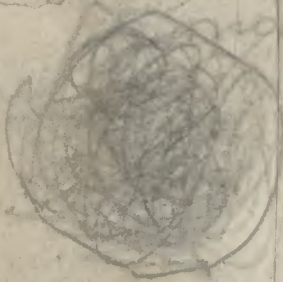


MS. ABS. 1.75.64

180
MS. 1.75.64

margin notes
1864



BB
BB
BB
BB
BB

National Library of Scotland



B000076766

Scottish School-Book Association.

New Series, No. VIII.

THE PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

WITH THE
RULES OF SYNTAX EXEMPLIFIED.



STEREOTYPE EDITION, GREATLY IMPROVED.

GLASGOW:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ASSOCIATION, BY
WILLIAM COLLINS, 203 BUCHANAN STREET;
LONDON: STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

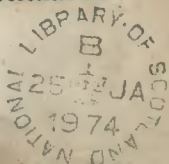
Price Ninepence.

1861.

Margaret
Her
PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

By printing this Edition of the GRAMMAR in a smaller type than its predecessors—omitting some of the less useful portions of the matter to make room for others of a more practical nature—and by introducing an extensive variety of parsing Exercises, so arranged as to exhibit several important features in the structure of our language, the Committee trust they have succeeded in bringing together by far the greatest mass of information on English Grammar that has ever been published at so low a price.

IN stereotyping this Book the Committee have considered it quite unnecessary to make many alterations on the Text of the FOURTH EDITION, but they have added to it a great number of valuable notes and illustrations. They have also greatly extended the Exercises on Syntax, introduced the subject of STYLE, treated Prosody at sufficient length, and subjoined an Appendix on Punctuation, Capital Letters, the Figures of Speech, and Scotticisms.



as, *Old John, a new book, lovely*

PR ^{adverb} word used in place of a noun,
from recurring too frequently

ENGLISH ^I saw James, and *he* told me

THE object of I ^d which signifies "To be," "to
thought. ^{to;} as, "*I am;*" "*he teaches;*"

The method of a part of speech joined to a verb,
duced to Rules ^{her} adverb, to express some cir-
Language. ^{ated} with the word to which it is

ENGLISH GRAMMAR writes *well*, he is a *very* dili-
ing, and reading *reads most distinctly.*"

It consists of ^{In} points out the relation which
mology, Syntax, ^{to} another; as, "*He sailed from*
a in the Superb."

ON is a part of speech which joins
ORTHOGRAPHY ^{ces} together; as, "*He and his*
of Letters, and *five, though* they learn but slowly."

Syllables and Words ^{is} a word thrown into a sentence

The letters in ^{Express} some emotion of the speaker;

Letters are divided, *relieve you, but, alas!* I have

A Vowel makes

itself.

OF THE ARTICLE.

The Vowels is a word placed before the nouns, to
when they doubt, and limit ^{is} formed from the Posi-

Any Vowels are two ^{are} syllable *est* to it; as, *Great,*
itself. ^{is called} *the mildest*: but if the Positive end in

^{the} letters *st* only are added; as, *Wise, wisest;*
safe, safest.

The Comparative and the Superlative are also
formed by prefixing to the Positive the adverbs
more and *most*; as, *Mild, more mild, most mild;*
wise, more wise, most wise.

M
W. H. Murray
Ed.
PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

improper; as,

*the vowels meet in one
new in view.*

*cannot be sounded,
owel.*

By printing this Edition of the *Gift, g, h, j, k, l, m,*
type than its predecessors—omitting *id y* when they be-
ful portions of the matter to make :

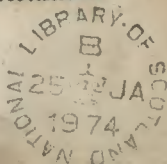
more practical nature—and by introf Language which
variety of parsing Exercises, so arr *nosyllable; as, just;*
several important features in the structⁿ, *justice; a word of*
; a word of four or
the Committee trust they have succee^{ing}, *justification.*

gether by far the greatest mass of infor *t derived from any*
Grammar that has ever been published *ceived from another*

ore words, it is called

Y.

Is stereotyping this Book the C of *are a* Grammar which
ed it quite unnecessary to make m. *ely, Article,*
Text of the FOURTH EDITION, but they *are not* *erb, Prepo-*
great number of valuable notes and illus *nouns, to*
have also greatly extended the Exercises on Syn *; as, a*
duced the subject of STYLE, treated Prosody at sun
length, and subjoined an Appendix on Punctuation, Cap-
ital Letters, the Figures of Speech, and Scotticisms.



and he gave me *the* money," meaning *some man and some money* formerly specified.

When a noun has no article before it, it comprehends the whole kind spoken of; as, "*man* is mortal;" that is, "all men are mortal."

A is used before a consonant;—before the vowel *u* having its *name* sound;—before the diphthongs *eu* and *ew*; and before the word *one*;—as, *a* dog,—*a* unit,—*a* European,—*a* ewe,—many *a* one. *An* is used before a vowel;—before silent *h*;—and before *h* aspirated in words not accented on the first syllable; as, *an* army, *an* heir, *an* historian.

EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLE.

Prefix the Indefinite Article to the following nouns:—Man, river, army, wish, stone, tree, umbrella, horse, cow, ass, knife, pen, hour, writer, historian, hope, union, sheep, ewe, eunuch, arm, hand, foot, university, hostler, husband, wife.

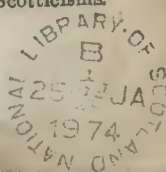
Correct:—A orange, an pear, a apple, an house, a old house, an good house, a ass, an horse, a old horse, an ewe, an calf, a honour, an purse, a empty purse, an useful book, many an one, an eunuch, an high price, a amiable man, an universal feeling, an habit, a habitual idler, a ear-ring, an year, a indolent man, an ewer, an wild boar, a historical narration, a ball, an new book.

great number of valuable **NOUN**.

have also greatly extended the Exercise on *Place*, or *thing*.

duced the subject of **STYLE**, treated Prosody at

length, and subjoined an Appendix on Punctuation, Capital Letters, the Figures of Speech, and Scotticisms.



A specific noun distinguishes a sort comprehending many individuals ; as, *man*, which includes every individual of the human race.

An *abstract noun* is that which expresses a quality separately ; as, Whiteness, Darkness, Temperance.

Nouns have Gender, Number, and Case.

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of Sex.

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

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male sex ; as, Man, Horse, Bull.

The feminine gender denotes animals of the female sex ; as, Woman, Mare, Cow.

The neuter gender denotes things without life ; as, House, Tree, Stone.

Sometimes a neuter noun is, by a figure of speech called Personification, represented as masculine or feminine ; as, "Look at the Sun, *he* is setting." "Observe the Moon, *she* is rising." "Trust not to fortune, *she* may deceive you."

In English, the masculine and feminine are distinguished one from another in three ways :

1. By different words ; as, King, Queen.
2. By a different termination of the same word ; as, Actor. Actress.
3. By prefixing to the noun another noun, adjective, or pronoun ; as, He-goat, she-goat.

1. By different Words.

Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bachelor	maid	Earl	countess		
Beau	belle	Father			
Boar	sow	Friar			
Boy	girl				
Brother	sister				

is formed from the Positive syllable *est* to it ; as, Great, mildest : but if the Positive end in letters *st* only are added ; as, Wise, wisest ;

safe, safest.

The Comparative and the Superlative are also formed by prefixing to the Positive the adverbs *more* and *most* ; as, Mild, *more* mild, *most* mild ; wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

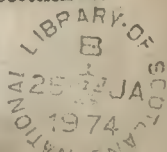
2. By a different Termination.

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Abbot	abbess	Jew	Jewess
Actor	actress	Landgrave	landgravine
Administrator	administratrix	Lion	lioness
Adulterer	adulteress	Marquis	marchioness
Ambassador	ambadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Murderer	murderess
Author	authoress	Negro	negress
Baron	baroness	Ogre	ogress
Bridegroom	bride	Patron	patroness
Benefactor	benefactress	Peer	peeress
Caterer	cateress	Poet	poetess
Chanter	chantress	Priest	priestess
Conductor	conductress	Prince	princess
Count	countess	Prior	prioress
Czar	czarina	Prophet	prophetess
Deacon	deaconess	Protector	protectress
Director	directress	Shepherd	shepherdess
Duke	duchess	Songster	songstress
Elector	electress	Sorcerer	sorceress
Emperor	empress	Sultan	{ sultanness or sultana
Enchanter	enchantress	Testator	testatrix
Executor	executrix	Tiger	tigress
Giant	giantess	Traitor	traitress
Governor	governess	Tutor	tutoress
Heir	heiress	Tyrant	tyranness
Hero	heroine	Viscount	viscountess
Hunter	huntress	Votary	votaress
Host	hostess	Widower	widow
Inventor	inventress		

great number of valuable Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun.

have also greatly extended the Exercise. *Female.*
aid-servant
duced the subject of STYLE, treated Prosody now

length, and subjoined an Appendix on Punctuation, Capital Letters, the Figures of Speech, and Scotticisms.



EXERCISES ON GENDER.

What is the gender of—Man, mother, woman, book, father, George, king, day, boy, girl, scholar, wife, companion, witness, lady, ship, shepherd, daughter, writer, uncle, neighbour, widow, prince, niece, husband, child, aunt, bride, actor, hen, goose, drake, actress, Mary, Charlotte, shepherdess, cousin, empress, table, stone, heroine, cup.

What is the feminine noun corresponding to brethren, oxen, lions, uncles, fathers, mice's.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

AN Adjective is a word joined to a noun, to express its quality.

Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive expresses the simple quality of an object; as, Great, small, hard.

The Comparative degree increases the signification of the Positive; as, Greater, smaller, harder.

The Superlative increases the signification of the Positive to the highest degree; as, Greatest, smallest, hardest.

as, The Comparative degree is formed from the Positive

The Pluradding the syllable *er* to it; as, Great, one; as, Houses, milder: but if the positive end in *e*,

When a noun is added; as, Wise, wiser; safe, more than one individual, it

noun; as, An army, a *floc* is formed from the Positive

FORMAT syllable *est* to it; as, Great,

The Plural mildest: but if the Positive end in *st* only are added; as, Wise, wisest; safe, safest.

The Comparative and the Superlative are also formed by prefixing to the Positive the adverbs *more* and *most*; as, Mild, *more* mild, *most* mild; wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

glasses; fox, foxes; fish, fishes; watch, watches; hero, heroes.

The following nouns in *o* are regular,—junto, canto, grotto, tyro, and portico.

The following change *f* or *fe* into *ves*,—calf, half, elf, self, shelf, leaf, neaf, sheaf, thief, loaf, wolf, knife, life, and wife; as, Calf, calves; knife, knives: and *staff* takes *staves*.

Nouns in *y*, preceded by a consonant, or by the vowel *u*, change *y* into *ies*; as, Duty, duties; soliloquy, soliloquies.

