcely fail of success. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee* to forgive him? And dost thou open thine eyes upon such a one, and bringest* me into judgment with thee! Yet we and us enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them is gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

† Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. She was proud though now humble. He is not rich, but † is respectable. Our season of improvement is short, and, whether used or not, † will soon pass away.

* The same form of the verb must be continued.

† Conjunctions frequently couple different moods and tenses of verbs, but in these instances the nominative is generally repeated; as, He will return, but he will not continue.

‡ The nominative is generally repeated, even to the same mood and tense, when a contrast is stated with *but*, *not*, or *though*, &c., as in the sentence.

RULE VI.

moods and tenses of verbs
cases of nouns and pronouns.

the verb governs another in the infinitive mood; as,—
let not to do good.*

the sign of the infinitive, is not used after the verbs
dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold,
serve, have, and know.†

He or me must
an attend. Ang
wise man, but w
fools. My broth
narians. The pa
and has been pr
he understands t
e can scarcely f
thee his fault, a
him? And do
such a one, a
with thee! Ye
es. Professing
mark a base min
sheep, and one
not leave the ni
the mountains, a
stray?
ence, but will n
She was proud
ot rich, but; is r
rovement is shor
ll soon pass awa

EXERCISES.

strive learn. They obliged him do it.
Newton did not wish obtrude his discoveries
the public. His penetration and diligence
med vie with each other. Milton cannot be
I have contrived the structure of an epic
m. Endeavouring persuade. We ought
give injuries.

They need not to call upon her. I dare not
proceed so hastily. I have seen some young
sons to conduct themselves very discreetly.
bade me to go home. It is the difference
their conduct which makes us to approve
one, and to reject the other. We heard
thunder to roll. It is a great support to
tue, when we see a good mind to maintain
patience and tranquillity under injuries and
ctions, and to cordially forgive its oppres-
s. Let me to do that. I bid my servant
do this, and he doeth it. I need not to so-
t him to do a kind office.

ned.
moods and tenses of verbs
rally repeated; as, He w
ven to the same mood
t, or though, &c., as in t

The infinitive mood is frequently governed by nouns and adjectives; they have a desire to learn; Worthy to be loved. For, before the infinitive, is unnecessary.
to governs the objective case; as, Let him beware.
to is generally used after the passive of these verbs, except let; He was made to believe it; He was let go; and sometimes after the verb, in the past tense, especially of have, a principal verb; as, I had said all the way.—See p. 61, b.
the infinitive is often independent of the rest of the sentence; as, proceed; To confess the truth, I was in fault.

RULE VII.

When two nouns come together signifying different things the former is put in the possessive case; as—John's book on eagles' wings; his heart.

When two nouns come together signifying the same thing, they agree in case; as, Cicero the orator; The city Edinburgh.

EXERCISES.

Pompeys pillar., Virtues reward. A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune. As his heart was perfect with the Lord. A mothers tenderness and a fathers care, are nature's gifts for mans advantage. Helen her beauty was the cause of Troy its destruction. Wisdoms precepts are the good mans delight.

* Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. He asked his father's, as well as his mother's advice.

Jesus feet. Moses rod. Herodias† sake. Righteousness's sake. For conscience's sake. And they were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan.

* Rule. When several nouns come together in the possessive case, the apostrophe with s is annexed to the last, and understood to the rest; as, Jane and Lucy's books.

When any words intervene, the sign of the possessive should be annexed to each; as, This quip'd the king's as well as the people's approbation.

† To prevent too much of the hissing sound, the s after the apostrophe is generally omitted when the first noun has an s in each of its two last syllables, and the second noun begins with s; as, Righteousness' sake; For conscience' sake; Francis' sake.

It has lately become common, when the nominative singular ends in s, or ss, to form the possessive by omitting the s after the apostrophe; as, James' book. Miss' shoes, instead of James's book, Miss's shoes. This is improper. Put these phrases into questions, and then they will appear ridiculous. Is this book James'? Are these shoes Miss'? Nor are they less ridiculous without the interrogatory form; as, This book is James', &c.—K. 195-6-7.

We sometimes use of instead of the apostrophe and s; thus we say, The wisdom of Socrates, rather than Socrates's wisdom. In some instances we use the of and the possessive termination to; as, It is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's, that is, one of Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries. A picture of my friend, means a portrait of him; but

RULE VIII.

When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as,—The class was large.

When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as, My people do not consider; they have not known me.

EXERCISES.

The meeting were well attended. The people has no opinion of its own. Send the multitude away, that it may go and buy itself bread. The people was very numerous. The council was not unanimous. The flock, and not the people, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The parliament are dissolved. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of errors were immense. The remnant of the people were persecuted. The committee was divided in its sentiments. The army are marching to Cadiz. Some people is busy, and yet does very little. Never were any nation so infatuated. But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed.

statum of my friend's, means a portrait of some other person, and that it belongs to my friend. As precise rules for the formation of the possessive case, in all questions, can scarcely be given, I shall merely subjoin a few correct samples for the pupil's imitation; thus, I left the parcel at Smith's book-seller; The Lord Mayor of London's authority; for David's father's sake; He took refuge at the governor's, the king's representative; Whose glory did he emulate? He emulated Caesar's, the greatest general of antiquity.—See last note under Rule XII, also rule XXX.

signifying different things; as—John's book

signifying the same; as—The orator; The city

ward. A man's fortune. As

Lord. A mother's care, are nature's

Helen her beauty's instruction. Wis-

dom's delight. A man's occupation

is his father's

Herodias's sake. A man's conscience's sake.

He hid him in the river

the possessive case, the understood to the rest; as

essive should be annexed to the people's approbation.

he's after the apostrophe; as, he has an s in each of his

with s; as, Eighteen

native singular ends in s after the apostrophe;

his book, Miss's shoes

are these shoes Miss's? in the genitive form; as, This

ph and s; thus we write the orator's wisdom. In the termination to; as, It is the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton's

RULE IX.

*The verb TO BE should have the same case after it that it has before it; as,—I am he; I took it to be him.**

EXERCISES.

It was me who wrote the letter. Be not afraid: it is me. It was not me. It was him who got the first prize. I am sure it was not us that did it. It was them who gave us all this trouble. I would not act the same part again, if I were him. He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are them which testify of me.

I am one whom I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. Who do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am? She is the person who I understood it to have been. Whom think ye that I am? Was it me that said so? I am certain it was not him. I believe it to have been they. It might have been him. It is impossible to be them. It was either him or his brother that gained the first prize.

* When the verb to be is understood, it has the same case after it that it has before it; as, He seems the leader of a party. I supposed him a man of learning: that is, to be the leader, &c., to be a man, &c.

Part of a sentence is sometimes the nominative both before and after the verb to be; as, His maxim was, "Be master of thy anger."

The verb to be is often followed by an adjective.—See No. 11.

Passive verbs which signify naming, and some neuter verbs, have a nominative after them; as, He shall be called John: He became the state of irregular passions. Stephen died a martyr for the Christian religion.

Some passive verbs admit an object after them; as, John was first denied apples, then he was promised them, then he was offered them.

RULE X.

Sentences that imply contingency and futurity require the Subjunctive Mood; as,—If he be alone, give him the per.

When contingency and futurity are not BOTH implied, the Indicative ought to be used; as,—If he speaks as he thinks, may safely be trusted.

EXERCISES.

If a man smites his servant, and he die, he shall surely be put to death. If he acquires riches they will corrupt his mind. Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly. If thou live virtuously, thou art happy. If thou love Christ, save thyself and us. If he does promise, he will certainly perform. Oh! that his heart was tender. As the governess were present, the children behaved properly. Though he falls he shall not be utterly cast down.

* Despise not any condition lest it happens to be thy own. † Let him that is sanguine take heed lest he miscarries. Take care that thou breakest not any of the established rules.

‡ If he is but discreet he will succeed. If he be but in health, I am content. If he does but intimate his desire, it will produce obedience.

The exercises may all be corrected by the rule at the top.—K. 201.

RULE I. Lest and that annexed to a command require the Subjunctive Mood; as, Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty. Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob, either good or bad.

RULE II. If, with but following it, when futurity is denoted, requires the Subjunctive Mood; as, If he do but touch the hills they shall quake. But when future time is not expressed, the indicative ought to be used.

In the subjunctive, the auxiliaries shall, should, &c., are generally understood; as, Though he fall, i.e., though he should fall. Until repentance compose his mind, i.e., until repentance shall compose.—K. 256.

the case after it that it is to be him.*

letter. Be not me. It was him a sure it was not who gave us all at the same part much resembled that I took it to be for in them yet and they are them she. Let him said of him. Who om do men say on who I understand think ye that so? I am certain believe it to have seen him. It is either him or prize.

the same case after it of a party. I suppose the leader, &c., to be

both before and after of thy anger.

—See No. 100. The neuter verbs, have & John: He because the error for the Christian

them; as, John was then he was offered



1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

10
11
12
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RULE XI.

Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions; thus,—

Neither requires *Nor* after it; as, *Neither* he nor his brother was in.

Though — *Yet*; as, *Though* he was rich, yet for our sakes, &c.

Whether — *Or*; *Whether* he will do it or not, I cannot tell.

Either — *Or*; * *Either* she or her sister must go.

As — *As*; Mine is as good as yours.

As — *So*; *As* the stars so shall thy seed be. *As* the one dieth, so dieth the other.

So† — *As*; He is not so wise as his brother. *So* see thy glory so as I have seen it, &c.

So — *That*; I am so weak that I cannot walk.

EXERCISES.

It is neither cold or hot. It is so clear as I need not explain it. The relations are so uncertain, as that they require a great deal of examination. The one is equally deserving as the other. I must be so candid to own, that I have been mistaken. He would not do it himself, nor let me do it. He was so angry as he could not speak. So as thy days, so shall thy strength be. Though he slay me, so will I trust in him. He must go himself, or send his servant. There is no condition so secure as cannot admit of change. He is not as eminent, and as much esteemed, as he thinks himself to be. Neither despise the poor, or envy the rich, for the one dieth so as the other. As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. His raiment was so white as snow.

* The poets frequently use *Or*—*or*, for *Either*—*or*; and *Nor*—*nor* for *Neither*—*nor*. In prose *not*—*nor* is often used for *neither*—*nor*. The *yet* after *though* is frequently and properly suppressed.

† *Or* does not require *either* before it when the one word is a mere explanation of the other; as, 20s. or £1 sterling is enough.

† See K. 204.

dependent conjunctions;

either he nor his brother

was rich, yet for our

it or not, I cannot tell.

sister must go.

yours.

shall thy seed be.

to dieth the other.

as his brother.

as I have seen it,

at I cannot walk.

It is so clear as

relations are so

is a great deal of

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ange. He is not

esteemed, as he

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raiment was so

er—*or*; and *Nor*—*nor*

used for *neither*—*nor*—

suppress—*and*

one word is a mere *as*

enough.

RULE XII.

*The present participle, when used as a noun, requires an article before it, and of after it; as,—The sum of the moral law consists in the obeying of God, and the loving of our neighbour as ourselves.**

EXERCISES.

Learning of languages is very difficult. The learning any thing speedily requires great application. By the exercising our faculties they are improved. By observing of these rules you may avoid mistakes. By obtaining wisdom thou wilt command esteem. This was a betraying the trust reposed in him. The not attending to this rule is the cause of a very common error.

† Our approving their bad conduct may encourage them to become worse. For his avoiding that precipice he is indebted to his friend's care.—‡ What is the reason of this person dismissing his servant so hastily? I remember it being done.

* These phrases would be right, were the article and *of* both omitted; The sum of the moral law consists in obeying God, and loving our neighbour, &c. This manner of expression is, in many instances, preferable to the other. In some cases, however, these two modes express very different ideas, and therefore attention to the sense is necessary; as, He confessed the whole in the hearing of three witnesses, and the court spent an hour in hearing their deposition.—*Key*, No. 28, &c.

† The present participle with a possessive before it sometimes admits of *of* after it, and sometimes not; as, Their observing of the rules prevented errors. By his studying the Scriptures he became wise.

‡ When a preposition follows the participle, *of* is inadmissible; as, His depending on promises proved his ruin. His neglecting to study when young rendered him ignorant all his life.

§ Rule.—A noun before the present participle is put in the possessive case, as, Much will depend on the pupil's composing frequently.

Sometimes, however, the sense forbids it to be put in the possessive case; thus, What do you think of my horse running to-day? means, do you think I should let him run? but, What do you think of my horse's running? means, he has run, do you think he ran well?

RULE XIII.

The past participle is used after the verbs have and be; as,—I have written a letter; he was chosen.

EXERCISES.

He has wrote his copy. I would have wrote a letter. He had mistook his true interest. The coat had no seam, but was wove throughout. The French language is spoke in every kingdom in Europe. His resolution was too strong to be shook by slight opposition. The horse was stole. They have chose the part of honour and virtue. The Rhine was froze over. She was showed into the drawing-room. My people have slid backwards. He has broke the bottle. Some fell by the way-side, and was trode down. The price of cloth has lately rose very much. The work was very well execute. His vices have weakened his mind, and broke his health. He would have went with us, had he been invited. Nothing but application is wanting to make you an excellent scholar.

* He soon begun to be weary of having nothing to do. He was greatly heated, and he drunk with avidity. The bending hermit here a prayer begun. And end with sorrows as they first begun.

A second deluge learning thus o'er-run;
And the monks finished what the Goths begun.

* Rule.—The past participle must not be used instead of the past tense. It is improper to say, he begun; for he began; he went; for he ran.

RULE XIV.

Pronouns agree in gender, number, and person, with the nouns for which they stand; as,—John is here; he came an hour ago. Every tree is known by its fruit.

EXERCISES.

Answer not a fool according to her folly. A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than it both. Can a woman forget her sucking child, that he should not have compassion on the son of her womb? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and it shall become small dust. Can any person on their entrance into life, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived? The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

* This boys are diligent. I have not seen him this ten days. You have been absent this two hours. Those sort of people fear nothing. We have lived here this many years. The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom in depth. There is six foot water in the hold. I have no interests but that of truth and virtue. Those sort of favours did real injury.

* Rule.—Nouns and general adjectives must agree in number according to the sense; thus, This boys, should be, these boys, because boys is plural; and six foot, should be, six feet, because six is plural.

Wholes should never be joined to common nouns in the plural; thus, almost the wholes inhabitants were present, should be, almost all the inhabitants; but it may be joined to collective nouns in the plural; thus, Wholes cities were swallowed up by the earthquake.

RULE XV.

The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number and person; as,—Thou who readest; The book which was lost.

EXERCISES.

Those which seek wisdom will certainly find her. This is the friend which I love. This is the vice whom I hate. This moon who rose last night. Blessed is the man which walked in wisdom's ways. Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it. The child which was lost is found. The tiger is a beast of prey, who destroy without pity. Who of those men came to his assistance? It is the best which can be got. Solomon was the wisest man whom ever the world saw. It is the same picture which you saw before. And all which beauty, all which wealth she gave, &c. The lady and lap-dog which we saw at the window. Some village Hampden which, with dauntless breast, &c.

It does not appear to me that it is harsh or improper, as Mr. Murray says, to apply who to children, because they have little reason and reflection; but if it is, at what age should we lay aside which and apply who to them? That seems preferable to either. In our translation of the Bible, who and that are both applied to children; but never without See 2d Sam. xii. 14. Mt. Matt. ii. 16. Rev. xii. 6.

Which is applied to inferior animals, and also to persons in certain questions.

Kind: THAT is used instead of who or which.

1. After adjectives in the superlative degree, after the words pass and all, and often after some and any.
2. When the antecedent consists of two nouns, the one repeating who and the other which; as, The man and the horse that we saw yesterday.
3. After the interrogative Who, as, Who that has any sense of religion would have argued thus!

There seems to be no satisfactory reason for preferring that to who after some; and all, except reason. There is indeed, as good authority for using who after all, as for using that. Addison, for instance, uses all who several times in one paper.

RULE XVI.

When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it and the verb generally agree in person with the last; as,—Thou art the boy that was dux yesterday.*

EXERCISES.

I am the man who command you. I am the person who adopt that sentiment, and maintain it. Thou art a pupil who possesseth bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little. I am a man who speak but seldom. Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that hast not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Thou art he who driedst up the Red Sea before thy people Israel; †

† The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry, who had never before committed so unjust an action. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.

* Sometimes the relative agrees with the former antecedent; as, I am really a man who am a Jew.—Acts xxi. 3.

The propriety of this rule has been called in question, because the relative should agree with the subject of the verb, whether the subject be next the relative or not. This is true, but it is also true that the subject is generally next the relative, and the rule is calculated to prevent the impropriety of changing from one person of the verb to another; as in the 3d example.

† When we address the Divine Being, it is, in my opinion, more direct and solemn to make the relative agree with the second person in the Scriptures this is generally done. See Neh. ix. 1, &c. This sentence may therefore stand as it is. In the third person singular of verbs, the solemn *thou* seems to become the dignity of the Almighty better than the familiar *he*; thus, I am the Lord thy God who teacheth thee to profit; who leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldst go; more dignified than, I am the Lord thy God who teaches thee to profit; who leads thee.

† Rule.—The relative ought to be placed next the antecedent, to prevent ambiguity; thus, The boy beat his companion, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief; should be, The boy, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief, beat his companion.

RULE XVII.

*When singular nominatives of different persons are separated by OR or NOR, the verb agrees with the person next to it, as,—Either thou or I am in fault; I, or thou, or he, is the author of it.**

EXERCISES.

Either I or thou am greatly mistaken. He or I is sure of this week's prize. Either Thomas or thou has spilt the ink on my paper. John or I has done it. He or thou is the person who must go to London on that business.

Promiscuous Exercises.

Your gold and silver is cankered. Fear and a snare is come upon us. The master taught him and I to read. Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-score years old, having been the wife of one husband, well reported of for good works, if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work. The candidate being chosen was owing to the influence of party. The winter has not been as severe as we expected it to be. Him and her were of the same age. If the night have gathered aught of evil, disperse it. My people doth not consider.

* The verb, though expressed only to the last person, is understood in its proper person to each of the rest, and the sentence when the ellipsis is supplied stands thus, "Either thou art in fault, or I am in fault; and the next sentence, Either I am the author of it, or thou art the author of it, or he is the author of it."

Supplying the ellipsis thus would render the sentence correct.

RULE XVIII.

A singular and a plural nominative separated by *OR* or *AND*, require a verb in the plural; as,—Neither the captain or the sailors were saved.*

The plural nominative should be placed *next* the verb.

EXERCISES.

Neither poverty nor riches was injurious to him. He or they was offended at it. Whether one or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear. The deceitfulness of riches, or the cares of this life, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind. Neither the king nor his ministers deserves to be praised.

† A great cause of the low state of industry were the restraints put upon it. His meat were locusts and wild honey. His chief occupation and enjoyment were controversy.

‡ Thou and he shared it between them. James and I are attentive to their studies. You and he are diligent in reading their books, therefore they are good boys.

It is so strong is our natural love of brevity, that such a tedious and formal attention to correctness would justly be reckoned stiff and pedantic. It is better to avoid both forms of expression, when it can be conveniently done.

* The same observation may be made respecting the manner of supplying the ellipsis under this rule, that was made respecting the last. A pardonable love of brevity is the cause of the ellipsis in both, and a thousand other instances.

† Rule I.—When the verb to be stands between a singular and plural nominative, it agrees with the one next it, or with the one which is more naturally the subject of it; as, "The wages of sin is death."

‡ Rule II.—When a pronoun refers to two words of different persons, implied with *And*, it becomes plural, and agrees with the first person when *I* or *We* is mentioned; and with the second, when *I* or *We* is not mentioned; as, "John and I will lend you our books. James and you have got your lessons."

RULE XIX.

It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as a nominative to the same verb; as, — Man that is born of a woman, he is of few days, and full of trouble; — omit he.*

EXERCISES.

The king he is just. The men they were there. Many words they darken speech. My banks they are furnished with bees. Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us. Simple and innocent pleasures they alone are durable.

† Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him. † Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, and such, from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.

§ For he bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth it low.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

* In some cases where the noun is highly emphatical, the repetition of it in the pronoun is not only allowable but even elegant; as, The Lord he is the God. † Kings xviii. 39; see also Deut. xxi. 6.

† It ought to be, *If this rule had been observed, a neighbouring, &c.*

† It ought to be, *Though man has great variety, &c.*

† Rule. *It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as an objective after the same verb; thus, in Deut. iv. 3: Your eyes have seen what the Lord did become of Baal-peor, for all the men that followed Baal-peor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed them from among you; them is superfluous, as a transposition of the last clause will show; thus, For the Lord hath destroyed all the men from among you that followed Baal-peor.*

RULE XX.

The infinitive mood, or part, of a sentence, is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb; as,—For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. His being idle was the cause of his ruin.*

EXERCISES.

To be carnally minded are death, but to be spiritually minded are life and peace. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, are very reasonable to believe. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, is the best preservative of health.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to Him who made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

*The infinitive is equal to a noun; thus, *To play is pleasant*, and *boys love to play*; are equal to, *Play is pleasant*, and *boys love play*.—

The infinitive is sometimes used instead of the present participle; as, *To advise*; *To attempt*; or, *advising*, *attempting*; this substitution can be made only in the beginning of a sentence.

Note.—Part of a sentence is often used as the objective after a verb; as, "You will soon find that the world does not perform what it promises." *What will you find?* Ans. That the world does not perform what it promises. Therefore, the clause, *that the world does not perform, &c.*, must be the objective after *find*. Did I not tell (to) thee, that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Here the clause, *that thou wouldst bring me to ruin,* is the objective after *tell*.

and its pronoun as a that is born of a trouble;—* omit he.

men they were a speech. My bees. Who, good, they are mischief. Dis- however disa- Simple and e durable.

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ical, the repetition en elegant; as, The t. xxi. 6.

ighbouring, &c. to. s pronoun as an ob- our eyes have seen ew that followed from among you; he will show; thus, g you that followed

of the subject has, stating the object given which has, &c.

RULE XXI.

Double comparatives and superlatives are improper; thus, Mine is a more better book, but John's is the most best; should be, Mine is a better book, but John's is the best.

EXERCISES.

The nightingale's voice is the most sweetest in the grove. James is a worsen scholar than John. Tray is the most swiftest dog. Absalom was the most beautifullest man. He is the *chiefest among ten thousand.

His assertion was most untrue. His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the most perfect of all.

Promiscuous Exercises.

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. And Joshua he shall go over before thee, as the Lord hath said. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c. And the righteous men they shall judge them, &c. If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself. The people, therefore, that was with him when he raised Lazarus out of his grave, bare record. Public spirit is a more* universal principle than a sense of honour.

* Chief, universal, perfect, true, &c. imply the superlative degree without *est* or *most*. In language sublime or passionate, however, the word *perfect* requires the superlative form to give it effect. A lover, enraptured with his mistress, would naturally call her the *most perfect* of her sex.

Superior and *inferior* always imply comparative, and require to after them.

BULE XXII.

Two negatives in the same sentence are improper;* thus, —I cannot by no means allow it; should be, I can by no means allow it, or, I cannot by any means allow it.

EXERCISES.

I cannot drink no more. He cannot do nothing. We have not done nothing to-day. He will never be no taller. They could not travel no farther. Covet neither riches nor honours, ner no such perishing things. Nothing never affected her so much. Do not interrupt me thyself, nor let no one disturb me. I am resolved, not to comply with the proposal, neither at present nor at any other time.

Promiscuous Exercises.

As far as I can judge, a spirit of independence and freedom, tempered by sentiments of decency and the love of order, influence, in a most remarkable manner, the minds of the subjects of this happy republic. James and I am cousins. Thy father's merits sets thee forth to view. That it is our duty to be pious admit not of any doubt. If he becomes very rich, he may be less industrious. It was wrote extempore. Romulus, which founded Rome, killed his brother Remus.

* Sometimes the two negatives are intended to be an affirmative; as, Nor did they not perceive him; that is, They did perceive him. In this case they are proper.

When one of the negatives (such as, no, not, nor, &c.) is joined to another word, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety of expression; as, His language, though simple, is not unpleasant; that is, It is elegant.

... are improper;
John's is the most
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RULE XXIII.

"Adverbs are, for the most part, placed before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as,—He is very attentive: She behaves well, and is much esteemed.*

EXERCISES.

We should not be overcome totally by present events. He unaffectedly and forcibly spoke, and was heard attentively by the whole assembly. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well as the sense.

† The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government. Having not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

‡ Ask me never so much dowry.

* This is but a general rule. For it is impossible to give an exact and determinate one for the placing of adverbs on all occasions. The easy flow and perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.

† The adverb is sometimes placed with propriety before the verb, or at some distance after it; as, The women *voluntarily* contributed all their rings and jewels, &c. They *carried* their propositions *farther*.

‡ Not, when it qualifies the present participle, comes before it. *Never* is often improperly used for *ever*, thus, "If I make my hands *ever* so clean," should be, "If I make my hands *ever* so clean."

§ The note in former editions, stating that "*Ly* is out of style, especially when the next word ends in *ly*," has been removed, with because it properly belonged to the 24th rule, and because it was in some degree encouraging a breach of that rule. Two words which end in *ly*, succeeding each other, are indeed a little offensive to the ear, but rather than write bad grammar, it would be better either to offend it, or avoid the use of *exceedingly* in this case altogether; and instead of saying, "He used me *exceedingly discreetly*," say, "He used me *very discreetly*," or, if that is not strong enough, vary the expression.

BULE XXIV.

Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs as adjectives. — Remarkable well, for remarkably well; and, Use a little wine for thine often infirmities, instead of thy frequent infirmities; or,

Adverbs qualify adjectives and verbs—Adjectives qualify nouns.

EXERCISES.

They are miserable poor. They behaved the noblest. He fought bolder than his brother. He lived in a manner agreeable to the dictates of reason and religion. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted. They lived conformable to the rules of prudence. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent. They came agreeable to their promise, and conducted themselves suitable to the occasion. They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue to the war.

* From whence come ye? He departed from thence into a desert place. Wheref are you going? Bid him come here immediately. We walked there in an hour. He drew up a petition, wheref he too frequently represented his own merit. He went to London last year, since when I have not seen him. The situation where I found him. It is not worth his while.

• Rule I.—From should not be used before *hence*, *thence*, and *whence*, because it is implied. In many cases, however, the omission of *from* would render the language intolerably stiff and disagreeable.

† Rule II.—After verbs of motion, *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, should be used, and not *here*, *there*, and *where*.

‡ Rule III.—*Where* and *whence* should not be used as nouns, nor *where* as a preposition and a relative; i.e. for *in which*, *to*, *for*, *where*, see Key, 236.

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two words which are
offensive to the ear,
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the expression.

RULE XXV.

*The comparative degree, and the pronoun other, require than after them, and such requires as; as,--Greater than I.--No other than he;--Such as do well.**

EXERCISES.

He has little more of the scholar besides the name. Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance. They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided. He gained nothing farther by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. This is no other but the gate of paradise. Such sharp replies that cost him his life. To trust in him is no more but to acknowledge his power.

† James is the wisest of the two. He is the weakest of the two. I understood him the best of all others who spoke on the subject. Eve was the fairest of all her daughters. He is the likeliest of any other to succeed. Jane is the wittier of the three, not the wisest.

* Such, meaning either a consequence or so great, requires that; His behaviour was such, that I ordered him to leave the room. So is the influence of money, that few can resist it.

† Help.--When two objects are compared, the comparative is generally used; but when more than two, the superlative; as, This is the youngest of the two; Mary is the wisest of them all.

When the two objects form a group, or are not so much opposed to each other as to require that hence the last, some respectable writers use the superlative, and say, "James is the wisest of the two." This is the weakest of the two." The superlative is often more agreeable to the ear; but in the cases inquired, in many cases a strict adherence to the comparative form renders the language not stiff and formal.

‡ A comparison in which more than two are concerned, may be expressed by the comparative as well as by the superlative; and some cases better; but the comparative considers the objects compared as belonging to different classes; while the superlative compares them as included in one class. The comparative is used the

RULE XXVI.

A pronoun after than, or as, either agrees with a verb, or is governed by a verb or preposition understood; as,—He is wiser than I (am): She loved him more than (she loved) me.*

EXERCISES.

John can write better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death. She suffers hourly more than me. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a better grammarian than them. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he. They are greater gainers than us. She is not so learned as him. If the king gave us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do. † Who betrayed her companion? Not me. Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not him; it was her. Whom did you meet? He. Who bought that book? Him. Whom did you see there? He and his sister. Who's pen is this? Mine's.

Greece was more polished than any other nation of antiquity. Greece stands by itself as opposed to the other nations of antiquity—he was none of the other nations—She was more polished than they. The same idea is expressed by the superlative when the word other left out; thus, "Greece was the most polished nation of antiquity." Here Greece is assigned the highest place in the class of objects among which she is numbered—the nations of antiquity—she is one of them.

* When *whom* immediately follows *than*, it is used improperly in the objective case; as, "Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned." *Whom* is not grammatical. It ought to be *than who*; because *who* is the nominative to *was* understood.—*Than whom* is as bad a phrase as, "He is taller *than him*." It is true, that some of our best writers have used *than whom*; but it is also true, that they have used other phrases which we have rejected as ungrammatical; then why not reject this too?—The exercises in the early editions of the grammar have been excluded.

† Rule.—The word containing the answer to a question, must be in the same case with the word which asks it; as, *Who* said that? *I* said. *Whose* books are these? *John's* (books).

RULE XXVII.

The distributive pronouns, each, every, either, neither, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only.—*Each of his brothers is in a favourable situation. Every man is accountable for himself; Either of them is good enough.**

EXERCISES.

Let each esteem others better than themselves. Every one of the letters bear date after his banishment. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions may be ill-founded. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. Are either of these men your friend? And Jonathan, the son of Shimeah, slew a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers; and on every foot six toes. And Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censur. The king of Israel and the king of Judah, sat either of them on his throne.

* Each relates to two or more objects, and signifies both of the two or every one of any number taken singly.

Every relates to more than two objects, and signifies each of the all taken individually.—It is quite correct to say, *Every six miles, &c.*

Either signifies the one or the other, but not both. Neither imports not either.

Either is sometimes improperly used instead of each; as, *On either side of the river was there the tree of life; instead of, On each side of the river.*

For the in that app proves

RULE XXVIII

When two persons or things are contrasted, that refers to the first mentioned, and this to the last: as, — *Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; that ennobles the mind, this debases it.*

EXERCISES.

Wealth and poverty are both temptations; the first tends to excite pride, that discontentment. Religion raises men above themselves, irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, this exalts them to the skies.

* And the cloud came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel; and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light to these. Moses and Solomon were men of the highest renown; the latter was remarkable for his meekness, the former was renowned for his wisdom. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth; the former I consider as an act, the latter as a habit of the mind. Body and soul must part; the former wings its way to its almighty source, the latter drops to the dark and noisome grave.

Former and latter are often used instead of *that* and *this*. They are like in both numbers. *That* and *this* are seldom applied to persons; but *former* and *latter* are applied to persons and things indiscriminately. In most cases, however, the repetition of the noun is preferable to either of them.

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RULE XXIX.

*In the use of verbs, and words that in point of time relate to each other, the order of time must be observed; for example, I remember him these many years, should be, I have remembered him, &c.**

EXERCISES.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. The next new year's day I shall be at school three years. The court laid hold on all the opportunities which the weakness and necessities of princes afford it, to extend its authority. Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life. His sickness was so great that I often feared he would have died before our arrival. It would have given me great satisfaction to relieve him from that distressed situation.

† I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done. From the little conversation I had with him he appeared to have been a man of letters. It was a pleasure to have received his approbation of my labours. I intended to have written you last week.

* The best general rule that can be given, is, To observe what sense necessarily requires.

† Rule.—After the Past Tense, the present infinitive (and not the perfect) should be used; as, I intended to write to my father, and I intended to have written;—for however long it now is since I thought of writing, to write was then present to me, and must still be considered as present when I bring back that time and the thoughts of it.

RULE XXX.

It is improper to place a clause of a sentence between a possessive case and the word which usually follows it; thus, She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding; should be, She began to extol the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.

EXERCISES.

They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct. They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates. Beyond this, the arts cannot be traced, of civil society. These are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's psalms: This is Paul's the Christian hero, and great apostle of the Gentiles advice.

* Howsoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection. On whatsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage. Howsoever much he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

† Whoso keepeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof.

* Rule.—Whichsoever and whatsoever, are often decided by the disposition of the corresponding word; thus, On whichever side the king cast his eyes; should be, On which side cover the king, &c. I think this rule unnecessary, if not improper. It would be better to say, However beautiful, &c. See my reasons, Key, p. 122, Noa. 247, 8, 9.

† Whoso is an old word used instead of *As that*; as, Whoso mocketh the poor, reproacheth his Maker; it should be, *He that mocketh, &c.*

RULE XXXI.

Before names of places,

To—is used after a verb of motion; as, We went to Spain.

At—is used after the verb *to be*; as, I was at Leith.

In—is used before names of countries and large cities; as,
I live in London, in England.

At—is used before villages, towns, and foreign cities; as,
He resided at Greta Green; at York; at Rome.

EXERCISES.