Bridegroom			peer ^{ness}
Benefactor	benefactress	Peer	peeress
Caterer	eateress	Poet	poetess
Chanter	chantress	Priest	priestess
Conductor	conductress	Prince	princess
Count	countess	Prior	prioress
Czar	czarina	Prophet	prophetess
Deacon	deaconess	Protector	protectress
Director	directress	Shepherd	shepherdess
Duke	duchess	Songster	songstress
Electer	electress	Sorcerer	sorceress
Emperor	empress	Sultan	{ sultanness or sultana
Enchanter	enchantress	Testator	testatrix
Executor	executrix	Tiger	tigress
Giant	giantess	Traitor	traitress
Governor	governess	Tutor	tutress
Heir	heiress	Tyrant	tyr ^{ess}
Hero	heroine	Viscount	genera
Hunter	huntress	Votary	Hypotheses
Host	hostess	W. (an al-	
Inventor	inventress	goraie term)	Indies
		Lamina	Laminae
		Metamorpho-	Metamorpho-
			ses
			Media
			Magi

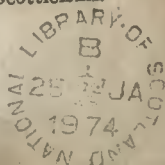
great number of valuable

have also greatly extended the Exe

duced the subject of STYLE, treated Prosody, and

length, and subjoined an Appendix on Punctuation, Capital

Letters, the Figures of Speech, and Scotticisms.



Many Nouns, from the nature of their signification, do not admit a plural.—These are chiefly

Proper names ; as, England, London, Thames, &c.

Abstract nouns ; as, Piety, wisdom, goodness, &c.

Metals ; as, Gold, silver, brass, iron, &c.

Names of grain* and some herbs ; as, Wheat, barley, parsley, hyssop, &c.

Arts and sciences ; as, Poetry, music, arithmetic, &c.

And a great variety of other nouns ; as, Milk, bread, butter, pitch, &c.

Some Nouns, on the other hand, want the Singular Number ; as, Bellows, scissors, sheers, ashes, lungs, riches, bowels, ^{vitals}, morals, nuptials, snuffers, tongs, pincers, brethren, oxen, lions, drawers, ^{plowmen}, mouse's.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word joined to a noun, to express its quality.

Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison ; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive expresses the simple quality of an object ; as, Great, small, hard.

The Comparative degree increases the signification of the Positive ; as, Greater, smaller, harder.

The Superlative increases the signification of the Positive to the highest degree ; as, Greatest, smallest, hardest.

The Comparative degree is formed from the Positive, by adding the syllable *er* to it ; as, Great, greater, milder : but if the positive end in *e*, as, footman, staff, *ly* added ; as, Wise, wiser ; safe, safer, canto, treacherous, ass, sheep, hog, ^{and}

The Superlative degree is formed from the Positive, by adding the syllable *est* to it ; as, Great, greatest, mildest : but if the Positive end in *th*, as, thrush, ^{with} letters *st* only are added ; as, Wise, wisest ; safe, safest.

The Comparative and the Superlative are also formed by prefixing to the Positive the adverbs *more* and *most* ; as, Mild, *more* mild, *most* mild ; wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

There are three Cases; the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

The Nominative expresses the subject of the Verb; as, The *master* teaches; the *scholar* learns.

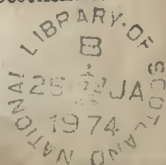
The Possessive expresses possession or property: it is formed from the Nominative by adding an apostrophe and the letter *s*; thus, *Book, book's*.

When the Plural ends in *s*, the *s* that should follow the apostrophe is omitted, but the apostrophe

Brain	brain	Brain	brain
Benefactor	benefactress	Peer	peeress
Caterer	cateress	Poet	poetess
Chanter	chantress	Priest	priestess
Conductor	conductress	Prince	princess
Count	countess	Prior	prioress
Czar	czarina	Prophet	prophetess
Deacon	deaconess	Protector	protectress
Director	directress	Shepherd	shepherdess
Duke	duchess	Songster	songstress
Elector	electress	Sorcerer	sorceress
Emperor	empress	Sultan	{ sultanness or sultana
Enchanter	enchantress	Testator	testatrix
Executor	executrix	Tiger	tigress
Giant	giantess	Traitor	traitress
Governor	governess	Tutor	tutress
Heir	heiress	Tyrant	tyr
Hero	heroine	Viscount	vis
Hunter	huntress	Votary	Man
Host	hostess	Volunteer	Man's
Inventor	inventress	Volunteer	Man
		Lamin	Men

great number of valuable *Metaphor*—King, son, school, boy, girl, scholar, have also greatly extended the *Exemplar*, enemy.

duced the subject of *STYLE*, treated *Prose* and length, and subjoined an Appendix on Punctuation, Capital Letters, the Figures of Speech, and Scotticisms.



EXERCISES ON GENDER, NUMBER, AND CASE.

Brother, brother's, brothers, men's, man, woman, woman's, women's, child, children's, a man's head, the king's son, the country, country's, countries, John's, a lady's fan, Mary's gown, Moses' rod, Nelson's monument, leaves, knives, ladies, cherries, a cherry, a potato, an arch, the losses, a cry, the allies, sheaves, blemish, the ditch, wretches, the men's wages, girls, toys, delays, muff's, pence, penny, brethren, oxen, calf's, sheep, mouse, mouse's.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

AN Adjective is a word joined to a noun, to express its quality.

Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive expresses the simple quality of an object; as, Great, small, hard.

The Comparative degree increases the signification of the Positive; as, Greater, smaller, harder.

The Superlative increases the signification of the Positive to the highest degree; as, Greatest, smallest, hardest.

The Comparative degree is formed from the Positive, by adding the syllable *er* to it; as, Great, greater; mild, milder: but if the positive end in *e*, the letter *r* is only added; as, Wise, wiser; safe, safer.

The Superlative degree is formed from the Positive by adding the syllable *est* to it; as, Great, greatest; mild, mildest: but if the Positive end in *e*, the letters *st* only are added; as, Wise, wisest; safe, safest.

The Comparative and the Superlative are also formed by prefixing to the Positive the adverbs *more* and *most*; as, Mild, *more* mild, *most* mild; wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

When we wish to lessen the signification of the Positive, we use the adverbs *less* and *least*; as, Useful, *less* useful, *least* useful.

Monosyllables are, for the most part, compared by *er* and *est*, or by *r* and *st*; as, *High, higher, highest; pure, purer, purest*; and if the adjective ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is doubled; as, *Hot, hotter, hottest; fat, fatter, fattest*.

Dissyllables are generally compared by the adverbs *more* and *most*; as, Grateful, *more* grateful, *most* grateful: but dissyllables in *e* may also be compared by the terminations; as, *Simple, simpler, simplest; severe, severer, severest*.

Dissyllables in *y* may also be compared by the terminations: they, and all monosyllables in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* before *er* and *est*; as, *Happy, happier, happiest; dry, drier, driest*.

A few Dissyllables not ending in *e* or *y* are sometimes compared by *er* and *est*; as, *Tender, tenderer, tenderest; narrow, narrower, narrowest, &c.*

All Adjectives having more than two syllables are compared by *more* and *most*.

None of the Adjectives irregularly compared take *more* and *most*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

The following are irregularly compared.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Bad	worse	worst
Evil		
Ill		
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	{ foremost
Good	better	{ first
		{ best
Hind	hinder	{ hindmost
		{ hindermost
Late	{ later	{ latest
	{ latter	{ last
Little	less	least
Low	lower	{ lowest
		{ lowermost
Much	more	most
Many		

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Near	nearer	{ nearest next
Old	{ older elder	{ oldest eldest
—	inner	{ inmost innermost
—	nether	nethermost
—	under	undermost
—	upper	{ upmost uppermost
—	outer	{ outmost outermost
Head	—	headmost
Middle	—	middlemost
South	—	southmost
Top	—	topmost
Very	—	veriest

EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVE.

Compare—Long, good, short, low, bad, near, excellent, black, far, wise, safe, young, strange, old, little, unjust, tender, furious, strong, sweet, gloomy, hot, thin, fat, severe, stern, late, lovely, virtuous, generous, near, dull, curious, sly, homely.

In what degree of comparison is—First, milder, strong, worthiest, most handsome, farthest, nearer, inner, new, finest, former, latter, inmost, grand, dearest, abundant, kindest, plentiful, angry, last, quarrelsome, more ignorant, most fruitful?

EXERCISES ON ARTICLE, NOUN, AND ADJECTIVE.

An elder brother; a more venerable man; a pleasant story; the richest silks; the girls' new bonnets; Homer's lofty song; Nelson's glorious naval victories; an amiable woman; a rude stranger; the American war; the French Admiral's ship; the British navy; Cato the elder, Pliny the younger; Charles's unfortunate reign; Wellington's glorious triumphs; a true account; a most agreeable companion; forty shillings; Cæsar's elegant commen-

taries ; the best neighbour ; a triple alliance ; the farmer's hospitable mansion ; man's best interest ; a most miserable man ; better hopes ; less expense ; more enemies ; a round table ; an upright man ; most men ; the veriest knave ; the uppermost branch ; the hindmost horse.

OF THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun, to prevent the noun from recurring too frequently in discourse.

Pronouns are of three kinds ; Personal, Relative, and Adjective.

OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns are, I, thou, he, she, it.*

<i>I</i> has in the plural	<i>we</i>
<i>Thou</i> has	<i>ye</i> or <i>you</i>
<i>He, she, it,</i> have	<i>they</i>

Personal pronouns, like the nouns of which they are the substitutes, have *number, person, gender,* and *case*.

I is the first person, and is used in speaking of one's self.

Thou is the second person, and is used in addressing another.

He } are of the third person, and are used in speaking of
She } a person or thing.
It }

We is the first person plural, used when a person speaks of himself along with one or more.

Ye or *you* is the second person plural, used in speaking to more persons than one. *You* is generally used in addressing one person.

They is the third person plural, and is used in speaking of more than one.

Personal pronouns have three cases as nouns ; but, excepting *it* and *you*, they have the objective of a different form from the nominative. Thus,

* *It* may perhaps be more properly called *impersonal* ; yet we find this pronoun sometimes representing a person ; as, Who is it ? &c

1st Pers. Pron. <i>Masc. or Fem.</i>			2d Pers. Pron. <i>Masc. or Fem.</i>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	I	We		Thou	Ye or You
<i>Poss.</i>	Mine	Ours		Thine	Yours
<i>Obj.</i>	Me	Us		Thee	You

3d Personal Pronoun <i>Masc.</i>			3d Personal Pronoun <i>Fem.</i>		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	He	They		She	They
<i>Poss.</i>	His	Theirs		Hers	Theirs
<i>Obj.</i>	Him	Them		Her	Them

3d Personal Pronoun *Neuter.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	It	They
<i>Poss.</i>	Its	Theirs
<i>Obj.</i>	It	Them

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns have a reference to some word or phrase going before, which is on that account called the *antecedent*; as, The *man who* speaks little is wise; He has always behaved well, *which* gives me great satisfaction.

The simple Relatives are, *Who*, *Which*, and *That*; they are alike in both numbers, and are thus declined:—

<i>Sing. and Plur.</i>	<i>Sing. and Plur.</i>	<i>Sing. and Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Who	Which	That
<i>Poss.</i> Whose	Whose	—
<i>Obj.</i> Whom	Which	That

Who is applied to persons only: as, The *man who* came; The *woman who* went away.

Which is applied to nouns of every kind, except persons; as, The *horse which* I bought; The *pen which* I use.

That can be applied both to persons and things; as, The *man that* I saw; The *books that* I have read.

What is a compound Pronoun, expressing at once the antecedent and the relative: it is equal to *that which*, or *the thing which*; as, That is *what* I told you; which is the same as to say, That is *the thing which* I told you.

Who, *Which*, and *What*, when used in making questions, are called *Interrogative* pronouns; as, *Who* are you? *Which* shall I take? *What* has he done?

OF ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are words which partake of the nature of Adjectives.

Adjective Pronouns are of four kinds; viz. Possessive, Distributive, Demonstrative, and Indefinite.

Possessive Pronouns signify possession or property. There are nine of them, namely, *My, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their, own.*

Distributive pronouns refer to persons or things separately. They are *Each, every, either, neither*; as, *Each* of them told me the same story; I have not seen *either* of them.

Demonstrative Pronouns point out precisely the persons or things to which they relate. They are *this* and *that*; plural, *these* and *those*.

Indefinite Pronouns are those which express in an indefinite or general manner, the persons or things to which they refer; as, *Some, any, one, all, such, other, whoever, whatever, &c.*

Of these *one* and *other* have declension: thus, *One, one's, other, other's.*

The word *self*, with its plural *selves*, is frequently joined to the Personal and Possessive Pronouns, and they become either *emphatic* or *reciprocal*; as, I shall give it to *himself*; By assisting others they have often put *themselves* to inconvenience; I *myself* did it. The Compound Pronouns *himself, herself, itself, themselves*, are used in the Nominative as well as Objective case; as, *He himself* must go; I bade her go *herself*.

EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUN, &c.

*What kind of Pronoun is—*My, him, us, each, your, they, his, every, which, these, that, other, some, whom, whose, our, ye, she, hers, this, them, me, her, I, own, what?

*What case is—*Whose, thee, whom, its, other's, we, who, her, thine, us, me, him, hers, she, it, them, I, ours, mine?

Her own choice, hers, every true patriot, thine, I who, those whom, he whose, she that, which boy? thee, theirs, he himself, we ourselves, what shepherd? you yourself, them, they themselves, himself, one's work, my dear friend, those, many happy days, them a free pardon, thy word, each boy, some pious drops the closing eye, that table, this high seat, its big top, its, her bonnet, any wise man, some good scholars, your young friend, either candidate, these pledges, their honour, other people, one single smile, such presents, that picture, a solid rock, other men's business.

OF THE VERB.

A Verb is that part of speech which signifies "to be," "to do," or "to be done to;" or, a Verb is that part of speech by which something is affirmed.

Verbs are of three kinds,—Active, Passive, and Neuter

A Verb Active denotes that the subject acts upon the object; as, He *mows* the grass.

A Verb Passive denotes that the subject is acted upon; as, The grass *is mown*.

A Verb Neuter expresses being, or a state of being, or action confined to the actor; as, You *sit*; He *sleeps*; The men *run*.

Verbs have five Moods,—the Indicative, Potential, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

The *Indicative Mood* indicates or affirms; as, I *love* my books: or it asks a question; as, *Is* your father at home? *Will* you return to-morrow?

The *Potential Mood* implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, It *may* rain; He *can* do it; I *can* read; She *would* walk; We *should* learn.

The *Subjunctive Mood* represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another Verb; as, I will respect him if he *live* virtuously; *Were* he wise, he would study diligently; that is, *if* he *were* wise.

The *Imperative Mood* commands, permits, exhorts, or entreats; as, *Do* this; *Take* that; *Be* diligent; *Give* me a pen.

The *Infinitive Mood* is the radical form of the Verb, and has no distinction of number or person; as, *To speak*; *To run*; *To be heard*.

The *Participle* is a part of the Verb which partakes of the properties of an Adjective, and expresses *being*, *action*, or *suffering*, according to the nature of the Verb to which it belongs.

A Verb has three Participles; the Present, ending in *ing*; as, *Loving*; the Past, (in regular Verbs,) ending in *ed*; as, *Loved*; and the Perfect; as, *Having loved*.

Verbs have six Tenses, or modes of distinguishing time; namely, the Present, Past, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

The *Present Tense* represents an action as begun, but not finished; as, *You ride*; *They are walking*.

The *Past Tense* represents an action as past and completed; as, *I wrote* to your father last week: or it represents an action that *was* begun, but not finished; as, *He was dining* when I called.

The *Perfect Tense* refers to a past action which has been fully accomplished; as, *I have finished* my work, and *I have received* payment.

The *Pluperfect Tense* represents something which was accomplished at or before some other past time mentioned; as, *I had paid* the money before I received your letter.

The *Future Tense* denotes the futurity of an action indefinitely; as, *I shall see* you again.

The *Future Perfect Tense* denotes that a future action will be perfected before the commencement or completion of another future action; as, *The fleet will have sailed* before you reach London.

The Tenses of English Verbs have no inflection, except in the Present and the Past tenses of the Indicative Mood.

The Moods and Tenses are expressed by a few little words or *signs*, which are in general Defective Verbs, and from their office have obtained the name of Auxiliaries.

They are as follow, viz. :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Signifying</i>
Am	Was	Existence or affirmation
Have	Had	Possession
Do	Did	Action
May	Might	Liberty
Can	Could	Power or ability
Shall	Should	Obligation
Will	Would	Futurity and volition
Must	—	Necessity

Of these, *have*, *be*, *will*, and *do*, are sometimes not Auxiliaries, but principal Verbs.

CONJUGATION OF THE NEUTER VERB *TO BE*.

Pres. Ind. Am. *Past. Was.* *Past Part. Been.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1 Person	I	am	1 Person	We	are
2	... Thou	art	2	... You	are
3	... He, she, or it	is	3	... They	are

PAST TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1 I	was	1 We	were
2 Thou	wast	2 You	were
3 He	was	3 They	were

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
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.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
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.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
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

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
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.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1 May,	can, or must be	1 May,	can, or must be
2 Mayst,	canst, or must be	2 May,	can, or must be
3 May,	can, or must be	3 May,	can, or must be

* *Shall*, in the first person, simply expresses future action.

Will, in the first person, promises or threatens.

Shall, in the second and third persons, promises, commands, or threatens.

Shall, in the second and third persons, simply foretells.

1. Shall or will have — and third persons are represented as the subjects of the propositions or thoughts, *shall* foretells as in the
2. Shalt have 2. Shall — you shall be present; He thinks he shall
3. Shall have 3. Shall have

PAST.

Singular.

- 1 Might, could, would, or
should be
2 Mightst, couldst, wouldst,
or shouldst be
3 Might, could, would, or
should be

Plural.

- 1 Might, could, would, or
should be
2 Might, could, would, or
should be
3 Might, could, would, or
should be

PERFECT.

Singular.

- 1 May, can, or must have been
2 Mayst, canst, or must have
been
3 May, can, or must have been

Plural.

- 1 May, can, or must have been
2 May, can, or must have
been
3 May, can, or must have been

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

- 1 Might, could, would, or
should have been
2 Mightst, couldst, wouldst,
or shouldst have been
3 Might, could, would, or
should have been

Plural.

- 1 Might, could, would, or
should have been
2 Might, could, would, or
should have been
3 Might, could, would, or
should have been

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

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

Plural.

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

PAST.

Singular.

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

Plural.

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

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

- 2 Be, or be thou

Plural.

- 2 Be, or be ye or you

* This verb had formerly *BE* in the Present of the Indicative; as, *Wo be true men*; The powers that *be*, &c.; but *BE* is now confined to the Subjunctive mood.

† "The remaining tenses of the Subjunctive in respect, similar to the correspondent tenses with the addition to the verb of a conjunction denoting a condition, motive, wish, &c."

are
You are
They are

INFINITIVE.

Present, To be

Perfect, To have been

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being.

Past, Been.

Perfect, Having been.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB *TO BE*, &c.

You shall be. We have been. Having been
We should be. You might have been. He is. They
were. Be thou. Be ye. To have been. Thou
wast. They had been. She hath been. It was.
It shall be. The man is. The men are. Are you?
Shall he be? These boys are. These girls shall
be. That man has been. My books are new. His
clothes are old. Your father is a worthy man. His
son is a good scholar. Few are better. Which is
the best? Their friends are kind. We must be
grateful. These books are mine; those are yours.
Those are worse pens. That is it. Whose hat is
this? It is mine. Who are they?

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *TO HAVE*.

Pres. Ind. Have.

Past, Had.

Past Part. Had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1. I	have	1. We have
2. Thou	hast	2. You have
3. He has or hath		3. They have

PAST TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1. I	had	1. We had
2. Thou hadst		2. You had
3. He had		3. They had

PERFECT TENSE.

1. Have had	1. Have had
2. Hast had	2. Have had
3. Has or hath had	3. Have had

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. Had had	1. Had had
2. Hadst had	2. Had had
3. Had had	3. Had had

FUTURE TENSE.

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

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1. Shall or will have had	1. Shall or will have had
2. Shalt have had	2. Shall have had
3. Shall have had	3. Shall have had

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Sing.**Plur.*

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

PAST TENSE.

*Sing.**Plur.*

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

PERFECT TENSE.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. May or can have had | 1. May or can have had | 1. Might have had | 1. Might have had |
| 2. Mayst have had | 2. May have had | 2. Mightst have had | 2. Might have had |
| 3. May have had | 3. May have had | 3. Might have had | 3. Might have had |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Sing.**Plur.*

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

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.**Plur.*

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 2. Have thou | 2. Have ye or you |
|--------------|-------------------|

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Pres.</i> To have | <i>Perf.</i> To have had |
|----------------------|--------------------------|

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Having*Past,* Had*Perf.* Having hadEXERCISES ON THE VERB *TO HAVE*, &c.

We shall have. You might have. They had. He had. Thou hast. Having. Having had. I may have. Thou mayst have had. She should have. To have had. Hast thou? Shall he have? You had had. Have thou. I will have. He has a book. We have pens. They have many good friends. What success have you had? They may have all these advantages. I have your brother's slate. John had my pen. The best scholar shall have the prize. She has many objections. Have you much time? Every man has some faults. He has a new knife. My brother has a better knife than yours.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB *TO LOVE*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Pres. Ind.</i> Love. | <i>Past,</i> Loved. | <i>Past Part.</i> Loved. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|

* See Note†, page 22.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Its Signs are *est, es* or *eth*.