They have just arrived in Leith, and are going to Dublin. They will reside two months at England. I have been to London, after having resided at France; and I now live in Bath. I was in the place appointed long before any of the rest. We touched in Liverpool on our way for New York. He resides in Mavisbank, in Scotland. She has lodgings at George's Square.*

† Ah! unhappy thee, who are deaf to the calls of duty and of honour. Oh! happy† us, surrounded with so many blessings. Woe's I, for I am a man of unclean lips.

* One inhabitant of a city, speaking of another's residence, says, He stays in Bank street; or, if the word *number* be used, at No. —, Prince's street. K. 198-d.

† Rule.—The interjections *Oh!* and *Ah!* &c., generally require the objective case of the first personal pronoun, and the nominative of the second; as, Ah me! O thee fool! O ye hypocrites! Woe's thee, would be improper; it should be, Woe's thee; that is, Woe is to thee.

‡ Interjections sometimes require the objective case after them, but they never govern it. In the first edition of this Grammar, I followed Mr. Murray and others, in leaving *us*, in the exercises, to be turned into *me*; but that it should be *us*, and not *me*, is obvious, because it is the *Nom.* to *are* understood; thus, *Oh happy are we!* or, *Oh we are happy* (being surrounded with so many blessings).

As interjections, owing to quick feelings, express only the emotions of the mind, without stopping to mention the circumstances that produce them; many of the phrases in which they occur are very elliptical, and therefore a verb or preposition must be understood. *Me*, for instance, in *Ah me*, is governed by *be-fallen* or *upon* understood; that is, *Ah*, what mischief has *be-fallen* me or come upon me.

§ *Oh* is used to express the emotion of *pain*, *sorrow*, or *surprise*.

¶ *O* is used to express *wishing*, *exclamation*, or a direct address to a person.

CHAZZ RULE XXXII: THREE

Certain words and phrases must be followed with appropriate prepositions; such as:

Accused of	Exception from
Abhorrence of	Expert at or in
Acquit of	Fall under
Adapted to	Free from
Agreeable to	Glad of or at
Averse to	Independent of or on
Bestow upon	Insist upon
Boast or brag of	Made of
Call on or for	Marry to
Change for	Martyr for
Confide in	Need of
Conformable to	Observance of
Compliance with	Prejudice against
Consonant to	Profit by
Conversant with, in	Provide with
Dependent upon	Reconcile to
Derogation from	Reduce under or to
Die of or by	Regard to
Differ from	Replete with
Difficulty in	Resemblance to
Diminution of	Resolve on
Disappointed in or of	Suave from
Disapprove of	Taste for or of
Discouragement to	Think of or on
Dissent from	True to
Eager in	Wait on
Engaged in	Worthy of

We went to Spain.
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 foreign cities; as,
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* Boast is often used without of; as, For I have boasted any thing.
 † The same preposition that follows the verb or adverb generally fol-
 lows the noun which is derived from it; as, Confide in, confidence in;
 disposed to tyrannise; a disposition to tyranny; independently of.
 ‡ Disapprove and approve are frequently used without of.
 § Of is sometimes omitted and sometimes inserted.
 ¶ Many of these words take other prepositions after them to express
 other meanings; thus, for example, Fall in, to occur; to comply
 all of, to forsake; Fall out, to happen; Fall upon, to attack; Fall to
 begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to.

EXERCISES ON RULE XXXII.

He was totally* dependent of the papal crown. He accused the minister for betraying the Dutch. You have bestowed your favours to the most deserving persons. His abhorrence to gaming was extreme. I differ with you. The English were very different then to what they are now. In compliance to his father's advice, He would not comply to his measures. It is no discouragement for the authors. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. Is it consonant with our nature? Conformable with this plan. Agreeable with the sacred text. Call for your uncle.†

He was eager of recommending it. He had no regard after his father's commands. Thy prejudice to my cause. It is more than they thought‡ for. There is no need for it. Reconciling himself with the king. No resemblance with each other. Upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. I am engaged with writing. We profit from experience. He swerved out of the path. He is resolved of going to the Persian court. Expert of his work. Expert on deceiving. The Romans

* *Dependent, dependence, &c.*, are spelled indifferently with *s* or *c* in the last syllable.

† *Call for*—is to demand, to require. *Call on*, is to pay a short visit, to request; as, While you call on him—I shall call for a bottle of wine.

‡ *The authorities for think of, and think on are nearly equal. The latter, however, abounds more in the Scriptures than the former; as, Think on me when it shall be well with thee: Think upon me for good: Whosoever things are true, &c. think on these things. But think of is perhaps more common in modern publications.*

EXERCISES ON RULE XXXII.

reduced the world* to their own power. He provided them of every thing. We insist for it. He seems to have a taste of such studies.

He died for thirst. He found none on whom he could safely confide. I dissent with the examiner. It was very well adapted for his capacity. He acquitted me from any imputation. You are conversant† with that science. They boast in their great riches. Call of James to walk with you. When we have had a true taste for the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. I will wait of you. He is glad of calamities.‡ She is glad at his company. A strict observance after times and fashions. This book is replete in errors. These are exceptions to the general rule. He died a martyr to Christianity. This change is to the better. His productions were scrupulously exact, and conformable with all the rules of correct writing. He died of the sword. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind. This prince was naturally averse|| from war. A freeholder is born with an aversion from subjection.

* Reduce under, is to subdue. In other cases to follows it; as, To reduce a practice, to fractions, &c.

† We say conversant with men, in things. Addison was conversant among the writings of the most polite authors, and conversant about worldly affairs. Conversant with is preferable.

‡ Glad of is perhaps more proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and glad at, when something befalls another; as, John was exceedingly glad of the gourd; He that is glad of calamities, shall not be unpunished.

|| Averse, and aversion, requires to after them rather than from, but both are used, and sometimes even by the same author.

RULE XXXIII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction throughout be carefully preserved.* For example, the sentence, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio," is inaccurate; because *more* requires *than* after it, which is so where found in the sentence. It should be, He was more beloved *than* Cinthio, but not so much admired.

A proper choice of words and a perspicuous arrangement should be carefully attended to.

EXERCISES.

The reward is his due, and it has²⁰ already or will hereafter, be given to him. He was guided by interests, always different²¹ some times contrary to those of the community. The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay of many, might²² and probably were good. No person was ever so perplexed²³ or sustained²⁴ the mortifications as he has done to-day. He was more bold and active²⁵ but not so wise and studious as his companion. Then said they unto him, what shall we do that we might work²⁶ the works of God? Sincerity is as valuable²⁷ and even more valuable²⁸ than knowledge. The greatest masters of critical learning differ²⁹ among one another.

But from this dreary period the recovery of the empire was become desperate; no wisdom could obviate its decadence. He was at one time thought to be a supposititious child.

* This rule is scarcely of any value as a rule. For every sentence on this page, except the last two, may be corrected by the preceding rules, as the references by small figures will show; but it has been retained, because where two words require a different construction, it will tend to correct the common error of forgetting the construction of the former word, and adhering to that of the latter.

RULE XXXIV.

A is used before nouns in the singular number only.

The is used before nouns in both numbers.

The article is omitted before a noun that stands for a whole species; and before the names of minerals, metals, arts, &c.

The latter of two nouns after a comparative should have no article when they both refer to one person; as, He is a better reader than writer.

To use the articles properly is of the greatest importance; but it is impossible to give a rule applicable to every case.

Examples of the improper use and omission of the articles

EXERCISES.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions. The gold is corrupting. A man is the noblest work of the creation. Wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into errors.

We must act our part with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant.

There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people. Purity has its seat in the heart; but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct as to form the great and material part of a character.

At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

He has been much censured for paying a little attention to his business. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

The is used, when we compare the whole of its species when compared with another individual representing another species; thus, *The* dog is a more grateful animal than *the* cat; *All* dogs are more grateful than cats.

A nice distinction of the sense is sometimes made by the use or omission of the article *a*. If I say, *He* behaved with a little reverence; I praise him a little. If I say, *He* behaved with little reverence; I blame him.



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RULE XXXV.

An *ellipsis*, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Thus, instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man: we say, He was a *learned, wise, and good man*.

EXERCISES.

A house and a garden. The laws of God, and the laws of man. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate: but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister. By presumption, and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate, he is disinterested, he is benevolent. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend imprudently, as well as censure imprudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family nor his friends, nor his reputation. He insulted every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world will be often ruffled and will be often disturbed.

*He regards his word, but thou dost not regard it. They must be punished, and they shall be punished. We succeeded, but they did not succeed.

* The auxiliaries of the compound tenses are often used alone; as, We have done it, but thou hast not; &c. thou hast not done it.

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RULE XXXVI.

An ellipsis is not allowable when it would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety; for example, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen," should be, We speak *that which* we do know, and testify *that which* we have seen.

EXERCISES.

*A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. A house and orchard. A horse and ass. A learned and amiable young man. I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment when others leave us. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. The captain had several men died in his ship of the scurvy. I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken. The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life. Oh, Piety! Virtue! how insensible have I been to thy charms! That is a property most men have, or at least may attain. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters. Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath days? Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

*A noble spirit disdaineth, &c. should be, A man of a noble spirit disdaineth, &c. This will render the sentence consistent with the rules of grammar and with common sense; to talk of the soul of a spirit is ridiculous.

†The article being once expressed, the repetition of it becomes unnecessary, except when a different form of it is requisite; as, A house and, an orchard; and when some peculiar emphasis requires a repetition, as, Not only the year, but the day and the hour were appointed.

CONSTRUCTION.

The four following lines are construed by way of example. They were parsed at page 54. They are construed here, because the pupil should now be able to apply the Rules of Syntax.

Oh! how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word;
And* every day and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

How stupendous, adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives. *So*. A power is understood thus, *stupendous a power*, an adjective agrees with a noun—*A power*, the article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number only—*The power*, *the* is used before nouns in both numbers—the *power was*, a verb agrees with its nominative—the *power that*, the relative agrees with its antecedent, &c. *That raised*, a verb agrees with its nom.—*Raised me*, an active verb governs the objective case—*With a word*, prepositions govern the objective—*A word*, *a* is used before nouns in the singular &c. (*During* is understood) *during every day*, prepositions govern the objective case—*Every day*, an adjective agrees with a noun—*Day and hour*, conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns; for *hour* is governed by *during* understood again—*Every hour*, an adjective agrees, &c.—*I lean*, a verb agrees with its nominative—*Upon the Lord*, prepositions govern the objective case.

The possessive pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and *its*, must be construed exactly like nouns in the possessive case, for a pronoun is an exact resemblance of a noun in every thing but *one*; namely, it will not admit of an adjective before it like a noun. *His* is equal to *John's*, and *her* to *Ann's*, and *their* to the *men's*, in the following sentences.

John lost *his* gloves, i. e. John lost *John's* gloves.—Ann found *her* book, i. e. Ann found *Ann's* book.—The men took off *their* hats, i. e. The men took off the *men's* hats.—The garden is productive, and *its* fruit is good, i. e. the *garden's* fruit. In all these cases, and in such phrases as, *my* house—*thy* field—*our* lands—*your* estates—*their* property—*whose* horse,—the rule is, "When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case."

It is impossible to construct bad grammar; and there is so very vaguely used, that the rule, "Conjunctions couple the same cases and tenses of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns."

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

ON THE

RULES OF SYNTAX.

John writes pretty. Come here, James. Where are you going, Thomas? I shall never do so no more. The train of our ideas are often interrupted. Was you present at last meeting? He need not be in so much haste. He dare not act otherwise than he does. Him whom they seek is in the house. George or I is the person. He or they is much to be blamed. The troop consist of fifty men. Those set of books was a valuable present. A pillar sixty foot high. His conduct evinced the most extreme vanity. These trees are remarkable tall. He acted bolder than was expected. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appears amiably. She goes there to-morrow. From whence came they? Who do you lodge with now? He was born at London, but he died in Bath. If he be sincere I am satisfied. Her father and her were at church. The master request-ed him and I to read more distinctly. It is no more but his due. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer than they have expecta-tions of gain. John told the same story as you told. This is the largest tree which I have ever seen.

will not apply in this passage.—From the sense, it is evident that *And* should be *For*, meaning not only so, but every day, &c.

† Or, how stupendous the power was, but it is certainly better to supply a power thus; O how stupendous a power was the power that raised me with a word.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Let he and I read the next chapter. She is free of pain. Those sort of dealings are unjust. David the son of Jesse was the youngest of his brothers. You was very kind to him, he said. Well, says I, what does thou think of him now. James is one of those boys that was kept in at school, for bad behaviour. Thou, James, did deny the deed. Neither good nor evil come of themselves. We need not to be afraid. He expected to have gained more by the bargain. You should drink plenty of goat milk. It was him who spoke first. Do you like ass milk? Is it me that you mean? Who did you buy your grammar from? If one takes a wrong method at first setting out, it will lead them astray. Neither man nor woman were present. I am more taller than you. She is the same lady who sang so sweetly. After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. Is not thy wickedness great? and thine iniquities infinite? There was more sophists than one. If a person have lived twenty or thirty years, he should have some experience. If this were his meaning, the prediction has failed. Fidelity and truth is the foundation of all justice. His associates in wickedness will not fail to mark the alteration of his conduct. Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

And when they had lift up their eyes, they saw no man save Jesus only. Strive not with a man without a cause, if he have done thee no harm. I wrote to, and cautioned the captain against it. Now both the chief priests and Pharisees had given a commandment, that if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him. The girl her book is torn in pieces. It is not me who he is in love with. He which commands himself, commands the whole world. Nothing is more lovelier than virtue.

The peoples happiness is the statesmans honour. Changed to a worsor shape thou canst not be. I have drunk no spirituuous liquors this six years. He is taller than me, but I am stronger than him. Solid peace and contentment consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favour of God. After who is the King of Israel come out? The reciprocations of love and friendship between he and I, have been many and sincere. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgment. Peter and John is not at school to-day. Three of them was taken into custody. To study diligently, and behave genteely, is commendable. The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts. Régulus was reckoned the most consummate warrior that Rome could then produce. Suppose life never so long, fresh accessions of knowledge may still be made.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Surely thou who reads so much in the Bible, can tell me what became of Elijah. Neither the master nor the scholars is reading. Trust not him, whom, you know, is dishonest. I love no interests but that of truth and virtue. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart are evil continually. No one can be blamed for taking due care of their health. They crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

I have read Popes Homer, and Drydens Virgil. He that is diligent you should commend. There was an earthquake which made the earth to tremble. And God said to Solomon, Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee, &c. I cannot commend him for justifying himself, when he knows that his conduct was so very improper. He was very much made on at school. Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered. If he is alone tell him the news; but if there is any body with him, do not tell him. They ride faster than us. Though the measure be mysterious, it is worthy of attention. If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward. Was it him who came last? Yes, it was him.

For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Every man should act suitable to his character and station in life. His arguments were exceeding clear. I only spoke three words on that subject. The ant and the bee sets a good example before drowsy boys. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Evil communications corrupts good manners. Hannibal was one of the greatest generals whom the world ever saw. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom.

These are the rules of grammar, by the observing which you may avoid mistakes. The king conferred on him the title of a duke. My exercises are not well wrote. I did not hold my pen well. Grammar teaches us to speak proper. She accused her companion for having betrayed her. I will not dissent with her. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of duty and honour. Who shall I give it to? Who are you looking for? It is a diminution to, or a derogation of their judgment. It fell into their notice or cognizance. She values herself for her fortune. That is a book which I am much pleased with. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it was. That picture of the emperor's is a very exact resemblance of him. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. It is not him they blame so much.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

No people has more faults than they that pretend to have none. The laws of Draco is said to have been wrote with blood. It is so clear, or so obvious, as I need not explain it. She taught him and I to read. The more greater a bad man's accomplishments are, the more dangerous he is to society, and the more less fit for a companion. Each has their own faults, and every one should endeavour to correct their own. Let your promises be few, and such that you can perform.

His being at enmity with Caesar and Antony were the cause of perpetual discord. Their being forced to their books in an age, at enmity with all restraint, have been the reason why many have hated books all their lives. There was a coffee-house at that end of the town, in which several gentlemen used to meet of an evening. Do not despise the state of the poor, lest it becomes your own condition. It was his duty to have interposed his authority in an affair of so much importance. He spent his whole life in the doing good. Every gentleman who frequented the house, and conversed with the erectors of this occasional club, were invited to pass an evening when they thought fit. The winter has not been so severe as we expected it to have been. The rest (of the stars) in circuit walls this universe. Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A lampoon, or a satire, does not carry in them robbery or murder. She and you were not mistaken in her conjectures. My sister and I, as well as my brother, are employed in their respective occupations. He repents him of that indiscreet action. It was me, and not him, that wrote it. Art thou him? I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury. I am a man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others; but I am not a person who promotes severity, or who object to mild and generous treatment. This Jackanapes has hit me in a right place enough. Prosperity, as truly asserted by Seneca, it very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. To do to others as we would that they should do to us, it is our duty. This grammar was purchased at Ogle's the bookseller's. The Council was not unanimous.

Who spilt the ink upon the table? Him. Who lost this book? Me. Whose pen is this? Johns. There is in fact no impersonal verbs in any language. And he spitted on the ground, and anointed his eyes. Had I never seen ye, I had never known ye. The ship Mary and Ann were restored to their owners. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

I had no sooner placed her at my right hand by the fire, but she opened to me the reason of her visit. A prudent wife, she shall be blessed. The house you speak of, it cost me five hundred pounds. Did I not tell thee, O thee infamous wretch! that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Not only the counsels and attorneys, but the judge's opinion also favoured his cause. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot, to suffer great calamities. That is the eldest son of the King of England's. Lord Fever-sham's the general's tent. This palace had been the grand Sultan's Mahomet's. They did not every man cast away the abomination of their eyes.

* I am purposed. He is arrived. They were deserted from their regiment. Whose works are these! They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's. The mighty rivals are now at length agreed. The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived. If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering. This picture of the king's does not much resemble him. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy. He who committed the offence, thou shouldst correct, not I, who am innocent.

Rule. It is improper to use a neuter verb in the passive form. Thus, I am purposed—He is arrived—should be, I have purposed—He has arrived.

From this rule there are a number of exceptions; for it is allowable to say, He is come. She is gone, &c.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. I offer observations, that a long and chequered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Clelia is a vain woman, whom, if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted. In his conduct was treachery, and in his words faithless professions. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate, for the cause of toleration. They were studious to ingratiate with those who it was dishonourable to favour. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. Neither flatter or contemn the rich or the great. Many would exchange gladly their honours, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler station, which thou art now dissatisfied with. High hopes and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquility. Many persons will not believe but what they are free from prejudice. I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest. This word I have only found in Spenser. The king being apprized of the conspiracy, he fled from Jerusalem.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

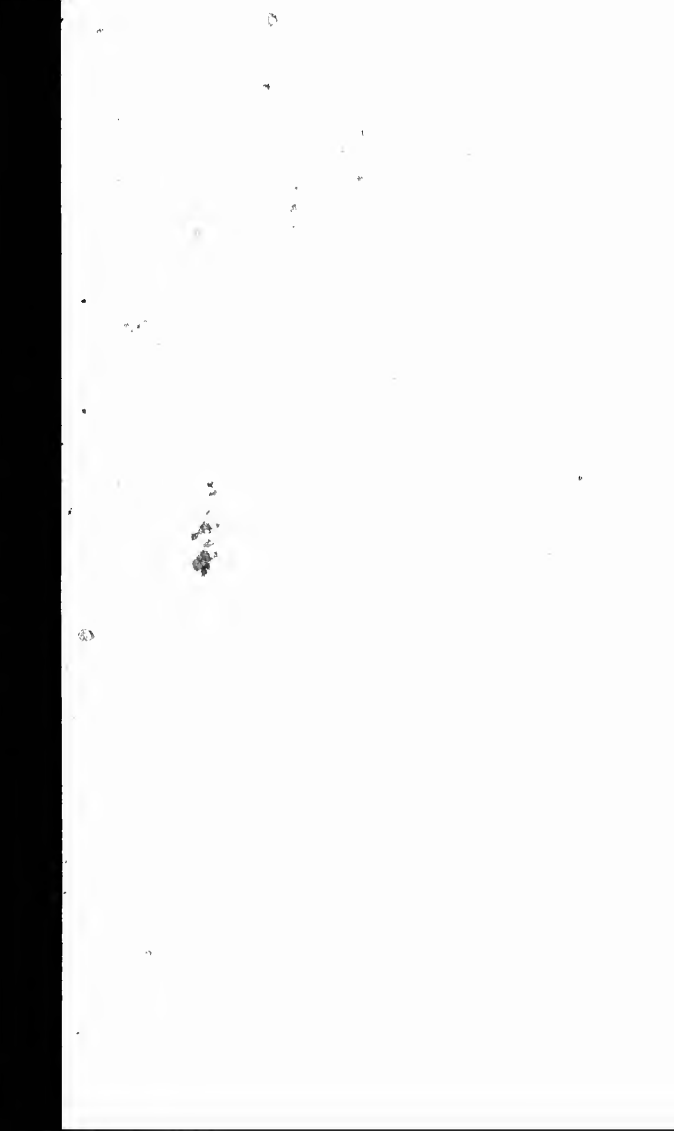
A too great variety of studies dissipate and weaken the mind. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candour and uprightness. The pleasure or pain of one passion differ from those of another. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequences. There was much spoke and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chose to suspend my decision.

Religion raises men above themselves; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth; this opens for them a prospect to the skies. Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable. This task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him. And they were judged every man according to their works. Riches is the bane of human happiness. I wrote to my brother before I received his letter.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

When Garrick appeared, Peter was for some time in doubt whether it could be him or not. Are you living contented in spiritual darkness? The company was very numerous. Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Where is the security that evil habits will be ever broken? They each bring materials to the place. Nor let no comforter delight my ear. She was six years older than him. They were obliged to contribute more than us. The Bârons had little more to rely on, besides the power of their families. The sewers (shôres) must be kept so clear, as the water may run away. Such among us who follow that profession. No body is so sanguine to hope for it. She behaved unkindly than I expected. Agreeable to your request I send this letter. She is exceeding fair. Thomas is not as docile as his sister. There was no other book but this. He died by a fever. Among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James. My sister and I waited till they were called. The army were drawn up in haste. The public is respectfully informed, that, &c. The friends and amusements which he preferred corrupted his morals. Each must answer for themselves. Henry, though at first he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request.



PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Him and her live very happily together. She invited Jane and I to see her new dress. She uttered such cries that pierced the heart of every one who heard them. Maria is not as clever as her sister Ann. Though he promises ever so solemnly, I will not believe him. The full moon was no sooner up, in all its brightness, but he opened to them the gate of paradise. It rendered the progress very slow of the new invention. This book is Thomas', that is James'. Socrates's wisdom has been the subject of many a conversation. Fare thee well, James. Who, who has the judgement of a man, would have drawn such an inference? George was the most diligent scholar whom I ever knew. I have observed some children to use deceit. He durst not to displease his master. The hopeless delinquents might, each in their turn, adopt the expostulatory language of Job. Several of our English words, some centuries ago, had different meanings to those they have now. And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth; lo, there thou hast that is thine. With this booty, he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master were known. Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory." I have been at London.

* Rhetorically considered, "Thine is," &c., is an expression preferable to the ordinary grammatical construction, "Thine are."

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Which of the two masters, says Sæncta, shall we most esteem? He who strives to correct his scholars by prudent advice and motives of honour, or another who will lash them severely for not repeating their lessons as they ought! The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it. For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding if ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?

But she always behaved with great severity to her maids; and if any of them were negligent of their duty, or made a slip in their conduct, nothing would serve her but burying the poor girls alive. He had no master to instruct him; he had read nothing but the writings of Moses and the prophets, and had received no lessons from the Socrates's,* the Plato's, and the Confucius's of the age. They that honour me, I will honour. For the poor always ye have with you.

* The Possessives *his* must not be used for the plural number. In this quotation from Baron Haller's Letters to his Daughter, the proper names should have been pluralised like common nouns; thus, from the Socrateses, the Platoes, and the Confuciuses of the age.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The first Christians of the gentile world made a simple and entire transition from a state as bad, if not worse, than that of entire ignorance, to the Christianity of the New Testament.

And he said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself.

The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as was expected.

Milton seems to have been well acquainted with his own genius, and to know what it was that nature had bestowed upon him more bountifully than upon others.

And on the morrow, because he would have known the certainty wherefore he was accused* by the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds.

Here rages force, here tremble flight and fear,
Here stormed contention, and here fury frowned.

The Cretan javelin reached him from afar,
And pierced his shoulder as he mounts his car.

Nor is it then a welcome guest, affording only an uneasy sensation, and brings always with it a mixture of concern and compassion.

He only† promised me a loan of the book for two days. I was once thinking to have written a poem.

* Accuse requires of before the crime, and by before the person accusing.

† This sentence expresses one meaning as it stands. It may be made to express other four by placing only after me, or loan, or both, or days.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A very slow child will often be found to get lessons by heart as soon as, nay sometimes sooner, than one who is ten times as intelligent.

It is then from a cultivation of the perceptive faculties, that we only can attain those powers of conception which are essential to taste.

No man is fit for free conversation for the inquiry after truth, if he be exceedingly reserved; if he be haughty and proud of his knowledge; if he be positive and dogmatical in his opinions; if he be one who always affects to outshine all the company; if he be fretful and peevish; if he affect wit, and is full of puns, or quirks, or quibbles.

Conversation is the business, and let every one that please add their opinion freely.

The mean suspicious wretch whose bolted door

Ne'er moved in duty to the wandering poor;

With him I left the cup to teach his mind,

That heaven can bless if mortals will be kind.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion.

Mr. Locke having been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Halifax, these three noblemen, instead of conversing with the philosopher on literary subjects, in a very short time sat down to cards.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

It is your light fantastic fools, who have neither heads nor hearts, in both sexes, who, by dressing their bodies out of all shape, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible.

And how can brethren hope to partake of their parent's blessing that curse each other.

The superiority of others over us, though in trivial concerns, never fails to mortify our vanity, and give us vexation, as Nicole admirably observes.

Likewise also the chief priests, mocking, said amongst themselves, with the scribes, He saved others; himself he cannot save.

Noah, for his godliness, and his family, were the only persons preserved from the flood.

It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers.

And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? And when they had looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great.

A great stone that I happened to find, after a long search, by the sea-shore, served me for an anchor.

It is true what he says, but it is not applicable to the point.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.*

The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt; it was demolished to the ground, so that travellers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

Thus ended the war with Antiochus, twelve years after the second Punic war, and two after it had been begun.

Upon the death of Claudius, the young Emperor, Nero, pronounced his funeral oration, and he was canonized among the gods, who scarcely deserved the name of a man.

Galerius abated much of his severities against the Christians on his death-bed, and revoked those edicts which he had formerly published, tending to their persecution, a little before his death.

The first care of Aurélius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompeianus, a man of moderate fortune, &c.

But at length, having made his guards accomplices in their design, they set upon Maximin while he slept at noon in his tent, and slew both him and his son, whom he had made his partner in the empire, without any opposition.

Aurélian defeated the Marcomanni, a fierce and terrible nation of Germany, that had invaded Italy, in three several engagements.

* The storches on this page are all extracted from the above edition of Goldsmith's Roman History, from which many more might be got. It is amazing how many mistakes even our most popular authors have made.

AMBIGUITY.

You suppose him younger than I.

This may mean, either that you suppose him younger than I *am*, or that you suppose him to be younger than I suppose him to be.

Parmenio had served with great fidelity, Philip, the father of Alexander, as well as himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

Here we are apt to suppose the word *himself* refers to Parmenio, and means that he had not only served Philip, but he had served *himself* at the same time. This however is not the meaning of the passage. If we arrange it thus, the meaning will appear. "Parmenio had not only served Philip the father of Alexander with great fidelity, but he had served *Alexander himself*, and was the first that opened the way for him into Asia."

Belisarius was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First, a man of rare valour.

Who was a man of rare valour? The emperor Justinian we should suppose, from the arrangement of the words; but this is not the case, for it was *Belisarius*. The sentence should have stood thus, "Belisarius, a man of rare valour, was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First."

Lisias promised to his father never to abandon his friends.

Whether were they his own friends or his father's whom Lisias promised never to abandon? If his own, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon *my friends*. If his father's, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon *your friends*.

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IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Tautology, or the repetition of a thought or word already fully expressed, is improper.

EXAMPLES.

The † *latter end* of that man shall be peace.

Whenever I try to improve, † I always find I can do it.

I saw it in *here*—I saw it *here*.

He was † in *here* yesterday when I spoke to him.

Give me *both of them* books.—Give me *both those* books.*

They *both* met.—They met.

I never fail to read, whenever I can get a book—*when*.

You must return † *back* immediately.

First of all, I shall say my lesson. *First* I shall say, &c.

Before I do that, I must † *first* finish this.

He *plunged* † *down* into the water.

Read from *here* to *there*—from *this* place to *that*.

List † *up* your book. He mentioned it † *over* again.

This was the luckiest accident of *all* † *others*.

I ran after him a little way; but soon returned † *back* again.

I cannot tell † *for why* he did it.

Learn † *from hence* to study the Scriptures diligently.

Where shall I begin † *from* when I read.

We must do this *last* † *of* † *all*. Hence, † *therefore*, I say.

I found nobody † *else* but him there.

Smoke *ascends* † *up* into the clouds.

We hastily *descended* † *down* from the mountain.

He raised † *up* his arm to strike me.

We were † *mutually* friendly to each other.

It should † *now* be your constant study to do good.

As soon as I awoke I *rose* † *up* and dressed myself.

I leave town in the † *latter end* of July.

~~Do~~ Avoid the following vulgar phrases:—Behold, behold, fell to work, whenswithal, quoth he, de away, long winded, shaked out, pop out, must needs, get rid of, handed down, self same, well well, that's your sort, tip him the wink, pitched upon.—*Subject matter* is a decent phrase.

Subject

† The word immediately after the dagger is to be omitted, because it is superfluous.

* These, if the person has them in his hand.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS

My every hope, *should be* All my hopes.
 Frequent opportunity. Frequent opportunities.
 Who finds him in money? Who finds him money?
 He put it in his pocket. He put it into his pocket.
 No less than fifty persons. No fewer than fifty persons.
 The two first steps are new. The first two steps are new.
 All over the country. Over all the country.
 Be that as it will. Be that as it may.
 About two years back. About two years ago.
 He was to come as this day. He was to come this day.
 They retreated back. They retreated.
 It lays on the table. It lies on the table.
 I turned them topsy turvy. I turned them.
 I catch'd it. I caught it.
 How does thee do? How dost thou do?
 Overseer over his house. Overseer of his house.
 Opposite the church. Opposite to the church.
 Provisions were plenty. Provisions were plentiful.
 A new pair of gloves. A pair of new gloves.
 A young beautiful woman. A beautiful young woman.
 Where do you come from? Whence do you come?
 Where are you going? Whither are you going?
 For such another fault. For another such fault.
 Of consequence. Consequently.
 Having not considered it. Not having considered it.
 I had rather not. I would rather not.
 Pd as lief. I would as soon.
 For good and all. Totally and completely.
 This here house, says I. This house, says I.
 Where is it? says I, to him. Where is it? says I, to him.
 I propose to visit them. I propose to visit them.
 He spoke contemptibly of me. He spoke contemptuously of me.
 It is apparent. It is obvious.
 In its primary sense. In its primitive sense.
 I heard them pro and con. I heard both sides.
 I ain't hungry. I am not hungry.
 I want business. I want a job of business.
 A new pair of shoes. A pair of new shoes.
 I saw him ten years ago. I saw him ten years ago.
 I met in with him. I met with him.
 The subject matter. The subject.
 I'll add one more reason. I'll add one reason more.

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IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

- Do you mind how many chapters are in Job?—*remember.*
 His public character is undeniable—*unexceptionable.*
 The wool is cheaper;—but the cloth is as dear as ever—
~~omit the~~ in both places.
 They gained five shillings the piece by it—*a price.*
 It is not worth a sixpence—*sixpence.*
 A letter conceived in the following words—*expressed.*
 He is much distressed—*at a loss, puzzled.*
 He behaved in a very gentlemanly manner—*gentleman-like.*
 The poor boy was ill-guided—*ill-used.*
 There was a great many company—*much company.*
 He has been unfortunate—*unfortunate.*
 A momentous circumstance—*momentous.*
 You will some day repent it—*one day repent of it.*
 Several were of that opinion—*Several, i. e. several persons.*
 He did it in an overy manner—in a *careless.*
 He does every thing pointedly—*exactly.*
 An honest like man—*a tall good-looking man.*
 At the expiry of his lease—*expiration.*
 If I had ever so much in my offer—*choice.*
 Have you any word to your brother?—*message.*
 The cock is a noisy beast—*fiel.*
 Are you acquainted with him?—*acquainted.*
 Were you crying on me?—*calling.*
 Direct your letters to me at Mr. B's, Edinburgh—*Address.*
 He and I never came out—*never quarrel.*
 He took a fever—*was seized with a fever.*
 He was lost in the river—*drowned (if the body was got.)*
 That militates against your doctrine—*opposes.*
 If I am not mistaken—*I mistake not.*
 You may lay your account with opposition—*You may expect.*
 He proposes to buy an estate—*purpose.*
 He plead his own cause—*pleaded.*
 Have ye plished your house?—*furnished.*
 I shall notice a few particulars—*reasons.*
 I think much shame—*I am much ashamed.*
 Will I help you to a bit of beef?—*Shall.*
 They wared their money to advantage—*laid out.*
 Will we see you next week?—*Shall.*
 She thinks long to see him—*She longs to see him.*
 It is not much worth—*It is not worth much.*

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

makes a death-bed easy, and great riches do not *make* it easy. Her prudence, not her possessions, *renders* her an object of desire.