Singular.

1. I love
2. Thou lovest
3. He loves or loveth

Plural.

1. We love
2. You love
3. They love

PAST TENSE.

Signs, *ed, edst*.

Singular.

1. I loved
2. Thou lovedst
3. He loved

Plural.

1. We loved
2. You loved
3. They loved

PERFECT TENSE.

Signs, *have, hast, has* or *hath*.

Singular.

1. I have loved
2. Thou hast loved
3. He has or hath loved

Plural.

1. We have loved
2. You have loved
3. They have loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Signs, *had, hadst*.

Singular.

1. I had loved
2. Thou hadst loved
3. He had loved

Plural.

1. We had loved
2. You had loved
3. They had loved

FUTURE TENSE.

Signs, *shall* or *will*.

Singular.

1. I shall or will love
2. Thou shalt or wilt love
3. He shall or will love

Plural.

1. We shall or will love
2. You shall or will love
3. They shall or will love

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Signs, *shall* or *will have*.

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.**Plural.*

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. May, can, | <i>or must love</i> | 1. May, can, <i>or must love</i> |
| 2. Mayst, canst, | <i>or must love</i> | 2. May, can, <i>or must love</i> |
| 3. May, can, | <i>or must love</i> | 3. May, can, <i>or must love</i> |

PAST.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Might, could. would, <i>or</i> | 1. Might, could, would, <i>or</i> |
| should love | should love |
| 2. Mightst, couldst, wouldst, | 2. Might, could, would, <i>or</i> |
| <i>or shouldst love</i> | should love |
| 3. Might, could. would, <i>or</i> | 3. Might, could, would, <i>or</i> |
| should love | should love |

PERFECT.

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. May <i>or can</i> have loved | 1. May <i>or can</i> have loved |
| 2. Mayst <i>or canst</i> have loved | 2. May <i>or can</i> have loved |
| 3. May <i>or can</i> have loved | 3. May <i>or can</i> have loved |

PLUPERFECT.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Might, could, would, <i>or</i> | 1. Might, could, would, <i>or</i> |
| should have loved | should have loved |
| 2. Mightst, &c. have loved | 2. Might, &c. have loved |
| 3. 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* |

* See Note†, page 22.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

2. Love *or* love thou

Plural.

2. Love *or* love ye *or* you

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, To love

Perfect, To have loved

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving

Past, Loved

Perfect, Having loved

After the same manner, inflect Prove, remove, betray, atone, prepare, sustain, implore, contain, entreat, inflect, commit, suspect, expand, retain, abscond, renounce, condemn, transport, refer, embrace, conspire, &c. &c.

NOTES.—I. The Present and Past Tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods, and the Imperative Mood, are frequently conjugated by the aid of *Do*: Thus,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. I do love
2. Thou dost love
3. He does *or* doth love
Plur. 1. We do love
 &c. &c.

PAST.

Sing. 1. I did love
2. Thou didst love
3. He did love
Plur. 1. We did love
 &c. &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. If I do love
2. If thou dost love
3. If he do love
Plur. 1. If we do love
 &c. &c.

PAST.

Sing. 1. If I did love
2. If thou didst love
3. If he did love
Plur. 1. If we did love
 &c. &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 2. Do thou love

Plur. 2. Do ye *or* you love

This is called the *Emphatic* form.

II.—An *Active* or a *Neuter* Verb may be inflected through all its Moods and Tenses, by adding its *Present Participle* to the Verb *to* *be*: Thus,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. 1. I am loving
2. Thou art loving
3. He is loving
Plur. 1. We are loving
2. You are loving
 &c. &c.

PAST TENSE.

Sing. 1. I was loving
2. Thou wast loving
3. He was loving
Plur. 1. We were loving
2. You were loving
 &c. &c.

This is called the *Progressive* or *Continue* form

OF THE VERB PASSIVE.

A Verb Passive is formed and inflected through all its Moods and Tenses, by adding the Past Participle of an *Active Verb* to the Verb TO BE: Thus,

TO BE LOVED.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind. *Am loved.* Past, *Was loved.*

Past Part. *Been loved.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. Am loved
2. Art loved
3. Is loved

• *Plural.*

1. Are loved
2. Are loved
3. Are loved

PAST TENSE.

Singular.

1. Was loved
2. Wast loved
3. Was loved

Plural.

1. Were loved
2. Were loved
3. Were loved

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. Have been loved
2. Hast been loved
3. Has been loved

Plural.

1. Have been loved
2. Have been loved
3. Have been loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. Had been loved
2. Hadst been loved
3. Had been loved

Plural.

1. Had been loved
2. Had been loved
3. Had been loved

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

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

Plural.

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

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

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

Plural.

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

POTENTIAL MOOD

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. May, can, or must be loved | 1. May, can, or must be loved |
| 2. Mayst or canst, &c. be loved | 2. May or can, &c. be loved |
| 3. May or 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 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 |

PLUPERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Might 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 |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I be loved | 1. If we be loved |
| 2. If thou be loved | 2. If you be loved |
| 3. If he be loved | 3. If they be loved |

PAST.

*Singular.**Plural.*

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

Pres. Being loved. *Past*, Been loved. *Per.* Having been loved

EXERCISES, ON VERBS ACTIVE AND PASSIVE, &c.

I love him. He loves me. She loved us. We love her. She will love them. He has loved me. ~~He may love that man. Thou lovedst thy friend.~~ Having loved. To have loved. We should love our companions. Thou shalt love thy neighbour. John loves Peter; Peter should love John. If they love us, we shall love them. They might have loved their master. Thou canst love me.

Lovest thou me? I do love you. Who loves him? He may be loving. Dost thou love him? He was loving. We do love our parents. We were loving them. They did love us. Who can love a bad boy? We may have been loving amusements. Does Thomas love school? All men love those who are grateful; no person loves the ungrateful.

Thou art loved. He was loved. We have been loved. You were loved. They will be loved. She is loved. Thou shalt have been loved. They had been loved. Will Isabella be loved? We should have been loved. Having been loved. Be thou loved. Good men must be loved. Thou couldst have been loved. Couldst thou have been loved? They were loved. Were they loved? If they were loved. Be ye loved. To have been loved. If learning has been loved. Has learning been loved? Being loved.

I praise thee. Thou art praised. Thou art praising me. Dost thou praise me? They desire wisdom. They do desire wisdom. They are desir-

ing wisdom. Wisdom is desired. Is wisdom desired? We must learn our lessons, if we wish to please our teachers. I have been studying my exercises. That boy is diligent; he has been preparing his tasks; he deserves praise. We should encourage the industrious. The indolent boys must be reproved. Remember my instructions. I hope I shall remember them. Have you received the promised reward? Thomas is dux; he has gained the highest prize. His school-fellows are congratulating him. If William continue to improve, he will reap the benefit. We should follow a good example. All his pursuits are virtuous; his conduct deserves to be commended. Can you repeat the statement? Man's happiness should be consulted. Temperance preserves health. The victory was glorious; the enemy was defeated.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Those Verbs are *Regular* which form their Past Tense and Past Participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the Present Tense.

Pres.	Past.	Past Part.
Love	Loved	Loved
Turn	Turn-ed	Turn-ed

Those Verbs are *Irregular* which do not form their Past Tense and Past Participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the Present.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present.	Past.	Past Part.	Present.	Past.	Past Part.
Abide	abode	abode	Bear†	{ bore	born
Am	was	been		{ bare	
Arise	arose	arisen	Bear‡	{ bore	borne
r Awake*	awoke	awaked		{ bare	
r Bake	baked	baken			

* Those Verbs to which the letter *r* is prefixed are also conjugated regularly. † To bring forth. ‡ To carry.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Beat	beat	{ beaten beat	Eat	ate	{ eaten eat
Begin	began	begun	Fall	fell	fallen
r Bend	bent	bent	Feed	fed	fed
r Bereave	bereft	bereft	Feel	felt	felt
Beseech	besought	besought	Fight	fought	fought
Bid	{ bade bid	{ bidden bid	Find	found	found
Bind	bound	bound	Flee	fled	fled
Bite	bit	{ bitten bit	Fling	flung	flung
Bleed	bled	bled	Fly	flew	flown
Blow	blew	blown	Forbear	forbore	forborn
Break	broke	broken	Forget	forgot	{ fogotten forgot
Breed	bred	bred	Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Bring	brought	brought	Freeze	froze	frozen
r Build	built	built	Get	got	{ got gotten
r Burn	burnt	burnt	r Gild	gilt	gilt
Burst	burst	burst	r Gird	girt	girt
Buy	bought	bought	Give	gave	given
Cast	cast	cast	Go	went	gone
r Catch	caught	caught	r Grave	graved	graven
Chide	chid	{ chidden chid	Grind	ground	ground
Choose	chose	chosen	Grow	grew	grown
r Cleave*	clave	cleaved	r Hang	hung	hung
Cleave†	{ clove cleft	{ cloven cleft	Have	had	had
Cling	clung	clung	Hear	heard	heard
r Clothe	clad	clad	r Heave	hove	hoven
Come	came	come	r Hew	hewed	hewn
Cost	cost	cost	Hide	hid	{ hidden hid
r Crow	crew	crowed	Hit	hit	hit
Creep	crept	crept	Hold	held	{ held holden
Cut	cut	cut	Hurt	hurt	hurt
Dare‡	durst	dared	Keep	kept	kept
r Deal	dealt	dealt	r Kneel	knelt	knelt
r Dig	dug	dug	r Knit	knit	knit
Do	did	done	Know	knew	known
Draw	drew	drawn	Lade	laded	laden
r Dream	dreamt	dreamt	Lay	laid	laid
Drink	drank	drunk	Lead	led	led
Drive	drove	driven	r Learn	learnt	learnt
r Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	Leave	left	left