EVERY, AND

5. When the nouns coupled with *and* are qualified by the distributive *every*, the verb should be *singular*; as, Every man and woman *was* astonished at her fortitude. Every boy and girl *was* taught to read.—See Rule 27th.

WITH AND AND.

6. When a *singular* noun has a clause joined to it by *with*, it is often difficult to determine whether the verb should be *singular* or *plural*, especially as our most reputable authors use sometimes the one and sometimes the other; for example, some would say, My uncle, with his son, *was* in town yesterday. Others would say, My uncle, with his son, *were* in town yesterday.

If we take the *sense* for our guide, and nothing else can guide us in a case of this kind, it is evident that the verb should be *plural*; for both *uncle* and *son* are the *joint* subjects of our affirmation, and declared to be both in the *same* state.

When we perceive from the sense, that the noun *before* *With* is *exclusively* the real subject, then the verb should be *singular*; thus, *Christ*, with his three chosen disciples, *was* transfigured on the mount. Here the verb is *singular*, because we know that none but *Christ* was transfigured; the disciples were not *joint* associates with him; they were mere spectators. There seems to be an ellipsis in such sentences, as this, which, if supplied in the present would run thus: *Christ*, (who

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

was attended) with his three chosen disciples, was transfigured on the mount.

Mr. Murray, however, thinks that the verb should be *singular* in the following and similar sentences. "Prosperity, with humility, *renders its* possessors truly amiable." "The side A, with the sides B and C, *composes* the triangle." In my opinion, on the contrary, the verb should be *plural*. For, in the first sentence, it is not asserted that prosperity *alone* renders its possessor truly amiable, but prosperity and humility *united*, and co-operating to produce an effect in their *joint* state, which they were incapable of achieving in their *individual* capacity.

If true, as Mr. Murray says, that "the *side A*," in the second sentence, is the *true* nominative to the verb, then it follows, of course, that the two sides, B and C, have no agency or share in forming the triangle, and consequently that the side A *alone* composes the triangle. It is obvious, however, that *one* side cannot form a triangle or three-sided figure, and that the sides B and C are as much concerned in forming the triangle as the side A, and therefore the verb should be *plural*.

Upon the whole, we may venture to give the two following general rules.

I. That wherever the noun or pronoun *after With* exists, acts, or suffers *jointly* with the singular nominative *before* it, the verb should be *plural*; as, "She with her sisters *are* well," "His purse, with its contents, *were* abstracted from his pocket." "The general with his men *were* taken prisoners." In these sentences the verb is *plural*, because the words *after With* are as much the

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

subject of discourse as the words before it,—her *sisters* were *well* as well as she; the *contents*, as well as the *purse*, were abstracted; and the *men*, as well as the *general*, were taken prisoners. If, in the first example, we say,—*is well*, then the meaning will be, she is well when in *company* with her sisters; and the idea that her *sisters* are *well*, will be entirely *excluded*.

2. When the noun after *with* is a mere involuntary or inanimate *instrument*, the verb should be *singular*; as, The Captain with his men *catches* poor Africans, and *sells* them for slaves. The Squire with his hounds *kills* a fox. Here the verb is *singular*, because the men and hounds are not *joint* agents with the Captain and Squire; they are as much the mere instruments in their hands as the *gun* and *pen* in the hands of He and She in the following sentences. He with his gun *shoots* a hare. She with her pen *writes* a letter.

Of the Articles with several Adjectives.

A or *the* is prefixed only to the first of several adjectives qualifying one noun; as, A meek and holy man: but the article should be repeated, before each adjective, when each adjective relates to a generic word applicable to every one of the adjectives. For example, "The black and white cows were sold yesterday; the red will be sold tomorrow."

Here *cows* is the *generic* word, applicable to each of the adjectives, *black*, *white*, and *red*, but for want of *the* before *white*, we are led to suppose that the *black* and *white* cows mean only *one* sort, which are speckled with spots of black and white; and if this is our meaning, the sentence

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

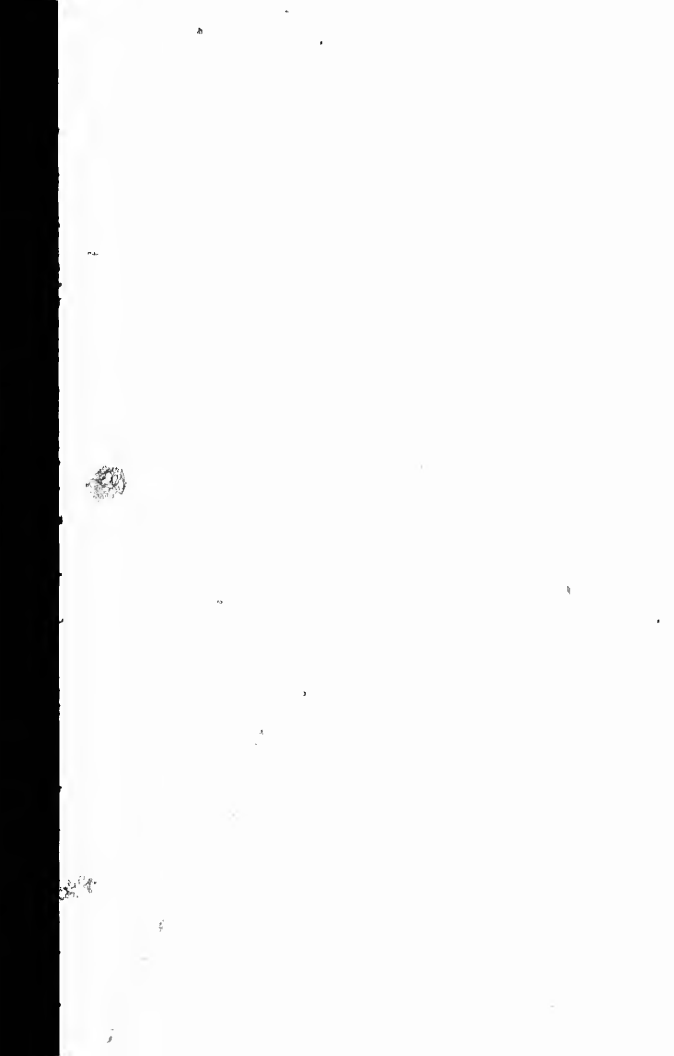
is right; but if we mean *two* different sorts, the one all black, and the other all white, we should insert the article before both; and say, *The* black and *the* white cows, *i. e.* The black cows and the white cows were sold.

Some think this distinction of little importance; and it is really seldom attended to even by good writers; but in some cases it is necessary; although in others there cannot, from the nature of the thing, be any mistake. In the following sentences, for instance, the repetition of *the* before *horned* is not necessary, although it would be proper. "The *bald* and *horned* cows were sold last week." Here there can be no mistake, *two* sorts were sold; for a cow cannot be bald and horned too.

The same remark may be made respecting the *Demonstrative* pronouns that has been made respecting the *articles*; as, "*That* great and good man," means only *one* man; but *that* great and *that* good man would mean *two* men; the one a *great* man, the other a *good* man.

THEY—THOSE

They stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper therefore to say, *They* who tell lies are never esteemed. *They* that are truly good must be happy. We should say, *Those* who tell lies, and *those* that are truly good; because we are pointing out a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A



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noun when not expressed after *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, is always understood.

ANOTHER—ONE—EVERY.

Another corresponds to *one*; but not to *some* nor to *every*. Thus, "Handed down from *every* writer of verses to *another*." Should be, "from one writer of verses to another." "At *some* hour or *another*," should be, "At *some* hour or *other*."

One is often used in familiar phrases, (like *on* in French) for *we* or any *one* of us indiscriminately; thus, *One* is often more influenced by example than by precept. The verb and pronoun with which *one* agrees should be *singular*. Thus, If *one* take a wrong method at first, it will lead *them* astray: should be, it will lead *one* astray, or, it will lead *him* astray.

THAT AND THOSE.

It is improper to apply *that* and *those* to things *present* or *just mentioned*. Thus, "They cannot be separated from the subject which follows; and for *that* reason," &c.; should be, and for *this* reason, &c. "*Those* sentences which we have at present before us;" should be, *These*, or, *The* sentences which we have, &c.

AS FOLLOWS, AS APPEARS.

As is often used as a Personal or Relative pronoun, and in both *numbers*, and in these cases it should be construed as a pronoun: as, "His words were *as follow*," that is, His words were *those which follow*: Here *as* is *plural*, because *words*, its antecedent, is *plural*. His description was *as follows*. Here *as* is *singular*, because *description*, its antecedent, is *singular*; that is, His description was *this which follows*.

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This account of *as*, though in unison with Dr. Crombie's, is at variance with that of Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Murray. They explain the following sentences thus: "The arguments advanced were nearly *as follows*;" "The positions were *as appears* incontrovertible." That is, say they, "*as* is *follows*," "as *it appears*." What is? The thing? What thing?—*It*, or thing, cannot relate to *arguments*, for *arguments* is plural, and must have a plural pronoun and verb. Take the ordinary method of finding out the nominative to a verb by asking a question with the verb, and the true nominative will be the answer. Thus, What follows? and the answer is, The arguments follow. It must be obvious, then, that *it* cannot be substituted for *arguments*, and that *as* is equal to *those which*, and that the verb is not impersonal, but the third person plural, agreeing with its nominative *which*, the last half of *as*. In the second example, *as appears* is a mere parenthesis, and does not relate to *positions* at all; but still the *as* is a pronoun. Thus, The positions, *it appears*, were incontrovertible.

They say, however, if we use *such* before *as*, the verb is no longer impersonal, but agrees with its nominative in the plural number; as, "The arguments advanced were nearly *such as follow*." "The positions were *such as appear* incontrovertible." This is, if possible, a greater mistake than the former; for what has *such* to do with the following verb? *Such* means *of that kind*, and expresses the quality of the noun repeated, but it has nothing to do with the verb at all. Therefore the construction must be the same with *such* that it is with *as*, with this difference in

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meaning, that when *such as* is used, we mean of *that kind* which follows.

When we say, "His arguments are *as follow*," we mean *those* arguments which follow are *verbatim* the very same that he used; but when we say, "His arguments were *such as* follow," we convey the idea, that the arguments which follow are *not* the very same that he used; but that they are only of the same *nature or kind*.

Their position, however, that the verb should be plural, can be made out by a circumlocution, thus:

"His arguments were nearly *such* arguments as those which follow are;" but this very solution would show the error into which they have fallen in such phrases as, *as follows, as appears*, for they will not admit of similar solutions. We cannot say,

"His arguments are nearly *as the arguments which follow is.*"

THIS MEANS, &c.

The word *mean*, in the singular number, and the phrases, *By this means*, *By that means*, are used by our best and most correct writers, when they denote instrumentality; as, *By means of death, &c.* *By that means* he preserves his superiority. — *Adison*.

Good writers use the noun *mean* in the singular number, only to denote *mediocrity, middle state, &c.*, as, *This is a mean between the two extremes*.

This means and *that means*, should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these*

¹⁴ Addison and Steele have used a plural verb where the antecedent is in plural. See Tattler, No. 62, 104. — Spect. No. 513. Dr. Johnson, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, vol. II. p. 7, has mistaken the construction of these phrases.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

means and *those means*, when they respect plurals; as, He lived temperately, and by this means preserved his health. The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors, and by *these means* acquired knowledge.

AMENDS.

Amends is used in the same manner as *means*; as, Peace of mind is an honourable *amends* for the sacrifices of interest. In return, he received the thanks of his employers, and the present of a large estate: *these* were ample *amends* for all his labours.

INTO IN.

Into is used after a verb of motion; and *in*, when motion or rest in a place is signified; as, They cast him *into* a pit; I walk *in* the park.

SO AND SUCH.

When we refer to the species or nature of a thing, the word *such* is properly applied; as, *Such* a temper is seldom found; but when degree is signified, we use the word *so*; as, *So* bad a temper is seldom found.

DISAPPOINTED OF, DISAPPOINTED IN.

We are disappointed *of* a thing, when we do not get it, and disappointed *in* it when we have it, and find that it does not answer our expectations; as, We are often disappointed *in* things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment. I have frequently desired their company; but have hitherto been disappointed *of* that pleasure.

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TASTE OF, AND TASTE FOR.

A taste of a thing, implies actual enjoyment of it; but a taste for it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment; as, When we have had a true taste of the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. He had a taste for such studies, and pursued them earnestly.

THE NOMINATIVE AND THE VERB.

When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, but is put before a participle, independent of the rest of the sentence, it is called the *case absolute*; as, *Shame* being lost, all virtue is lost; *him* destroyed; *him* descending; *him* only excepted; — *him*, in all these places, should be *he*.

Every verb, except in the infinitive mood or the participle, ought to have a *nominative case*, either expressed or implied; as, *Arise*, let us go hence; that is, *Arise ye*.

Every *nominative case* should belong to some verb, either expressed or implied; as, *To whom* (thus *Adam*) *is* *spoken*. In the following sentence, the word *virtue* is left by itself, without any verb with which it might agree. "Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted, as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merits." It should be, *However* *virtue* *is* *neglected*, &c. The sentence may be made more elegant by altering the arrangement of the words: thus, *Such* is the constitution of men, *that* *virtue*, however much it may be neglected for a time, *will* ultimately be acknowledged and respected. See

Rule LIX.

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The nominative is commonly placed *before* the verb; but it is sometimes put *after* it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.—See Parsing, No. 2.

Them is sometimes improperly used instead of *these* or *those*; as, Give me *them* books, for *those* books, or *these* books.

What is sometimes improperly used for *that*; as, They will never believe but *what* I have been to blame; it should be—but *that* I have been, &c.

Which is often improperly used for *that*; thus, After *which* time, should be, After *that* time.

Which is applied to *collective* nouns composed of men; as, The court of Spain *which*; the company *which*, &c.

Which, and not *who*, should be used after the name of a person used merely as a *word*; as, The court of Queen Elizabeth, *who* was but another name for prudence and economy; it should be, *which* was but another, or, *whose name* was, &c.

It is and *it was* are often used in plural construction; as, *It* is they that are the real authors. *It* was the heretics that first began to rail, &c.—*They* are the real authors. The *heretics* first began, &c., would perhaps be more elegant.

The neuter pronoun *it* is frequently joined to a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender; as, *It* was I; *It* was the man.

Adjectives, in many cases, should not be separated from their nouns, even by words which modify their meaning; thus, A large enough number; A distinct enough manner; should be, A number large enough; A manner distinct enough. The *adjective* is frequently placed *after* the noun which it qualifies; as, Goodness *divine*; Alexander *the Great*.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

All is sometimes emphatically put after a number of particulars comprehended under it; as, Ambition, interest, honour, *all these concurred*.

Never generally precedes the verb; as, I *never* saw him; but when an auxiliary is used, *never* may be placed either between it and the verb, or before both; as, he *was never* seen, or, He *never* was seen.

The *present participle* is frequently introduced without any obvious reference to any *noun* or *pronoun*; as, Generally *speaking*, he behaves well. *Granting* his story to be true &c. A pronoun is perhaps understood; as, *We* speaking, *We* granting.

Sometimes a *neuter* verb governs an objective, when the noun is of the same import with the verb; thus, to dream a *dream*, to run a *race*. Sometimes the noun after a *neuter* verb is governed by a preposition understood; as, He lay six hours in bed, i. e. *during* six hours.

The same verbs are sometimes used as *active*, and sometimes as *neuter*, according to the sense; thus, *Think*, in the phrase, "*Think* on me," is a *neuter* verb; but it is *active* in the phrase, "*Charity thinketh* no evil."

It is improper to change the form of the second and third person singular of the auxiliaries in the *compound tenses* of the subjunctive mood; thus, If thou *have* done thy duty. Unless he *have* brought money. If thou *had* studied more diligently. Unless thou *shall* go to-day. If thou *will* grant my request, &c. should be, If thou *hadst* done thy duty. Unless he *has* brought. If thou *hadst* studied. Unless thou *shalt* go, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It is improper to vary the second person singular in the *past subjunctive*, (except the verb *to be*;) thus, If thou *came* not in time, &c. If thou *didst* not submit, &c. should be; If thou *camest* not in time; If thou *didst* not submit, &c.

The following phrases, selected from the Scriptures, are strictly grammatical.