* To adhere. † To split. ‡ To venture.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Lend	lent	lent	Shrink	{ shrank	shrunk
Let	let	let		{ shrunk	
Lie*	lay	{ lain	Shred	shred	shred
r Light	lit	{ lien	Shrive	shrove	shriven
r Load	loaded	lit	Shut	shut	shut
Lose	lost	loaden	Sing	{ sang	sung
Make	made	lost		{ sung	
r Mean	meant	made	Sink	{ sank	sunk
Meet	met	meant		{ sunk	
r Mow	mowed	met	Sit	sat	{ sitten
Pay	paid	mown			{ sat
r Pent	pent	paid	Slay	slew	slain
Put	put	pent	Sleep	slept	slept
r Quit	quit	put	Slide	slid	slidden
Read	read	quit	Sling	{ slang	slung
Rend	rent	read		{ slung	
Rid	rid	read	Slink	{ slank	slunk
Ride	rode	rid		{ slunk	
		{ ridden	r Slit	slit	slit
Ring	{ rang	rung	r Smell	smelt	smelt
	{ rung		Smite	smote	smitten
Rise	rose	risen	r Sow	sowed	sown
Rive	rived	riven	Speak	{ spoke	spoken
Run	ran	run		{ spake	
r Saw	sawed	sawn	Speed	sped	sped
Say	said	said	r Spell	spelt	spelt
See	saw	seen	Spend	spent	spent
Seek	sought	sought	r Spill	spilt	spilt
r Seethe	sod	sodden	Spin	{ span	spun
Sell	sold	sold		{ spun	
Send	sent	sold	Spit	{ spat	{ spitten
Set	set	sent		{ spit	{ spit
Shake	shook	set	r Split	split	split
Shape	shaped	shaken	r Spoil	spoilt	spoilt
Shave	shaved	shapen	Spread	spread	spread
Shear	{ shore	shaven	Spring	{ sprang	sprung
	{ sheared	shorn		{ sprung	
Shed	shed	shed	Stand	stood	stood
Shew	shewed	shed	Steal	stole	stolen
r Shine	shone	shewn	Stick	stuck	stuck
Shoe	shod	shone	Sting	{ stang	stung
Shoot	shot	shod		{ stung	
Show	showed	shot	Stink	{ stank	stunk
		shown		{ stunk	

* To lie down. † To coop up.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Strew	strewe	strown	Tear	tore	torn
Stride	{ strode strid	stridden	Tell	told	told
Strike	struck	{ struck stricken	Think	thought	thought
String	{ strang strung	strung	Thrive	throve	thriven
Strive	strove	striven	Throw	threw	thrown
r Strow	strowed	strown	Thrust	thrust	thrust
Swear	{ swore sware	sworn	Tread	trod	trodden
r Sweat	sweat	sweat	r Wax	waxed	waxen
Sweep	swept	swept	Wear	wore	worn
r Swell	swelled	swollen	Weave	wove	woven
Swim	{ swam swum	swum	Weep	wept	wept
Swing	swung	swung	r Wet	wet	wet
Take	took	taken	Win	won	won
Teach	taught	taught	r Wind	wound	wound
			r Work	wrought	wrought
			Wring	wrung	wrung
			Write	wrote	written
			r Writhe	writhed	writhen

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which want some of their parts.

These are chiefly the Auxiliaries, which are also irregular.
(See page 20.)

Must and *Ought* have only the present tense; we are therefore obliged, when we use them to express past time, to employ the past time of the subsequent verb; thus—

Present. I must see.

Past. I must have seen.

Present. I ought to go.

Past. I ought to have gone.

Ought was originally the past time of the verb "To owe;" it is now used to express present duty.

Besides the Auxiliaries, there are a few other Defective Verbs, viz.

Pres. Wit or wot
Wis (*obsolete*)

Past. Wot
Wist
Quoth

Wit is obsolete, except in the phrase *to-wit*.

The past *Wist* is used in all the persons, singular and plural.

Wot is used in all the persons, singular and plural, of the present and the past tenses.

Quoth is used in the first and third persons singular.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are those which do not admit a person as their subject; as, *It rains; It snows; It thunders.* These, and others expressive of certain operations of nature in the changes of the atmosphere, are distinguished from all other verbs, by including within themselves the agent and the act.

Verbs are also called Impersonal which are preceded by *it*, when *it* is not the representative of a noun; as, *It pleases; It repented.* The pronoun *it*, in such expressions, has always an allusion to some clause in the sentence; as, *It appears probable that he will come; that is, That he will come appears probable.*

OF THE ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, or other Adverb, to express some circumstance connected with the word to which it is joined.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERBS.

Accordingly, adieu, afar, afterward, again, ago, alike, almost, aloof, already, alone, altogether, always, amen, amiss, anew, anon, apace, apart, aright, as, aside, asunder, away, awry, aye. Backward, before, behind. Daily, doubly, doubtless, down, downward. Early, else, elsewhere, enough, ere, especially, even, ever, evermore. Far, farther, fast, first, forth, forthwith, forward. Gratis. Haply, hence, here, hither, hourly, how. Ill, indeed. Least, less, likewise, little. More, most, much. Namely, nay, never, nevertheless, no, not, now, nowise. Off, oft, often, oftentimes, once, only, onward, otherwise, out, outright, outward, outwards. Perchance, perforce, perhaps. Quarterly, quite. Rather. Scarcely, seldom, sidewise, since, so, sometimes, soon, southward, still. Then, thence, there, Other, thrice, thus, together, too, twice. Until, shame. Verily, very. Well, when, whence, well done, whilst, whither, why. Yea, yes, yet.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *hence*, *how*, *thence*, and *when*, are all adverbs; and so are such words as *afield*, *afoot*, *ahead*, *ashore*, &c.

Adverbs may be divided into a variety of classes; thus, Of Number; *as*,—Once, twice, thrice, &c.

... Order; *as*,—First, thirdly, lastly, &c.

... Time; *as*,—Now, lately, presently, &c.

... Place; *as*,—Here, where, whither, &c.

... Quantity; *as*,—Much, sufficiently, enough, &c.

... Quality, *as*,—Well, sternly, softly, &c.

... Connection; *as*,—Hence, therefore, consequently, &c.

... Affirmation, Negation, Interrogation, and several others.

An Adverb may be formed from almost any Adjective by adding *ly* to it; thus, from *mild* comes *mildly*; from *generous*, *generously*, &c.; but when the Adjective ends in *le*, preceded by a Consonant, the Adverb is formed by changing the *e* into *y*; thus, from *able* comes *ably*; from *simple*, *simply*, &c.

Many Adverbs admit the degrees of comparison like Adjectives; *as*, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*; *well*, *better*, *best*; and the very numerous class ending in *ly*, which are all compared by placing *more* and *most* before them; *as*, *stiffly*, *more stiffly*, *most stiffly*; *cautiously*, *more cautiously*, *most cautiously*.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

A Preposition points out the relation which one thing bears to another.

Prepositions govern Nouns and Pronouns in the objective case, and are so called, because they are generally placed *before* the words which they govern.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

About, above, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, from. In, into. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over. Regarding, respecting, round. Save, saving, since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, toward, towards. Under, underneath, until, unto, up, upon. With, within, without.

Some of these, though they precede an objective case, may nevertheless be considered as adjectives, the preposition being suppressed by an ellipsis; as, Near the town, or Near to the town; Nigh the shore, or Nigh to the shore.

Till, until, after, and before, are likewise used as adverbs; as are also some others, when they follow verbs, and form a part of them; as, To put on, to throw off, to come up, to give over.

When prefixed to verbs, they sometimes change their original meaning; as, To withhold, to forgive, to overtake.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech which joins words and sentences together.

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

I. *Copulative*.—Also, and, because, both, for, if, since, that, then.

II. *Disjunctive*.—Although, as, but, either, except, lest, neither, nor, or, provided, so, than, though, unless, whether, yet.

The Copulative Conjunctions express an addition, a cause, or a supposition; and the Disjunctive express opposition of meaning.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a word thrown into a sentence or discourse, to express some emotion of the speaker.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

Adieu! ah! aha! alack! alas! avaunt! away!
 Begone! behold! Done! Fie! foh! Ha! hah!
 hail! hark! he! heigh-ho! hem! hence! hey-day!
 hist! ho! hush! huzza! Indeed! La! lo! Mum!
 O! oh! off! Peace! pshaw! pugh! Quick! See!
 shame! soho! strange! Tush! tut! Well-a-day!
 well done! welcome!

EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR VERBS, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, INTERJECTIONS, &c.

The man rose and left the room. Our friends came very unexpectedly, and went away shortly after their arrival. The captain fights bravely in defence of his country. I shall immediately show how the matter stands between them. The slater fell from the ridge of the house, and broke an arm and two ribs. My uncle rides very gracefully. We have already sold our share of the property. There is a man who can neither read nor write, and yet he is not altogether ignorant. He boasts highly of his honours, but they have led him into much useless expense. How willingly would I rid you of your troubles; but, alas! I have not the power. You ought never to forsake a friend, or forget a person who has done a favour to you. Many men foolishly shrink from the performance of their duty; but they are not good men who do so. When I saw you lately, I told you not to send off the parcel till you should hear from me. Then I must have entirely mistaken your meaning. He speaks very fluently, but he neither thinks deeply, nor reasons logically. Alas! how often have we hewn out for ourselves broken cisterns, that can hold no water. O that we were wise; that we understood this. We did not see him then, but we may have that pleasure hereafter.

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows
Is like the dew-drop* on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by,
And waves the bush,—the flower is dry!

* *Objective case, governed by to, understood after like.*

EXERCISES IN PARSING;

INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE THE STRUCTURE OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. The Nominative generally precedes the Verb.

God made the world, and he governs it. All things were created by him. I love the Lord, because he hath heard my voice. I have declared my ways, and thou heardest me. We should endeavour to keep all the commandments of God. A good boy obeys his parents. Ann is a good girl; she loves her friends, and they love her in return. We were reading our lessons when you called.

Hark! the milk-maid singeth blythe,
And the mower whets his scythe;
And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.

II. The Nominative is sometimes separated from its Verb
by an intervening word or clause.

Envy frequently stirreth up strife. Discontent always injures those who foster it. Many people, in all stations, embitter their lives by entering into petty broils and quarrels. Two scholars in Spain, travelling a far way to school, and being weary and faint, stopped by the side of a fountain. The Grecians, animated by their late success, and persuaded that they could not possibly escape death on the arrival of those who approached by way of the mountain, bravely halted in the widest part of the pass. The basket-maker, on the contrary, to whom the poverty of his condition had made nakedness habitual, to whom a life of pain and mortification represented death itself not dreadful, and whose remembrance of his skill in arts of which the savages were ignorant,

gave him hopes of becoming safe from demonstrating that he could be useful, moved with a bolder and more open freedom than his companion.

Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
And craving poverty, and in the bow
Respectful of the smutch'd artificer,
Is oft too welcome.

III. The Nominative always follows the Imperative Mood, and is much more frequently understood than expressed.

Have thou the ordering of this present time. Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Consider the lilies of the field how they grow. Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation. Fear God: honour the King. Accustom yourselves to think of the distresses of human life. Never sport with pain and distress, nor treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty. Reveal none of the secrets of your friend. Be faithful to his interests. Forsake him not in danger. Abhor the thought of acquiring any advantage by his prejudice or hurt. Follow the customs of the world in matters indifferent, but stop when they become sinful. Cease to do evil: learn to do well.

Seek ye the Lord while yet his ear
Is open to your call;
While offer'd mercy still is near,
Before his footstool fall.