If thou *lovest* the gift. If thou *didst* receive it. If thou *hadst* known. If thou *wilt* save Israel. *Though he hath* escaped the sea. *That thou mayst* be feared. We also properly say, If thou *mayst*, *mightst*, *couldst*, *wouldst*, or *shouldst* love.

OF CAPITALS.

1. The first word of every book, or any other piece of writing, must begin with a capital letter.

2. The first word after a period, and the answer to a question, must begin, &c.

3. Proper names, that is, names of persons, places, ships, &c.

4. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals.

5. The first word of every line in poetry.

6. The appellations of the Deity; as, God, Most High, &c.

7. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

8. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon; as, Always remember this ancient maxim; *Know thyself*.

9. Common nouns when personified; as, Come, gentle Spring.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUPERSCRPTIONS, AND FORMS OF ADDRESS TO PERSONS OF EVERY RANK.*

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, — *Sire*, or *May it please Your Majesty*. — Conclude a petition or speech with, *Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subject*.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, — *Madam*, or *May it please Your Majesty*.

To his Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York, — *May it please Your Royal Highness*.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, — *May it please your Royal Highness*.

In the same manner address every other of the Royal Family, *male or female*.

NOBILITY. — To his Grace the Duke of —, — *My Lord Duke*, *Your Grace*, or *May it please Your Grace*.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of —, — *My Lord Marquis*, *Your Lordship*.

To the Right Honourable — Earl of —, — *My Lord*, *Your Lordship*.

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount —, — *My Lord*, *Your Lordship*.

To the Right Honourable Baron —, — *My Lord*, *May it please Your Lordship*.

The wives of Noblemen have the same titles with their husbands, thus:

To her Grace the Duchess of —, — *May it please your Grace*.

To the Right Honourable Lady Ann Boscawen, — *My Lady*, *May it please Your Ladyship*.

The titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* are given to all the sons of *Dukes* and *Marguises*, and to the eldest sons of *Earls*; and the title of *Lady* and *Right Honourable* to all their daughters. The younger sons of *Earls* are all *Honourable* and *Esquires*.

* The superscription, or what is put on the outside of a letter, is printed in Roman characters, and begins with *To*. The terms of address used either in beginning a letter, a petition, or verbal address, are printed in *Italic* letters immediately after the superscription.

† The blanks are to be filled up with the real name and title.

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FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Right Honourable is due to Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, and to all the members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council—To the Lord Mayor of London, York, and Dublin, and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during the time they are in office—To the Speaker of the House of Commons—To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Admiralty, Trade, and Plantations, &c.

The House of Peers is addressed thus, To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.—*My Lords, May it please your Lordships.*

The House of Commons is addressed thus, To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, — *Gentlemen, May it please your Honour.*

The sons of Viscounts and Barons are styled Honourable and Esquires; and their daughters have their letters addressed thus, To the Honourable Miss or Mrs. D. B.

The king's commission confers the title of Honourable on any gentleman in a place of honour or trust, such as the Commissioners of Excise, Her Majesty's Customs, Board of Control, &c.—Admirals of the Navy—Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Colonels in the Army.

All Noblemen, or men of title in the Army or Navy, use their title by *right*, such as *honourable*, before their title of *rank*, such as *captains*, &c., thus, *The Honourable Captain James James of the* — *Sir, Your Honour.*

Honourable is due also to the Court of Directors of the East India Company—the Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank of England.

The title *Excellency* is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, Governors in foreign countries, to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Address such thus:

To his Excellency Sir — *Baron*. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome, — *Your Excellency, May it please your Excellency.*

* The Privy Counsellors, taken collectively, are styled Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

The title, *Right Worshipful*, is given to the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London; and *Worshipful* to the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations, and to Justices of the Peace in England. — *Sir, Your Worship.*

The Clergy are all styled *Reverend*, except the Archbishops and Bishops, who have something additional; thus,

To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; or, To the *Most Reverend* Father in God, Charles, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. — *My Lord, Your Grace.*

To the *Right Reverend* Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of —. — *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the very Rev. Dr. A. B., Dean of —. — *Sir, To the Rev. Mr. Desk;* or, to the Rev. John Desk.

The general address to Clergymen is, *Sir*, and when written to, *Reverend Sir*. — *Deans and Archdeacons* are usually styled *Very Reverend*, and called *Mr. Dean, Mr. Archdeacon*.

Address the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, thus; To the Very Rev. Dr. B., Principal of the University of Edinburgh. — *Doctor*; when written to, *Very Rev. Doctor*.

The other Professors thus; To Dr. D. R., Professor of Logic in the University of E. — *Doctor*. If a Clergyman, say, To the Rev. Dr. J. M., Professor of, &c. — *Reverend Doctor*.

Those who are not *Drs.* are styled *Esquire*, but not *Mr.* too; thus, To J. P., Esq., Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. — *Sir*. If he has a literary title, it may be added: thus, To J. P., Esq., A. M., Professor of, &c.

Magistrates, Barristers at Law or Advocates, and Members of Parliament, viz. of the House of Commons, (these last have *M. P.* after *Esq.*) and all gentlemen in independent circumstances, are styled *Esquire*, and their wives *Mrs.*

* It seems to be unsettled whether *Mr.* should be used after *Reverend* or not. In my opinion it should; because it gives a clergyman his own honorary title over and above the common one. May we not use the *Rev. Mr.* as well as the *Rev. Dr.*? Besides, we do not always recollect whether his name is James or John, &c. *Mr.*, in such a case, would look better on the back of a letter than a long ill-drawn *Desk*, thus, *The Rev. — Desk*. In short, *Mr.* is used by our best writers after *Reverend*, but not uniformly. The words *To the*, not being necessary on the back of a letter, are seldom used; but in addressing it in the usual left hand corner, at the bottom, they are generally used. In addressing bills they are necessary.

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PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE I.

A simple sentence in general requires only a full stop at the end; as, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

RULE II.

The simple members of a compound sentence are separated by a comma; as, Crafty men contend, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. He studies diligently, and makes great progress.

RULE III.

The persons in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, My son, give me thine heart. Colonel, your most obedient. I thank you, sir. I am obliged to you, my friends, for your kindness.

RULE IV.

Two words of the same part of speech, whether nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, do not admit of a comma between them, when coupled with a conjunction; as, James and John are good. She is wise and virtuous. Religion expands and elevates the mind. By being admired and flattered, she became vain. Cicero spoke forcibly and fluently. When the conjunction is suppressed, a comma is inserted in its place; as, He was a plain, honest man.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE V.

Three or more nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, are separated by commas; as, The sun, the moon, and the stars, are the glory of nature.

When words follow in *pairs*, there is a comma between each *pair*; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and constant.

RULE VI.

All phrases or explanatory sentences, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas; as, To confess the truth, I was in fault. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. The king approving the plan, put it into execution. Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge. George the Third, King of Great Britain. I have seen the emperor, as he was called. In short, he was a great man.

RULE VII.

The verb *to be*, followed by an adjective, or an infinitive with adjuncts, is generally preceded by a comma; as, To be diligently employed in the performance of real duty, is honourable. One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is to love our enemies.

RULE VIII.

A comma is used between the two parts of a sentence that has its natural order inverted; as, Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye.

* Some insert a comma both *before* and *after* the verb *to be* when it is near the middle of a long sentence, because the *pronunciation* requires it; but that is a bad reason; for pauses and points are often at variance

OF THE COMMA.

RULE IX.

Any remarkable expression resembling a quotation or a command, is preceded by a comma; as, There is much truth in the proverb, *Without pains no gains.* I say unto all, *He*

RULE X.

Relative pronouns admit of a comma before them in some cases, and in some not.

When several words come between the relative and its antecedent, a comma is inserted; but not in other cases; as, There is no *charm* in the female sex, *which* can supply the place of virtue. It is labour only, *which* gives the relish to pleasure. The first *beauty* of style is propriety, *without which* all ornament is puerile and superfluous. It is barbarous to injure those, *from whom* we have received a kindness.

RULE XI.

A comma is often inserted where a verb is understood, and particularly before *not*, *but*, and *though*, in such cases as the following: John has acquired much knowledge, his brother, (has acquired) little. A man ought to obey reason, *not* appetite. He was a great poet, *but* a bad man. The sun is up, *though* he is not visible.

A comma is sometimes inserted between the two members of a long sentence connected by comparatives; as, Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith. As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

*This is when the relative clause is merely explanatory, the relative is preceded by a comma.

The comma is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction, and

OF THE COMMA.

RULE XII.

It has been stated, in Rule VI., that explanatory words and phrases, such as *perfectly*, *indeed*, *doubtless*, *formerly*, *in fine*, &c., should be separated from the context by a comma.

Many adverbs, however, and even phrases, when they are considered of little importance, should not be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, *Be ye therefore perfect. Per-adventure* ten shall be found there. All things *indeed* are pure. *Doubtless* thou art our father. They were *formerly* very studious. He was at *last* convinced of his error. *Be not ye therefore* partakers with them. *Nevertheless* the poor man's wisdom is despised. Anger is *in a manner* like madness. *At length* some pity warmed the master's breast.

These twelve rules respecting the position of the *comma*, include everything, it is presumed, to be found in the more numerous rules of larger volumes. But it is impossible to make them perfect. For, in many instances, the employment or omission of a comma depends upon the length or the shortness of a clause; the presence or absence of adjuncts; the importance or non-importance of the sentiment. Indeed, with respect to punctuation, the practice of the best writers is extremely arbitrary, many omitting some of the usual commas, when no error in sense, or in construction, is likely to arise from the omission. Good sense and attentive observation are more likely to regulate this subject than any mechanical directions.

The best general rule is, to point in such a manner as to make the sense evident.

No exercises have been subjoined to the Rules on punctuation; because none can be given equal to those the pupil can find in the

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used to separate two members of a sentence less dependent on each other than those separated by the comma.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on one another, both in sense and syntax; sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, and only the following one is dependent; and sometimes both seem to be independent.

EXAMPLES.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife; As a roaring lion and a raging bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. Philosophy asserts, that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the least idea.

The semicolon is sometimes employed to separate simple members in which even no commas occur: thus, The pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable.

In every one of these members the construction and sense are complete; and a period might have been used instead of the semicolon; which is preferred merely because the sentences are short and form a climax.

OF THE COLON.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction; and

the following part is some remark naturally arising from it, and depending on it in sense, though not in construction; as, Study to acquire the habit of thinking: no study is more important.

A colon is generally used before an example or a quotation; as, The Scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity in these words: God is love. He was often heard to say: I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.

A colon is generally used where the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next begins with a conjunction *understood*; as, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Had the conjunction *for* been expressed, a semicolon would have been used; thus, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; *for* there is no such thing in the world.

The colon is generally used when the conjunction is *understood*; and the semicolon, when the conjunction is *expressed*.

NOTE. This observation has not always been attended to in pointing the Psalms and some parts of the Liturgy. In them, a colon is often used merely to divide the verse, it would soon, into two parts, to suit a particular species of church-music called *chanting*; as, "My tongue is the pen: of a ready-writer." In reading, a casual pause, in such a place as this, is enough. In the Psalms, and often in the Proverbs, the colon must be read like a semicolon, or even like a comma, according to the sense.

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a period; as, Jesus went

A period is sometimes admitted between sentences connected with such words as *but*, *and*, *therefore*, *hence*, &c. Example: And he arose and came to his father. *But* when he was yet a great way off, &c.

All abbreviations end with a period: as, A. D.

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OF OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN COMPOSITION.

Interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked.

Admiration (!) or *Exclamation*, is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

Parenthesis () is used to enclose some necessary remarks in the body of another sentence; *commas* are now used instead of Parentheses.

Apostrophe (') is used in place of a letter left out; as *lo'v'd* for *loved*.

Care (^) is used to show that some word is either omitted or interlined.

Hyphen (-) is used at the end of a line, to show that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the next line. It also connects compound words; as *Tea-pot*.

Section (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

Paragraph (¶) is used to denote the beginning of a new subject.

Crotchets { } or *Brackets*, are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake, or supply some deficiency.

Quotation ("") is used to show that a passage is quoted in the author's words.

Index (☞) is used to point out anything remarkable.

Brace } is used to connect words which have one common term, or three lines in poetry, having the same rhyme, called a triplet.

Ellipsis (—) is used when some letters are omitted; as, K—g for King.

Acute accent (´) is used to denote a short syllable; the grave (˘) a long.

Breve (˘) marks a short vowel or syllable, and the dash (—) a long.

Diaeresis (¨) is used to divide a diphthong into two syllables, as *air*.

Asterisk (*)—*Obelisk* (†)—*Double dagger* (‡)—and *Parallel* (||) with small letters and figures, refer to some note on the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

(**) Two or three asterisks denote the omission of some letters in some bold or indelicate expression.

Dash (—) is used to denote abruptness—a significant pause—an unexpected turn in the sentiment—or that the first clause is common to all the rest, as in the definition of a dash.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>English.</i>	
Ante Christum	A. C.	Before Christ	
Artium Baccalaureus	A. B.	Bachelor of Arts (often B. A.)	
Anno Domini	A. D.	In the year of Our Lord	
Artium Magister	A. M.	Master of Arts (often M. A.)	
Anno Mundi	A. M.	In the year of the world	
Ante Meridiem	A. M.	In the forenoon	
Anno Urbis Condite	A. U. C.	In the year after the building of the city—Rome	
Baccalaureus Divinitatis	B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity	
Officiis Privati Sigilli	O. P. S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal	
Officiis Sigilli	C. S.	Keeper of the Seal	
Doctor Divinitatis	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity	
Exempli gratia	e. g.	For example	
Regiæ Societatis Socius	R. S. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society	
Regiæ Societatis Anti- quarium Socius	R. S. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society of An- tiquaries	
Georgius Rex	G. R.	George the King	
Id est	i. e.	That is	
Jesus Hominum Salvator	J. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of Men	
Legum Doctor	L. L. D.	Doctor of Laws (often D. C. L.)	
Monsieur (French)	Messrs.	Gentlemen	
Medicinae Doctor	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine	
Memoria Sacrum	M. S.	Sacred to the memory of (or S. M.)	
Nota Bene	N. B.	Note well; Take notice	
Post Meridiem	P. M.	In the afternoon	
Post Scriptum	P. S.	Postscript, something written after	
Ultimo	Ult.	Last (month)	
Et cætera	Et	And the rest; and so forth	
A. J.	Alexander	L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice
Acct.	Account	Knt.	Knight
Bart.	Baronet	K. G.	Knight of the Garter
Bp.	Bishop	H. B.	Knight of the Bath
Capt.	Captain	K. C. B.	Kt. Commander of the Bath
Col.	Colonel	K. C.	Knight of the Crescent
Cr.	Creditor	K. P.	Knight of St. Patrick
Dr.	Debtor; Doctor	K. T.	Knight of the Thistle
Ditto	The same	MS.	Manuscript
Vis.	Namely	MSS.	Manuscripts
Q.	Question; Queen	N. S.	New Style
R. N.	Royal Navy	O. S.	Old Style
Req.	Requies	J. P.	Justice of the Peace

* The Latin of these abbreviations is inserted, not to be got by heart, but to show the etymology of the English; or explain, for instance, how P. M. comes to mean afternoon, &c. &c. (Contracted for *videlicet*.)

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PROSODY.

PROSODY is that part of Grammar which teaches the true pronunciation of words; comprising Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Pause, and Tone, and the measure of verses.

Accent is the laying of a greater force on one syllable of a word than on another; as, *Surmount*.

The **quantity** of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. Quantity is either long or short; as *Con-time*.

Emphasis is a remarkable stress laid upon certain words in a sentence, to distinguish them from the rest, by making the meaning more apparent, as, *Apply yourself more to acquire knowledge than to show it.*

A **Pause** is either a total cessation or a short suspension of the voice during a perceptible space of time; as, *Reading—makes a full-man; conference—a ready-man; and writing—an exact-man.*

Tone is a particular modulation or inflection of the voice, suited to the sense; as, *How bright these glorious spirits shine!*

VERSIFICATION.

Prose is language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or to a set number of syllables.

Verse or **Poetry** is language restrained to a certain number of long and short syllables in every line.

Emphasis should be made rather by suspending the voice a little after the emphatic word than by striking it very forcibly, which is disagreeable to a good ear. A very short pause before it would render it still more emphatical; as, *reading—makes a—full—man.*

Accent and quantity respect the pronunciation of words; emphasis and pause the meaning of the sentence; while tone refers to the feelings of the speaker.

Verse is of two kinds, namely, *Rhyme* and *Blank verse*. When the last syllable of every two lines has the same sound, it is called *rhyme*; but when this is not the case, it is called *blank verse*.
*Feet** are the parts into which a verse is divided, to see whether it has its just number of syllables or not.

Scanning is the measuring or dividing of a verse into the several feet of which it is composed.

All feet consist either of two or three syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follow:

Disyllables.