IV. In the Imperative of the Progressive Form and Verb Passive, the Nominative, when expressed, is placed between the Auxiliary and Principal Verb. A word or clause frequently comes between the Auxiliary and its Principal.

Be ye studying your themes while they are writing their versions. Be not influenced by unworthy considerations. Be ever preparing for your state. If sinners should entice thee, be not

allured into their paths. Be not always employing yourselves in trifles, but rather devote the greatest part of your time to profitable pursuits. Be thou unalterably resolved to perform all the duties of thy office. Foolish man! be not constantly busying thyself with the affairs of others, but give some attention to thine own concerns. Some boys make but little progress in learning, because they dislike study; but be ye persuaded to prosecute your education with zeal and diligence, and be assured that your exertions will be crowned with success. If thoughtless companions should urge you to join them in their guilty pleasures, be fully armed to resist their solicitations; and in all your actions, be guided by the precepts of religion.

Set thou thy trust upon the Lord,
And be thou doing good;
And so thou in the land shalt dwell
And verily have* food.

V. In Interrogative sentences the Nominative follows the Verb in the Simple Tenses, but in the Compound Tenses and Verb Passive it comes between the Auxiliary and Principal Verb. When the Nominative is an Interrogative Pronoun it precedes the Verb.

Lovest thou me? Am I to go away? Was William here? Is the lad gone? Shall I send my servant to the post-office? Who brought this card? Will you return in a few days? Which of you gained the prize? Can you repeat your lessons? Have the boys been performing exercises in Proportion? Who was using my books? Will you be persuaded to accompany me to London? Are you labouring to amass a fortune? What has wrought all this mischief? Shall we,

* That is, shalt have.

in your person, crown the author of the public calamities, or shall we destroy him? Does God, after having made his creatures, take no further care of them? Has he left them to blind fate or undirected chance? Has he forsaken the work of his own hands? Or does he always graciously preserve, and keep,* and guide* them.

Shall burning Etna, if a sage requires,
Forget to thunder, and recall† her fires?
When the loose mountain trembles from on high
Shall gravitation cease while you go by?

VI. When a supposition is expressed by an ellipsis, the Nominative follows the Verb in the Simple Tenses, but comes between the Auxiliary and the Verb in the Compound Tenses.

Were she wise she would improve her mind.
Were the situation offered to me I would not accept of it. Had I considered the matter with greater attention I might have given a different opinion. Be he ever so prudent, he has erred in this case. Had they cultivated their lands more industriously they would have reaped better crops. Should you find him at home, I will thank you to make my best respects to him. Would he only study more assiduously, he would soon become an eminent scholar; for however great may be a man's talents, he will never arrive at eminence in any department of literature or science, unless he cultivate them with diligence.

Were I but once from bondage free,
I 'd† never sell my liberty.

VII. When the sentence begins with an emphatic Adjective, the Nominative is placed after the Verb, or between the Auxiliary and Verb.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom. Pleasant

* That is, does keep—does guide. † i. e. shall she recall.
‡ i. e. I would.

are the paths of literature. Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst* after righteousness: for they shall be filled. Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox† and hatred† therewith. Such was my resolution, and such have been its consequences. Miserable is he who, shut up within the narrow enclosure of selfish interest, has no person to whom he can at all times with full confidence expand his soul. Faithful are the wounds of a friend; but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful. Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be‡ who go in thereat: strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be‡ that find it.

Sweet was the sound, when oft at ev'ning's close,
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose.

Yet sweet is your cottage that stands all alone,
And smooth is the sward of your vale,
And clear is each crook of the wimpling brook
That murmurs each moment "farewell."

VIII.—When the Verb is preceded by **THERE**, **HERE**, or a **NEGATIVE PARTICLE**, the Nominative most frequently follows the Verb, or comes between the Auxiliary and Verb.

Here comes the dux. There sits my esteemed friend. Never was man so teased as I have been. There goes the Courier on his way from Spain. Neither were his services of small importance, nor was his country unmindful of them. There is no possession more valuable than a good and faithful friend (*is*). Not more devoted to your cause can any man be than I am. Here stood the French;

* *i. e.* do thirst. † *Nom.* to *is* understood.

‡ *Be*, the 3rd person plural, Present Indicative—agreeing with its Nominative *people*, understood after the adjectives *many* and *few*. This form of the Indicative is obsolete, except in scripture language, *am* and its variations being now used. (See page 22.)

there lay the English. Never shall I consent to such proposals. I have never repented of doing my duty,—nor shall I have cause to do so on the present occasion. There are some people who will never learn anything, because they imagine they know every thing already. Not only did I see him, but I even gave him* a card for you. There is a sort of delight, which is alternately mixed with terror and sorrow, in the contemplation of death. Neither could he visit us yesterday†, nor will he be able to do so before next week.

Never, from that hour
Till our last grievous interview, did Henry
Show word or look ungentle.

IX. The Nominative very frequently follows the Verbs TO SAY, TO THINK, TO ANSWER, TO REPLY, and others of a similar nature, especially in the Present and Past Tenses.

Come now, says he, let us try‡ this bow. Now, thought I, when I have satisfied him, he might have rewarded me for my labour. I wish, cried the boy's father, that you would attend to your business. Why, exclaimed the lady, do you not command him to do so? I told my master that you had promised to make his dress in the course of next week; but, enquired he, can I depend on him? "The true enjoyments of a reasonable being," answered she mildly, "do not consist in unbounded indulgence, or luxurious ease, in the tumult of passions, the languor of indolence, or the flutter of light amusements."

Here is a whole family, said the guide. making towards you with great eagerness. By this time, an

* *Obj.* governed by the Preposition *to* understood. (See No. xxx.)

† *Obj.* governed by the Preposition *on* understood.

‡ *That is, to try*, Present Infin. (See No. xxix.)

old man came forward from the crowd. Worthy gentleman, said he, may we crave to know who you are? You plainly see, replied Belisarius, that I am a poor indigent wretch, and not a gentleman. An indigent wretch! exclaimed the peasant; that is what* occasions our curiosity; for we have a report here, that wretched as you seem you are Belisarius. Lower your voice, my honest friend, replied the general; and if my misfortunes touch you, afford me a shelter under your roof. These words were scarcely uttered, when he felt the villager embracing his knees: he raised the honest countryman, and went with him into an humble cot.

"Hark ye," said he, "'tist an odd story this About the crows!"—"I don't‡ know what§ it is," Replied his friend.

X. The Infinitive Mood, or part of a sentence, is often the Nominative to a Verb.

To see the sun is pleasant. To roam in the open fields is my delight. Attending constantly at School is the great hinge on which the whole machine of education turns. To praise us for actions or dispositions which deserve praise, is not to confer a benefit, but to pay a tribute. Promising without due consideration often produces a breach of promise. To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, and to cultivate piety towards God, are the sure means of becoming peaceful and happy. 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 that made us, admits not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind. To

* Two Nom. (See xxvi.) † i. e. it is. ‡ i. e. do not.
§ Obj. and Nom. (See xxvi.)

profess what* he does not mean, to promise what* he cannot perform, to flatter ambition with prospects of promotion, and misery with hopes of relief, to soothe pride with appearances of submission, and appease† enmity by blandishments and bribes, can surely imply nothing more or greater, than a mind devoted wholly to its own purposes, a face that cannot blush, and a heart that cannot feel.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er, or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean;
This is not solitude.

The bell strikes one: We take no note of time,
But from its loss. To give it‡ then a tongue
Is wise in man.

XI. The Objective generally follows the Verb by which it is governed; but when the language is solemn, impassioned, or poetic, it frequently precedes its governing Verb.

Diligence overcomes all difficulties; but delays often ruin the best designs. Hear the instructions of a father, and forsake not the law of thy mother. Bind them constantly upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck. When thou goest, they shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, they shall keep thee; and when thou walkest, they shall talk with thee.

You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins. My money you have squandered, my credit you have injured, my house you have attacked, my character you have traduced, and even my life you have attempted. The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honourable gentle-

* Two Objectives. (See xxvi.) † i.e. To appease. (See xxxiii.)
‡ Object. governed by to understood. (See xxx.)

man has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny. Them who honour me I will honour. My comforts, and even my liberty, the tyrant may wrench from me; but my hopes of happiness beyond the grave he cannot blight. Thy father's friend forsake not.

The pursuit I led
Till we o'ertook the spoil-encumber'd foe.
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage*,
And even the story ran that he could gauge.
In pitying love, we but our weakness show,
And wild ambition well deserves its woe.
Virtue confess'd in human shape he draws.
What Plato thought, and god-like Cato was;
No common object to your sight displays,
But what with pleasure heav'n itself surveys.
Her last good man dejected Rome ador'd,
And honour'd Cesar's less than Cato's sword.

XII. When the Objective is a Relative Pronoun it is commonly placed before the Verb which governs it.

You are the man whom I respect above all others. Men of fine talent are not always the persons whom we should esteem. Here is the book which you lost. Whom did you see when you called? Have you seen the house which I bought lately? Your father is a man whom I have good cause to esteem. The dog that you trained for me has been shot. If we reject him I do not know whom we can choose. All the wood which you cut is burnt. They whom conscience and virtue support may smile at the caprices of fortune. The child that we saw is very sickly. My aunt is a woman whom I believe incapable of doing a mean action. Many are the

* That is, he could presage.

faces that I have seen since we parted. Was that the object to accomplish which he made such efforts?

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead—but to the grave.

Whom have I in the heavens high
But thee, O Lord, alone?
And in the earth whom I desire
Besides thee there is none.

XIII. Part of a sentence often forms the Object of an Active Verb; but the sentence must nevertheless be parsed in the usual way.

Say not unto thy neighbour, Go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give, when thou hast it by thee. When I arrived they were singing "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." We sometimes see virtue in distress; but we should remember how great will be her ultimate reward. All the people shouted "Long live* the King."

Did I not fear to freeze thy shallow valour,
And make thee sink too soon beneath my sword,
I'd tell thee—what thou art: I know thee well.

You'll† find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow:
The rest is all but leather or prunella.

XIV. The Adjective is commonly placed immediately before the Noun which it qualifies. Two or more Adjectives often qualify the same Noun

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches (*are*). A wise son maketh a glad father. A false balance is abomination to the Lord; but a

* *Live*, that is, may live, 3rd person singular, Present Potential
† i. e., to sink. (See xxix.) ‡ *That is*, You will

just weight is his delight. As cold waters (*are*) to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. There was a little city, and few men (*were*) within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man. The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life.

Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age,
Dull sullen prisoners in the body's cage:
Dim lights of life, that burn a length of years,
Useless, unseen, as lamps in sepulchres;
Like Eastern kings, a lazy state they keep,
And, elose confin'd to their own palaec, sleep.

XV. When other words depend on the Adjective, and sometimes when it expresses the effect of an Active Verb, it follows the Noun which it qualifies.

He was a man eminent in his profession. Vice renders men miserable, but virtue makes them happy. A man ambitious of riches is never satisfied; but I am not covetous of gold. Religion renders life comfortable, and death happy. Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood. Your employer is a man entirely ignorant of the world. His behaviour cannot fail to make his neighbours jealous of his designs. A servant faithful to the interests of his master is a great treasure. I am delighted when I meet with a man liberal to his friends, forgiving to his enemies, and affable to all men. Agur prayed that the Lord would feed him with food convenient for him.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew

XVI. When the Adjective is emphatic it takes the lead in the clause or sentence; but when it and its Noun, being the Nominative, are separated by a Neuter Verb, the Noun commonly takes the lead and the Adjective follows the Verb.

Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Callous to all the arguments of mercy was the heart of the tyrant*.

The man seems angry. The girl looks strange; but she is unaffectedly modest. The lion is very courageous. My young friend is uniformly regular in his attendance at school. The memory of my late companion was remarkably retentive, his imagination (*was*) uncommonly vigorous, and his judgment (*was*) keen and penetrating. The boy looks pale, but his health may nevertheless be good.

The lark is gay,
That dries his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest.

XVII. Adjectives expressing dimension always follow their Nouns.

My fishing-rod is twelve feet† long. The river is sixty yards† broad, and the banks are thirty yards† high. We descended a coal-pit fifty fathoms† deep, and the mouth of the shaft was thirty feet† in diameter. My trunk is two feet† deep, three feet† broad, and six feet† long. The house is forty feet† long, thirty feet† wide, and fifteen feet† high, and the roof projects eighteen inches† over the side walls.

He comes with famine and fear along,
An army a million million† strong.

* For additional Exercises of this kind, see No. VII.

† *Objective case*, governed by the Preposition *of* or *by* understood. For "my fishing-rod is twelve feet long," is to be resolved thus—my fishing-rod is long *by* twelve feet,—or *to* the length or extent *of* twelve feet. Of course the Noun is not governed by the Adjective, or Neuter Verb, as many Grammarians erroneously suppose.

XVIII. Every Adjective qualifies some Noun; and though the great majority of Adjectives may be joined to Nouns either in the singular or plural number, yet such as imply plurality can only coalesce with Nouns in the plural, and such as imply singularity with Nouns in the singular number.

A wise man. The wise men of the east. And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man. This is the man who brought the intelligence, and these are the men who confirmed his report. Several children entered the class on the third day of the month. The party consisted of sixteen ladies, and eighteen gentlemen. We have much land, and many cows, but very few horses. That shepherd has a large flock of sheep. Those trees have a great profusion of leaves. Every tree is known by its fruit.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
Almighty, thine this universal frame.

XIX. Two or more Nouns denoting the same person or thing agree in case, even though separated from each other by the intervention of a Neuter or Passive Verb, or phrase, and are said to be in *apposition*. Personal and Relative Pronouns are construed as Nouns. Sometimes a Noun is put in apposition to a whole clause.

I, George the Third, King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, Elector of Hanover, hereby command all my faithful and loyal subjects, &c. John was the beloved disciple of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ; and Paul was the Christian hero and great apostle of the Gentiles. Wellington, the great British commander, completely defeated Napoleon, the Emperor of France, in the battle of Waterloo. Charles wandered an outcast, and was proclaimed an outlaw. Your brother reads too fast, a habit which should be corrected. Maria rejected Valerius, the man whom she had rejected before.

You are too humane and considerate; things which few people can be charged with. If a man had a positive idea of infinite, either duration or space, he could add two infinities together; nay, make* one infinite infinitely bigger than another; absurdities too gross to be confuted.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar;
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will sneaks a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave.

XX. When two Nouns signifying different things come together, the first is always in the Possessive case, being governed by the second; and when an Adjective qualifies the second Noun, it comes between it and the Noun it governs.

Wisdom's precepts are the good man's delight. Diana's anger was Actæon's death; and Helen's beauty was Troy's destruction. A mother's tenderness, and a father's care, are Nature's gifts for man's advantage. William's civility procured his neighbours' thanks. Your friend's wife's sister told me you had arrived. Tom's stepmother's nephew has gone to sea. That man's princely fortune cannot purchase happiness to its possessor. She extolled the farmer's excellent understanding.

For thee Idume's spicy forests blow,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.

XXI. When a Noun governs two or more Nouns in the Possessive Case, the sign of the Possessive is generally annexed to the last Noun only, and understood to the others; but when particular emphasis is employed, or when any words come between the Possessives, the sign is annexed to each.

We have been visiting George, William, and John's manufactory. Peter, John, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. It was the men,

* That is, could make. (See xxxv.)

women, and children's lot to suffer great calamities. These books are John's as well as William's. This measure gained the King's as well as the people's approbation. My brother's, my sister's, and my niece's books were all stolen. Not only the counsel and attorney's, but the judge's opinion also, favoured his cause.

XXII. A Noun or Pronoun whose case is not dependent on any word in the sentence is often joined to a Participle, and is said to be in the Nominative Independent; and a Participle is often used independently.

His freedom once obtained, the means were totally forgotten. He being dead, we shall live. Thou being present, he determined not to address the meeting. The painter being entirely confined to that part of time which he has chosen, the picture comprises only very few incidents. Several of our party having left the camp in search of the carpenter whom we had lost on the preceding night, the natives resolved to attack us. Generally speaking, his conduct was commendable. Raised from obscurity to rank and splendour, can this change call no smile upon your cheek?

He destroyed,
Or won to what may work his utter loss,
All this will follow soon.

XXIII. When no Nominative comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative. An Adverb or independent clause frequently comes between the Relative and the Verb.

He is a very unhappy man who sets his heart upon being admired by the multitude, or who affects a general and undistinguishing applause among men. The candid man never lends an ear to those defamatory reports and dark suggestions which circulate

with so much rapidity, and which meet with such ready acceptance among the tribes of the censorious. They will not believe him who has been sent to admonish them. In this distressing predicament, the duke, after a short deliberation, took refuge at the house of one Bannister, who had been his servant, and who had received repeated kindnesses from his family. Death shall not dissolve that sweet union which now subsists between virtuous minds; but, on the contrary, shall render it more firm and joyful, in consequence of the long separation that has intervened, and the improved faculties and dispositions with which they shall meet at the resurrection of the just (*men*). I shall be infinitely delighted to meet with the man who, in the days of my boyhood, was my most intimate companion. This is the student to whom I gave the book, and who, I am persuaded, deserves it.

Now Lara heeds those tones that gently seem
To soothe away the horrors of his dream;
If dream it were, that thus could overthrow
A breast that needed not ideal woe.

XXIV. When the Antecedent and Relative are both in the Nominative, the Relative is the Nominative to the Verb which follows it, and the Antecedent to a Verb in a subsequent clause of the sentence.

He who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of adversity. That gentleness which is the characteristic of a good man, has, like every other virtue, its seat in the heart. The friend of whom you speak, who has rendered innumerable services to me, died about a month ago. He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation. His eldest son, who, as you rightly supposed,

was concerned in the affair, has left the kingdom. A memory which is both quick and retentive is a great treasure. A life which has been spent in acts of virtue and godliness is a proper object of respect. He that commends another, engages so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended; and he that has nothing amiable in himself is not of ability to be such a security. That candour which is a Christian virtue, consists not in fairness of speech, but in fairness of heart.

That soul which can immortal glory give
To her own virtues, must for ever live.

O solitude, the man who thee foregoes,
When lucre lures him, or ambition stings,
Shall never know the source whence real grandeur springs.

XXV. Relative Pronouns are always of the same gender, number, and person as their Antecedents; and when the Relative refers to two or more Nouns in the Singular Number, it becomes Plural. When the Antecedents are of different Persons, the Relative prefers the First Person to the Second, and the Second to the Third. The Relative *which* has often a whole clause for its Antecedent.

I, who saw the accident, can bear testimony to the truth of the statement. We, who are now assembled, shall sign the declaration. Thou for whom I have laboured during the last twenty years surely wilt not leave me destitute in my old age. You, with whom the scheme originated, are bound in honour to promote it. He is a man who possesses great control over all his passions. That is the lady whom we saw at church on Sabbath. The horse which you sold to the captain is very ill trained; but the mare is an animal which will give every satisfaction to him. Have you seen the man who laid out your friend's pleasure grounds? All the witnesses who gave evidence in the case, be-

haved with great propriety. My brother has very much improved the house and garden which he bought from you about twelve months ago. The paper, pens, and ink which you used are all of the best quality. Has the tailor really misfitted the coat and waistcoat that he sent (*to*) you (*on*) yesterday? Yes, indeed; and I have been under the necessity of returning them. The shepherd and dairy-maid, who entered into my service at Whitsunday last, have emigrated to Australia. He and I, who have long* been friends, must not allow our intimacy to be destroyed by any trivial cause. You and she, who have both an interest in the matter, should consult together for your mutual advantage. You and I, to whom the business was remitted, must not delay to perform our duty. The thieves have escaped, which vexes him greatly. Cæsar destroyed the liberty of his country, which was the cause of his death. He talks much of himself, which is the property of old age. He has disclosed the whole secret, which is a very foolish thing.

The child that a mother attended and loved,
 The mother that infant's affection that proved,
 The husband that mother and infant that blest,
 Each—all are away to their dwelling of rest.

Ye good distress'd!
 Ye noble few! who here unbending stand
 Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up a while,
 And whatt† your bounded view, which only saw
 A little part, deem'd evil, is no more.

XXVI. The compound Relatives *What, whatever, whatsoever*—(being equal to the simple words *that which*) always represent two cases; sometimes two Nominatives, sometimes

* Adject. qualifying *time* understood,—and *time* is in the Object. governed by *during* understood. For the sentence is to be resolved thus—have been friends during a long time.

† Two cases—Noin. and Obj. (See xxvi.)

two Objectives ; sometimes a Nominative and an Objective, and sometimes an Objective and a Nominative; and *whoever*, *whosoever* (being equal to *he who*) always represent two Nominatives.

What is not foreseen cannot be averted. Moral and religious instruction derives its efficacy, not so much from what men are taught to know, as from what they are taught to feel. Our ignorance of what is to come, and of what is really good or evil, should correct anxiety about worldly success. Men are apt to credit what they wish, and (*to*) encourage rather those (*people*) who gratify them with pleasure, than those (*people*) who instruct them with fidelity. To praise what is estimable is right ; but to flatter what is wrong, is the property of a designing, hypocritical soul. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future (*to*) predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of human beings. Whoever would be really happy, must make the diligent and regular exercise of his superior powers his chief attention, adoring the perfections of his Maker, expressing good-will to his fellow-creatures, cultivating inward rectitude. He who sows his seed in a field repugnant to cultivation, or of qualities unpropitious to what is committed to its bosom, will, when harvest approaches, have to regret his ineffectual toils and disappointed hopes. Whoever has been guilty of voluntary excesses must patiently submit, both to the painful workings of nature, and needful severities of medicine, in order to his cure. Whatever he undertakes he leaves unfinished. God is on the side of virtue ; for whoever dreads punishment suffers it ; and whoever deserves it dreads it. Whatever may be offered to me, I shall receive with gratitude.