- A trochee; as, lovely.
- An iambus; became.
- A spondee; vain man.
- A pyrrhic; on a (bank.)

Trisyllables.

- A dactyle; as, probably.
- An amphibracæ; domestic.
- An anapaest; minnie pie.
- A tribrach; (com)fortably.

The feet in most common use are, Iambic, Trocheic and Anapaestic.

IAMBIC MEASURE.

Iambic measure is adapted to serious subjects, and comprises verses of several kinds; such as,

1. Of four syllables, or two feet; as,

With ray-ish'd ears,
The mon-arch hears.

* So called from the resemblance which the movement of the tongue in reading verse, bears to the motion of the foot in walking.
 A single line is called a verse. In rhyme two lines are called a couplet; and three couplets with the same sound a triplet.
 The marks above the vowels show that a Trochee consists of a long and a short syllable, and the Iambic of a short and a long.
 In scanning verses, every accented syllable is called a long syllable, even although the sound of a vowel in pronunciation is short. Thus the first syllable in variety is in scanning called a long syllable, although the vowel e is short. By long then is meant an accented syllable; and by short, an unaccented syllable.

It sometimes has an additional short syllable, making what is called a double ending; as,

Up^{on}-a moun^{tain},
Beside a foun^{tain}.

2. Of three iambs, or six syllables; as,
Al^{oft}-in aw-ful state,
Th^e god-like h^{er}o s^{at}.

Our hearts no long-er lan-guish. (An additional syllable.)

3. Of eight syllables, or four iambic feet; as,
And may-at last-my wea-ry age,
Find s^{at}-th^e p^oet^e-ful h^{er}-mit^{age}.

4. Of ten syllables, or five feet; called hexameter, heroic, or tragic verses; as,

Th^e stars shall fade-a-way,-th^e sun-himself
G^{row} dim-with age, and n^e-th^ere sink-in years.

Sometimes the last line of a couplet is stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, and then it is called an Alexandrine verse; as,

F^{ör} th^{ee}-th^e l^{and}-in fr^{ee}-gr^{ant} fl^{ow}-rs-Is dr^{est};
F^{ör} th^{ee}-th^e s^o-c^ord-m^{il}ks, and sm^{oo}th^es-h^{er} wa-ry breast.

5. Of verses containing alternately four and three feet; this is the measure commonly used in psalms and hymns; as,

L^{et} s^{ain}ts b^elow,-with sw^{ee}t-ac^{co}rd,
Uⁿite-with th^{ose} ab^{ov}e,
In s^o-l^{an}n-ly, to pr^{aise}-th^eir k^{ing},
And s^{ing}-h^{is} d^y-ing l^{ov}e.

6. Verses of this kind were anciently written in two lines, each containing fourteen syllables.

TROCHÆIC MEASURE

This measure is quick and lively, and comprises verses

1. Some of one trochee and a long syllable, and some of two trochees; as,

Tumult- On the mountain
Sink to-peace. By a fountain.

2. Of two feet, or two trochees with an additional long syllable; as,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told.

3. Of three trochees, or three and an additional long syllable; as,

When our hearts are mourning,
Lovingly - lasting peace of - mind,
Sweet de - light of - human - - kind.

4. Of four trochees, or eight syllables; as,

Now the dreadful - thunder's roaring!

5. Of six trochees, or twelve syllables; as,

On a mountain - stretch'd be - neath a hoary willow,
Lay a shepherd - swain, and view'd the roaring - billow

These trochaic measures that are very uncommon have been omitted.

ANAPÆSTIC MEASURE.

1. Of two anapæsts, or two and an unaccented syllable; as,

But his cour - age 'gan fail,
For no arts - could avail,
Or, Then his cour - age 'gan fail - him,
For no arts - could avail - him.

2. Of three anapæsts, or nine syllables; as,

O ye woods - spread your branch - as a - pace,
To your deep - est recess - as I fly;
I would hide - with the beasts - of the chase,
I would run - from ev - ery eye.

Sometimes a syllable is retrenched from the first foot; as,

Ye shep - herds so cheer - ful and gay,
Whose flocks - never care - lessly roam.

- 3) Of four anapaests, or twelve syllables; as,
 'Tis the voice of the slug-gard; I hear him complain,
 You have wak'd me too soon, I must slum-ber again.

Sometimes an additional short syllable is found at the end; as,

On the warm-check of youth-smiles and ros-es are blēnd-ing

The preceding are the different kinds of the *Principal** feet, in their more simple forms; but they are susceptible of numerous variations, by mixing them with one another, and with the *Secondary* feet, the following lines may serve as an example:—
 [*Spem. Amph. &c.*, apply only to the first line.]

Time shakes the stable tyrāny of thrones, &c.

Where is to-morrow?—In another world.

She all-night long her am-orous des-cant sung.

Lonu-merable before th' Al-migh-ty's throne.

That on weak wings from far pursues your flight.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A *figure of Speech* is a mode of speaking, in which a word or sentence is to be understood in a sense different from its most common and literal meaning.

The principal *Figures of Speech* are,

Personification,

Simile,

Metaphor,

Allegory,

Hy-per-bole,

Irony,

Metonymy,

Synec-doché,

Antithesis,

Climax,

Exclamation,

Interrogation,

Paralepsis,

Apostrophe.

* *Iambus*, *trochee*, and *anapest*, may be denominated *principal* feet; because pieces of poetry may be wholly, or chiefly, formed of either of them. The others may be termed *secondary* feet; because their chief use is to diversify the numbers, and to improve the verse.

Prosopopœia, or *Personification*, is that figure of speech by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects; as, *The sea saw it and fled.*

A *simile* expresses the resemblance that one object bears to another: as, *He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.*

A *metaphor* is a simile without the sign (like, or as, &c.) of comparison; as, *He shall be a tree planted by, &c.*

An *allegory* is a continuation of several metaphors, so connected in sense as to form a kind of parable or fable; thus, the people of Israel are represented under the image of a vine; *Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt, &c.*, Ps. lxxx. 8 to 17.

An *hyperbole* is a figure that represents things as greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; as, when David says of Saul and Jonathan, *They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.*

Irony is a figure by which we mean quite the contrary of what we say; as, when Elijah said to the worshippers of Baal, *Cry aloud, for he is a god, &c.*

A *metonymy* is a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause; as, when we say, he reads *Milton*; we mean Milton's Works. *Grey hairs* should be respected, &c. *Old age.*

Synecdoche is the putting of a part for the whole, or the whole for a part, a definite number for an indefinite, &c.; as, *The waves* for the sea, *the head* for the person, and *ten thousand* for any great number. This figure is nearly allied to *metonymy*.

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Antithesis, or *contrast*, is a figure by which different or contrary objects are contrasted, to make them show one another to advantage; thus, Solomon contrasts the timidity of the wicked with the courage of the righteous, when he says, *The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.*

* *Olimax* is the heightening of all the circumstances of an object or action, which we wish to place in a strong light: as, *Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or perils, or sword? Nay, &c.* See also Rom. viii. 38, 39.

Exclamation is a figure that is used to express some strong emotion of the mind; as, *Oh the depth of the riches of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!*

Interrogation is a figure by which we express the emotion of our mind, and enliven our discourse by proposing questions; thus, *Hath the Lord said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it, and shall he not make it good?*

Paralepsis, or *omission*, is a figure by which the speaker pretends to conceal what he is really declaring and strongly enforcing; as, Horatius was once a very promising young gentleman, but in process of time he became so addicted to gaming, *not to mention his drunkenness and debauchery*, that he soon exhausted his estate and ruined his constitution.

Apostrophe is a turning off from the subject to address some other person or thing; as, *Death is swallowed up in victory: O death, where is thy sting?*

* *Olimax*, Amplification, Enumeration, or Gradation.

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT.

What is English Grammar?
 Into how many parts is it divided?
 What does Orthography teach?
 What is a letter, &c.
 Of what does Etymology treat?
 How many parts of speech are there?

ARTICLE

What is an article?
 How many articles are there?
 Where is *a* used?
 Where is *an* used?

NOUN--NUMBER

What is a noun?
 How are nouns varied?
 What is number?
 How many numbers have nouns?
 How is the plural generally formed?

How do nouns ending in *s*, *ch*, *ch*, *x*, or *z*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *y* form the plural?

How do nouns in *y*, or *es*, form the plural?

What is the plural of *man*, &c.?

GENDER

What is meant by gender?
 How many genders are there?
 What does the masculine denote?
 What does the feminine denote?
 What does the neuter denote?
 What is the feminine of bachelor, &c.?

CASE

What is case?
 How many cases have nouns?
 Which two are alike?
 How is the possessive singular formed?
 How is the possessive plural formed?
 Decline the word *king*.

ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?
 How many degrees of comparison have adjectives?
 How is the comparative formed?
 How is the superlative formed?
 How are dissyllables in *y* compared?
 Compare the adjective *good*.

PRONOUNS

What is a pronoun?
 Which is the pronoun in the sentence, *He is a good boy*?
 How many kinds of pronouns are there?
 Decline the personal pronoun *I*.
 Decline *thou*—backwards, &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

What is a relative pronoun?
 Which is the relative in the example?
 Which is the antecedent?
 Repeat the relative pronouns.
 Decline *who*.
 How is *who* applied?
 To what is *which* applied?
 How is *that* used?
 What sort of a relative is *what*?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

How many sorts of adjective pronouns are there?
 Repeat the possessive pronouns.
 Repeat the distributive pronouns.
 Repeat the demonstrative.
 Repeat the indefinite.

ON THE OBSERVATIONS

Before which of the vowels is *e* used?
 What is *a* called?
 What is *æ* called?
 In what sense is a noun taken with *an* or *an* article to limit it?
 Is *a* used before nouns in both numbers?
 How is *the* used?

NOUNS

How do nouns ending in *ch* sound?
 How do nouns in *ce*, &c., form the plural?
 How do nouns ending in *y* form the plural?
 Repeat those nouns that do not change *y* or *es* into *ies* in the plural.
 What do you mean by *proper nouns*?
 What are *common nouns*?
 What are *collective nouns*?
 What do you call *abstract nouns*?

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT AND OBSERVATIONS.

Obs. Continued.

What do you call verbal nouns?
 What nouns are generally singular?
 Repeat some of those nouns that are used only in the plural.
 Repeat some of those nouns that are alike in both numbers.
 What is the singular of sheep?
 What gender is parent, &c.?

ADJECTIVES.

What does the positive express, &c.?
 How are adjectives of one syllable generally compared?
 How are adjectives of more than one syllable compared?
 How are dissyllables ending with s final often compared?
 Is y always changed into i before er and est?
 How are some adjectives compared?
 Do all adjectives admit of comparison?
 How are much and many applied?
 When is the final consonant doubled before adding er and est?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

When are who, which, and what called interrogatives?
 Of what number and person is the relative?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

When are his and her possessive pronouns?
 What may former and latter be called?
 When is that a relative pronoun?
 When is that a demonstrative?
 When is that a conjunction?
 How many cases have himself, herself, &c.?

VERB.

What is a verb?
 How many kinds of verbs are there?
 What does a verb active express?
 What does a verb passive express?
 What does a verb neuter express?
 Repeat the auxiliary verbs.
 How is a verb declined?
 How many moods have verbs?

ADVERB.

What is an adverb?
 Name the adverbs in the example.
 What part of speech is the generality of those words that end in ly?
 What parts of speech are the compounds of where, there, &c.?
 Are adverbs ever compared?
 When are more and most adjectives, and when are they adverbs?

PREPOSITION.

What is a preposition?
 How many begin with a?
 Repeat them.
 How many begin with b?
 Repeat them, &c.
 What case does a preposition require after it?
 When is before a preposition, and when is it an adverb?

CONJUNCTION.

What is a conjunction?
 How many kinds of conjunctions are there?
 Repeat the copulative.
 Repeat the disjunctive.

INTERJECTION.

What is an interjection?

NOTE.—As these are only the leading questions on the different parts of speech, many more may be asked, *et cetera*. Their distances from the answer will oblige the pupil to attend to the connection between every question and its respective answer. The observations that have no corresponding question are to be read, but not committed to memory.

FRENCH AND LATIN PHRASES.

As the following words and phrases from the French and Latin frequently occur in English authors, an explanation of them has been inserted here, for the convenience of those who are unacquainted with those languages. Let none, however, imagine, that by doing this I intend to encourage the use of them in English composition. On the contrary, I disapprove of it, and aver, that to express an idea in a foreign language, which can be expressed with equal perspicuity in our own, is not only pedantic, but highly improper. Such words and phrases, by being frequently used, may, notwithstanding the uncouthness of their sound and appearance, gradually incorporate with our language, and ultimately diminish its original excellence, and impair its native beauty.

- Aide-de-camp, *ad-de-kong, *an assistant to a general.*
 A la bonne heure, a la bon oor, *luckily; in good time.*
 Affaire de cœur, af-sar de koor, *a love affair; an amour.*
 A la mode, a la mod, *according to the fashion.*
 A-fin, a-fing, *to the end.*
 Apropos, ap-prō-pō, *to the purpose; opportunely.*
 Au fond, a fong, *to the bottom, or main point.*
 Auto da fé, a-to-da-fā, *(Portuguese) burning of heretics.*
 Bagatelle, bag-a-tel, *a trifle.*
 Beau monde, bō mōngd', *the gay world; people of fashion.*
 Beaux esprits, bōz es-prē, *men of wit.*
 Billet-doux, bil-le-dū, *a love letter.*
 Bon mot, bong mō, *a piece of wit; a jest; a quibble.*
 Bon ton, bong tong, *in high fashion.*
 Bon-gré, mal-gré, bon-grā, &c., *with a good or ill grace; whether the party will or not.*
 Bonjour, bong zhâr, *good day; good morning.*
 Boudoir, bō-dwar, *a small private apartment.*
 Carte blanche, kart blangsh', *a blank; unconditional terms.*
 Château, sha-to, *a country seat.*
 Chef-d'œuvre, shee dō-œv', *a master-piece.*
 Ci-devant, sē-de-vang, *formerly.*
 Comme il faut, com il fō, *as it should be.*
 Con amore, con-a-mōrē, *(Italian) with love; with the partiality of affection.*
 Congé d'élire, kong-zhâ de fēr, *leave to elect or choose.*
 Coup de grâce, kō-de-grâss', *a stroke of mercy; the finishing stroke.*

Short vowels are left unmarked—*a* is equal to *u* in rule; *o* in art; *oo*, as used here, has no correspondent sound in English, is equal to *u* as pronounced by the common people in many countries of Scotland, in the words *use, soot, &c.*—*ā* is equal to *a* in all.

* *A* is not exactly a *long* here; it is perhaps as near *e* in *me*, as *a* in *make*, but *a* will not be so readily mistaken. It is impossible to convey the pronunciation accurately without the *tongue*.

- Coup-d'œil, kû-dâil, a peep; a glance of the eye.
 Coup-de-main, kû-de-mang', a sudden or bold enterprise.
 Début, de-bûo, first appearance in public.
 Dernier ressort, dern'-yâ-res-sor', the last shift or resource.
 Dépôt, dê-pô, a storehouse or magazine.
 Double entendre, dûbl-ang-tang-der, double meaning, one in an immodest sense.
 Douceur, dû-soor', a present or bribe.
 Dieu et mon droit, dyoo' e-mong drwa, God and my right.
 Éclat, ê-clâ, splendour; with applause.
 Elève, al-êv', pupil.
 En-bon-point, ang bong-pwang', in good condition; jolly.
 En masse, ang mäss', in a body or mass.
 En passant, ang pas-sang', by the way; in passing; by the by.
 Ennuï, eng-nûa, wearisomeness; lassitude; tediousness.
 Faux pas, fô-pâ, a slip; misconduct.
 Fête, fât, a feast or entertainment.
 Fracas, fra-ca, bustle, a slight quarrel; more ado about the thing than it is worth.
 Honte, hont, shame; what he thinks evil.
 Honte, hont, shame; what he thinks evil.
 Haut, ô-tor, haughtiness.
 Je ne sçais quoi, zhe ne sâ kwâ, I know not what.
 Jeu de mots, zho de mô, a play upon words.
 Jeu d'esprit, zho de sprê, a display of wit; criticism.
 Mal-à-propos, mal-â-ro-pô, unfit; out of time or place.
 Mauvaise honte, mo-vâs-hont, false modesty.
 Mât du guêt, mô doo gâ, a watchword.
 Naïveté, na-iv-tâ, ingenuousness, simplicity, innocence.
 Ouïrê, ô-trâ, eccentric; blustering; wild; not gentle.
 Petit-maitre, pe-tô mât-ter, a beau; a fop.
 Protégé, pro-tâ-zâ, a person patronised and protected.
 Rouge, rûzh, red; or a kind of red paint for the face.
 Sans, sang, without.
 Sang-froid, sang frwâ, cold blood; indifference.
 Savant, sa-vang, a wise or learned man.
 Soi-disant, swâ-de-zang', self-styled; pretended.
 Tapis, ta-pê, the carpet.
 Trait, trâ, feature, touch, arrow, shaft.
 Tête-à-tête, tât-a-tât, face to face, a private conversation.
 Unique, od-nêk, singular, the only one of his kind.
 Un bel esprit, oong bel e-sprê, a pretender to wit, a virtuoso.
 Valet-de-chambre, va lâ de ahom ber, a valet or footman.
 Vive le roi, vè le rwâ, long live the king.

The pronunciation has not been added to the Latin, because every letter is sounded,—s final being like y in army.

1. A long or short over a vowel denotes both the accented syllable and the quantity of the vowel in English.

2. T, c, or g, before a vowel, sounds *the*.

3. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first.

Ab initio, from the beginning.

Ab urbe cōdita (A. U. C.) from the building of the city.

Ad captandum vulgas, to ensnare the vulgar.

Ad infinitum, to infinity, without end.

Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Ad referendum, for consideration.

Ad valorem, according to value.

A fortiōri, with stronger reason, much more.

Alias (ā-le-as), otherwise.

Alibi (al-i-bi), elsewhere.

Alma māter, the university.

Anglice, in English.

Anno Dōmini, in the year of Our Lord—A. D.

Anno Mundi, in the year of the world—A. M.

A posteriori, from the effect, from the latter, from behind.

A priori, from the former, from before, from the nature or cause.

Arcānum, a secret.

Arcāna impērii, state secrets.

Argumentum ad hominem, an appeal to the professed principles or practices of the adversary.

Argumentum ad iudicium, an appeal to the common sense of mankind.

Argumentum ad fidem, an appeal to our faith.

Argumentum ad populum, an appeal to the people.

Argumentum ad passiones, an appeal to the passions.

Aut alteram partem, *hear both sides.* (Latin)

Bona fide, in reality, in good faith.

Contra, against.

Cacōsthes scribendi, an *itch for writing.*

Cæteris paribus, other circumstances being equal.

Caput mortuum, the worthless remains, dead head.

Compos mentis, in one's senses.

Cum privilegio, with privilege.

Dāta, things granted.

De facto, in fact, in reality.

De jure, in right, in law.

Dei Grātia, by the grace or favour of God.

Desunt cætera, the rest are wanting.

Dōmine dirige nos, O Lord, direct us.

Desideratum, something desirable or much wanted.

Dramatis personæ, characters represented.

Durante vita, during life.

Durante placito, during pleasure.

Ergo, therefore.

Errata, errors—Erratum, a error.

Excerpta, extracts.

Eto perpetua, let it be perpetual.

Et cætera, and the rest, &c.

Exempli grātia, as for example; contracted E. G.

Ex officio, officially, by virtue of office.

Ex parte, on one side.

Ex tempore, without premeditation.

Fac simile, exact copy or resemblance.

Fiat, let it be done or made.

Flagrante bello, during hostilities.

Grati
Hori
Hum
ma
Ibide
Idem
Id est
Ignor
ten
In loc
Impr
In ter
In pro
son
In sta
Ipso d
Ipso f
Ipso j
Item,
Jure
Juro h
Jus g
Locum
Labor
com
Licent
Lapsu
Magn
basi
Memor
Memor
reco
Meum
Multu
grea
Nemo
shall
Ne plu
beyo
Nolens
Nōn co
mimo
Niel D
Lord
in va
Ne qu
thing
Nem.
cont
Nem. d
none
Orē ten
O temp
O the
Omnes
Passim
Per se
Prima t
eight.

- Gratis, for nothing.
 Hora fugit, the hour or time flies.
 Humanum est errare, to err is human.
 Ibidem, (ib.) in the same place.
 Idem, the same.
 Id est, (i. e.) that is.
 Ignoramus, a vain uninforming pretender.
 In loco, in this place.
 Imprimis, in the first place.
 In terrorém, as a warning.
 In propria persona, in his own person.
 In statu quo, in the former state.
 Ipse dixit, on his sole assertion.
 Ipso facto, by the act itself.
 Ipso jure, by the law itself.
 Item, also, or article.
 Jure divino, by divine right.
 Jure humano, by human law.
 Jus gentium, the law of nations.
 Locum tenens, deputy substitute.
 Labor omnia vincit, labour overcomes everything.
 Licentia vatum, a poetical licence.
 Lapsus lingue, a slip of the tongue.
 Magna charta, the great charter, the basis of our laws and liberties.
 Memento mori, remember death.
 Memorabilia, matters deserving of record.
 Meum et tuum, mine and thine.
 Multum in parvo, much in little, a great deal in a few words.
 Nemo me impune lacesset, no one shall provoke me with impunity.
 Ne plus ultra, no further, nothing beyond.
 Nescis volens, willing or unwilling.
 Non compos mentis, not of a sound mind.
 Nil Dominus frustra, unless the Lord be with us, all efforts are in vain.
 Ne quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.
 Nem. con. (for nemini contradicente) none opposing.
 Nem. dia. (for nemine dissentiente) none disagreeing.
 Ore tenus, from the mouth.
 O tempora, O mores, O the times, O the manners.
 Omnes, all. Onus, burden.
 Passim, everywhere.
 Per se, by itself alone.
 Prima facie, at first view, or at first sight.
- Possé comitatus, the power of the county.
 Primum mobile, the main spring.
 Pro and con, for and against.
 Pro bono publico, for the good of the public.
 Pro loco et tempore, for the place and time.
 Pro re nata, as occasion serves.
 Pro rege, lege, et grege, for the king, the constitution, and the people.
 Quo animo, with what mind.
 Quo jure, by what right.
 Quoad, as far as.
 Quondam, formerly.
 Res publica, the commonwealth.
 Resurgam, I shall rise again.
 Rex, a king. Regina, a queen.
 Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate.
 Seriatim, in regular order.
 Sine die, without specifying any particular day.
 Sine qua non, an indispensable prerequisite or condition.
 Statu quo, the state in which it was.
 Sub pena, under a penalty.
 Sui generis, the only one of his kind, singular.
 Supra, above.
 Summum bonum, the chief good.
 Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one.
 Toties quoties, as often as.
 Una voce, with one voice, unanimously.
 Ultimus, the last (contracted ult.).
 Utile dulce, the useful with the pleasant.
 Ut possidetis, as ye possess, or present possession.
 Verbatim, word for word.
 Versus, against.
 Vade mecum, go with me; a book fit for being a constant companion.
 Vale, farewell.
 Via, by the way.
 Vice, in the room of.
 Vice versa, the reverse.
 Vide, see (contracted into vid.).
 Vide ut supra, see as above.
 Vis poetica, poetic genius.
 Viva voce, orally; by word of mouth.
 Vox populi, the voice of the people.
 Vulgo, commonly.

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The preceding Grammar, owing to the uncommon precision and brevity of the Definitions, Rules, and Notes, is not only better adapted to the capacity of children than the generality of those styled Introductory Grammars, but it is so extensively provided with exercises of every sort, that it will entirely supersede the use of Mr. Murray's *Larger Grammar and Exercises*; for it is a mere *outline*, like his *Abridgement*, which contains only about *seven* pages of exercises on *bad* Grammar. This contains more than *sixty*. This contains a *complete course* of Grammar, and supersedes the use of any other book of the kind.

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Mr. Murray's Rules.

Rule II.—Two or more nouns, &c., in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction expressed or understood, must 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 *adornish* us of a superior, and superintending power."—p. 143.

Correspondent Rules in this.

Rule IV.—Two or more singular nouns, coupled with *and*, require a verb and pronoun in the plural number; as, James and John are good boys, for they are busy.—p. 83.

* This rule is not only vague, but incorrect: for a means any one; *and* any copulative conjunction, will not combine the agency of two, or more into one; none but *and* will do that.—Mr. M.'s third rule is equally vague.

Mr. Murray's Rules.

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, James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me;" "There *is* in many minds neither knowledge nor understanding."—p. 146;

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 pursued* pleasure as *their* chief good;" "The council *were* divided in *their* sentiment."—p. 147.

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."—p. 196.

Corresponding Rules in this.

Two or more singular nouns separated by *or* or *nor*, require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as, James *or* John *is* first.—p. 83.

Rule VIII.—When a noun of multitude conveys *unity* of idea, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as, The class *was* large.

When a noun of multitude conveys *plurality* of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as, My people *do* not consider; *they* have not known me.—p. 87.

Rule X.—Sentences that imply contingency and futurity, require the subjunctive mood; as, *If* he be alone, give him the letter.

When contingency and futurity are not implied, the indicative ought to be used; as, *If* he *speaks* as he *thinks*, he may safely be trusted.—p. 89.

* The second part of this rule is a flat contradiction of the first. The *first* says the verb and pronoun may be *either* of the singular or plural number; the second says, *No*; "Not without regard to the import of the word," &c.

† It is easy to explain *contingency* and *futurity*, but what is a *positive* and *absolute* conjunction?

By the Author's Key to this Grammar, a grown-up person, though he had never learned Grammar before, may easily teach himself.

Rules in this.

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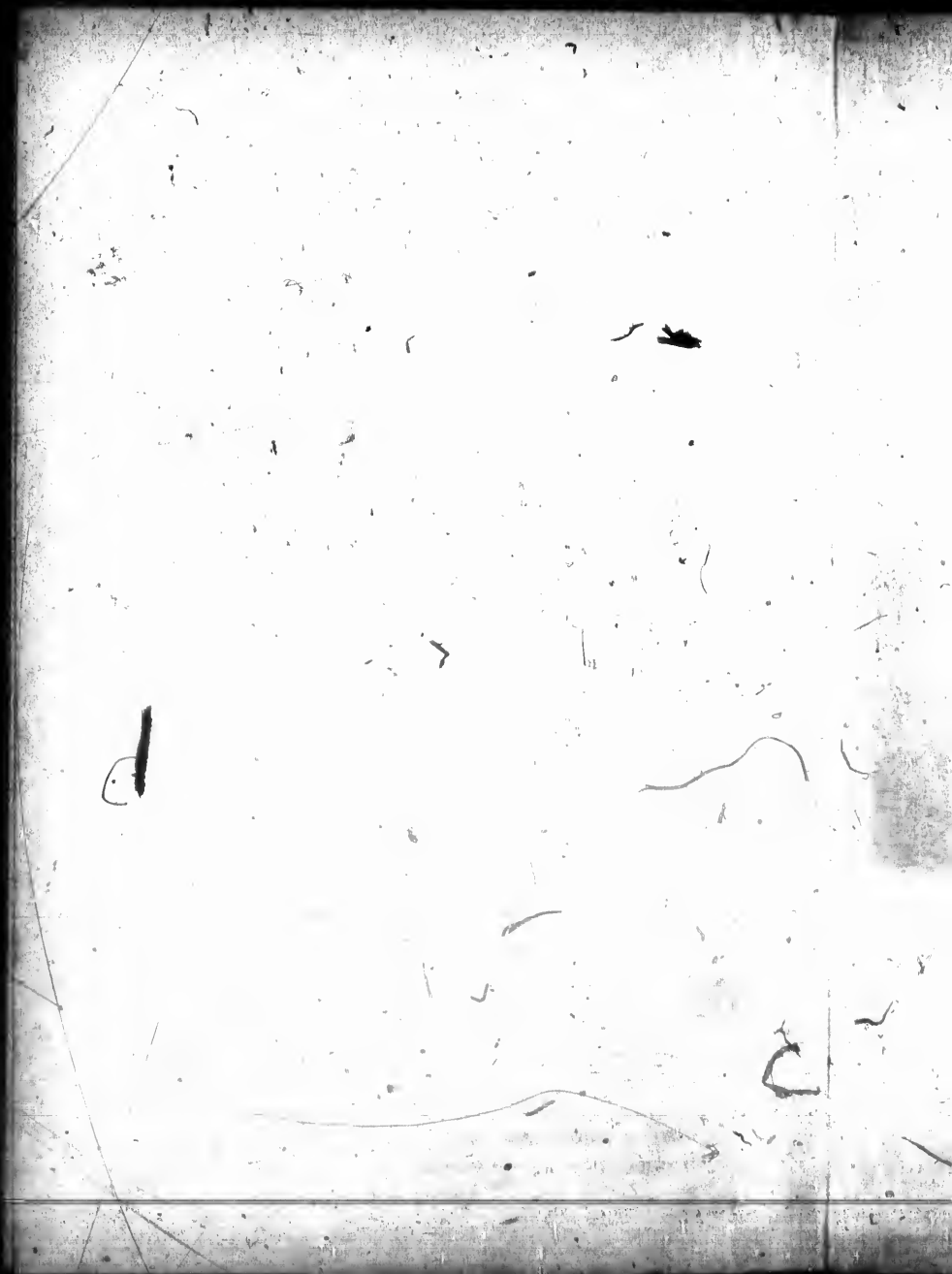
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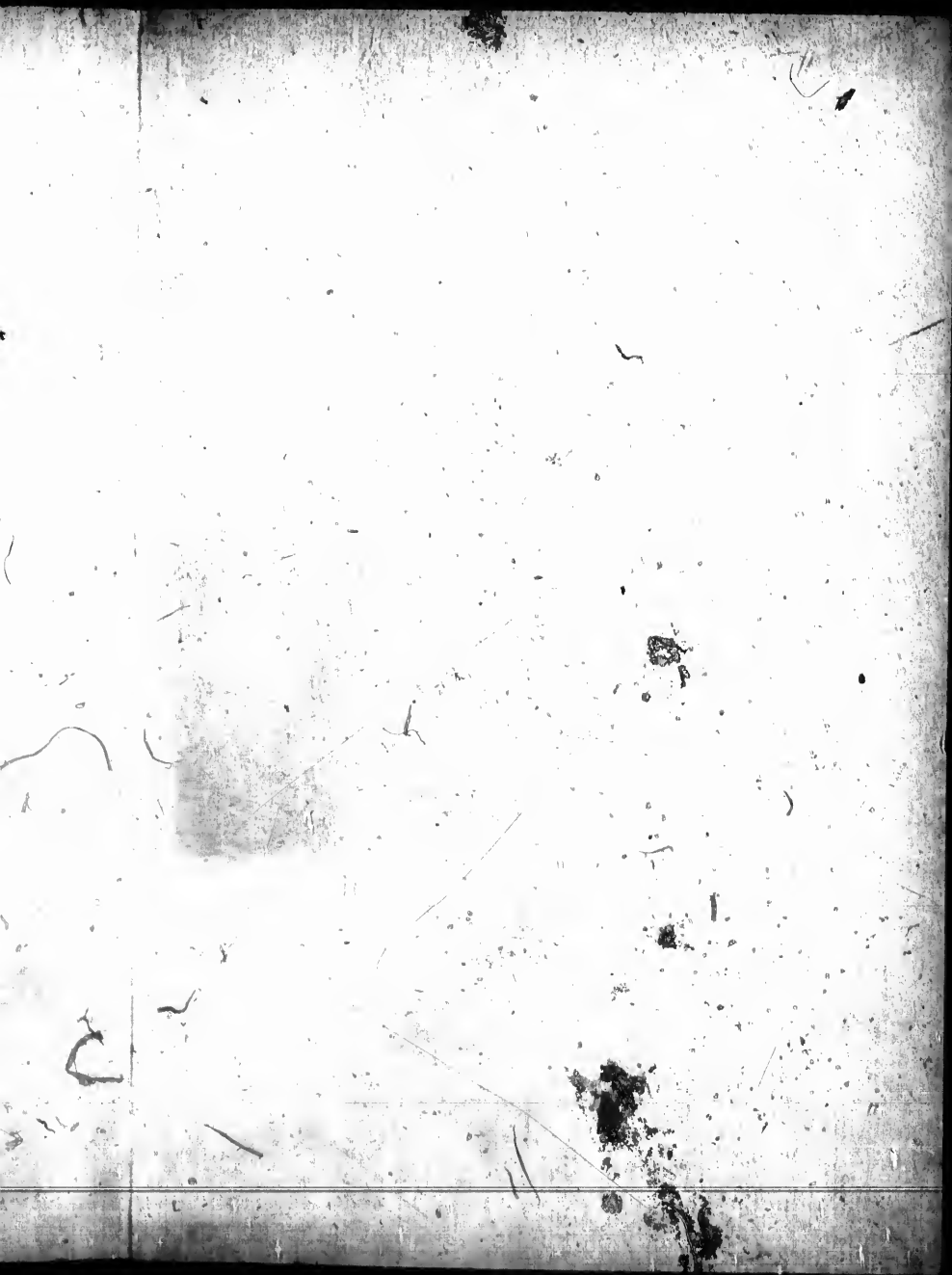
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