In love for every fellow-creature,
 Superior rise above the crowd;
 What most ennobles human nature
 Was ne'er the portion of the proud.

Whate'er adorns
 The princely dome, the column and the arch,
 The breathing marble, and the sculptur'd gold,
 Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim,
 His tuneful breast enjoys.

XXVII. The Indefinite Article generally precedes the Adjective, but always follows *many* and *such*: and when *as*, *so*, *too*, and *how* are employed in a comparison, it comes between the Adjective and Noun. The Definite Article precedes every Adjective except *all*.

I have seen a great concourse of people. I never before saw such a multitude. Many a man has attained independence by industry and perseverance. Your brother is as good a scholar as one can desire. Did you ever see so rich a crop? That man has too high an opinion of himself. I am ashamed to tell you how great a mistake I have committed. The greater part of the furniture is removed, but all the servants remain. Such a misfortune has seldom happened.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
 The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
 And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

XXVIII. One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood. The Infinitive is often preceded by a Noun or an Adjective, and is frequently used *independently*.

You are not to imagine that when you are exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to become more formal and solemn* in your manners than others (*are*) of the same years. Is theatrical representation necessary to rouse the sensibilities of

* That is, more solemn.

the man of liberal charity? Must he learn from the fictitious tale of misery to compassionate real distress? Must his heart be taught by the tongue of the pathetic orator to move with sentiments of generous sympathy? No! well-attested facts are sufficient to call them forth to the most seasonable and effectual* exertions. Your desire to improve will ultimately contribute to your happiness. We are unable to bear the burden. To tell the truth, I never advised him to embark in so hazardous a speculation. Your friends are anxious to promote your views. In order to acquire fame, men will encounter the greatest dangers. Almost all the duty of scholars has been included in this one piece of advice,—to love those who teach them, as they love the knowledge which they derive from them; and to look upon them as fathers from whom they derive, not the life of the body, but that instruction which is in a manner the life of the soul.

'Tis pitiful

To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and to address
The skittish fancy with facetious tales,
When sent† with God's commission to the heart.

ELLIPSIS.

XXIX. TO, the sign of the Infinitive, is always omitted after the Active Verbs, *bid*, *dare* (to venture), *feel*, *hear*, *let*, *make*, *see*; and very frequently after *behold*, *have*, *know*, *need*, *observe*, and *perceive*.

Bid the servant conduct you to the Post-Office. I am acquainted with a very intelligent man who dares not walk abroad in a dark night, unless he has a companion with him. I felt you tap me on

* i. e. most effectual. † i. e. you are sent. (See xxxvi.)

the shoulder; and immediately after I heard your friend whisper in your ear that you had made a mistake. Let me benefit from your advice and experience. The driver made his horses go at full speed. It cannot but be a delightful spectacle to God and angels to see a young person, (*who is*) besieged by powerful temptations on every side, acquit himself gloriously, and resolutely hold out against the most violent assaults; to behold one in the prime and flower of his age, that is courted by pleasures and honours, by the devil, and all the bewitching vanities of the world, reject all these, and cleave steadfastly unto God. I would have you take no notice of his ungrateful conduct. I have known your cousin do many things which he ought not to have done. You need not expect that any sane man will intentionally injure himself. I have frequently observed you make a similar remark. The electric shock must have been exceedingly feeble; for although I watched you narrowly, I did not perceive you start or make the slightest movement when you received it.

Haste to the house of sleep, and bid the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream.

XXX. When two Objectives follow a Verb, the *second* is generally governed by the Verb, and the *first* by a Preposition *understood*.

It shall afford (*to*) me great satisfaction to do (*to*) you a service. I will thank you to lend me the Lady of the Lake, till I return from the Tro-sachs. Give the boy his bonnet. I wish you would sell me your black horse. Bring her a chair. Tell me your name. My uncle taught me geography. The man who lives upon alms, gets him his set of

admirers, and delights in superiority. I will send you a number of very entertaining little books. Give us this day* our daily bread; and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. Hand me that book. My old patron and benefactor has let me the most extensive farm on his estate. Show me the most beautiful specimens of your art.

Lend me thy arm, my friend, a sudden faintness
Comes o'er me, and instinctive bodings whisper
I shall not long survive my Henry's loss.

XXXI. The Objective, especially when a Relative Pronoun, is often understood after an Active Verb. The Antecedent is sometimes understood.

No promise God has made shall ever fail; no undertaking he favours shall ever prove abortive. Occupy till I come. It is the province of superiors to direct; of inferiors to obey. All the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto wisdom. Every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth. Upon the choice we make of our friends, depends our good or bad fortune. It is dangerous to form alliances with those we do not know. Follow Christ in his acts of disinterested benevolence, in his compassion to the unhappy, in his readiness to oblige, to assist, and to relieve. There are who have been so mean as to commend the follies of their superiors, that they might, by such sinful flattery, gain their favour. They have mouths, but they speak not; eyes have they, but they see not. They have ears, but they hear not; neither is there any breath in their mouths.

Who never fasts, no banquet e'er enjoys;
Who never toils or watches, never sleeps.

Who live to nature rarely can be poor,
Who live to fancy rarely can be rich.

* Object governed by *on* understood

XXXII. A Noun is very often understood after an Adjective or Adjective Pronoun, and must be supplied in parsing.

There the wicked (*people*) cease from troubling; there the weary are at rest. The small and the great are there, and the servant is free from his master. The unfortunate, the oppressed, the broken-hearted, with those that have languished on beds of sickness, rest here together. With all the charms of beauty and the polish of education, the plainest were not less affected, nor the most ignorant less assuming. The eminently great or extremely useful, leave behind them a train of interrupted views, and disappointed expectations, by which the distress is complicated beyond the simplicity of pity. There are five arches in the old bridge,—can you tell me how many there are in the new? Such as would be learned must study diligently.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is Man?

XXXIII. When several Verbs in the Infinitive Mood are coupled by a Conjunction, the *sign* (*To*) is commonly expressed to the first Verb only, and understood to the others

I taught him both to read and write. In various ages many authors have written to explain the principles and celebrate the excellence of agriculture. To make a proper use of that short and uncertain portion of time allotted* us for our mortal pilgrimage, is a proof of wisdom; to use it with economy, and dispose of it with care, discovers prudence and discretion. As it is the duty of a clergyman to state and interpret the revealed will of God, to reclaim the vicious from their sinful conduct, comfort the

afflicted in their distress, and confirm the good in the pursuit of virtue, it is not difficult to infer what ought to be his attainments and qualifications, and what his character and conduct.

He made me mad
To see him shine so brisk, and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds.

XXXIV. When several Verbs having the same subject are coupled by a Conjunction, the Nominative is commonly expressed to the first and understood to the rest.

On the fatal night on which Troy was destroyed, Æneas retired from the city, carried his aged father on his shoulders, and led his son by the hand, leaving his wife to follow him. His wife was lost as she passed through the streets of Troy. He then set sail with his friends and adherents, and after many wanderings arrived in Italy, and married Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, the King of the country. In honour of his wife, he built a city, and called it Lavinium.—History and Geography please the understanding, and adorn the mind. Difficulties stupify the sluggard, terrify the fearful, but animate the courageous. The minutest plant or animal, if attentively examined,* affords a thousand wonders, and obliges us to admire and adore that omnipotent hand which created ourselves, as well as the objects we admire.

The prince, unable to conceal his pain,
Gazed on the fair
Who caused his care,
And sigh'd and look'd, sigh'd and look'd,
Sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again.

XXXV. When several Verbs in the Compound Tenses are coupled by a Conjunction, the Auxiliaries are commonly expressed to one Verb only and understood to the others: sometimes the Auxiliaries only are used, and the principal Verbs omitted after being once introduced.

Young has surpassed his predecessors in the compass and variety of his researches, reduced the directions of others to practice, suggested many plans of improvement in every branch of farming, and added much to the general stock of knowledge, by actual observations on foreign countries, as well as on the different counties in the united kingdoms. The errors of ancient husbandry have been corrected, and vulgar superstitious traditions exploded. Successive improvements have been made, and extended from one province to another. The skilful physician will recruit the exhausted powers of the constitution, strengthen the springs of life, and give them fresh energy and vigour. The king of France might, from his vast superiority of force, have surrounded his enemies, cut off their supplies, and compelled them to surrender without a blow. The gospel has lifted up the veil which covered futurity from mortal eyes, and given us a clearer view of the land of spirits. Your servant says he cannot direct the stranger to the library, but I know he can, if he would only take the trouble. I have never refrained from imitating the example of the virtuous, nor shall I now. You say that you did not betray me, but I know you did. We have enjoyed the same pleasures, felt the same griefs, followed the same profession, and lived in terms of the sincerest friendship.

Boys will anticipate, lavish, and dissipate,

All that your busy pate hoarded with care;

And, in their foolishness, passion, and mulishness,

Charge you with churlishness, spurning your pray'r.

XXXVI. The Past Participle has generally some part of the Verb TO BE, preceded by a Pronoun, and frequently by an Adverb also, understood before it.

A sentiment which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. Arran, hardened in guilt, was constantly employed in such acts of cruelty and injustice as rendered him justly detestable to the whole nation. About this time was discovered another conspiracy for the invasion of England, formed by the King of Spain and the Duke of Guise, upon which the Scottish nobles entered into an association for the defence of that country. Mary's distress was increased by the conduct of her son, who, influenced by the Master of Gray, wrote her a harsh and undutiful letter, refusing to acknowledge her as Queen of Scotland. Man, considered in himself, is a very helpless and a very wretched being. Look round and survey the various beauties of the globe, which heaven has destined for the human race, and consider whether a world thus exquisitely framed could be meant for the abode of misery and pain. In the regions inhabited by angelic natures unmingled felicity for ever blooms. The happiness allotted to man in his present state, is, indeed, faint and low, compared with his immortal prospects and noble capacities. Value health as the first good, and never wantonly forfeit it by momentary pleasure, or think that when once impaired, it can with ease be recovered. The clayey soil, moistened by the rain which had lately fallen, proved another obstacle to the French cavalry. The vivacity of Mary's spirit, not sufficiently tempered with sound judgment, and the warmth of her heart, which was not at all times under the restraint

of discretion, betrayed her both into errors and into crimes. The true method of estimating Elizabeth's greatness, is to lay aside all these considerations, and to consider her merely as a rational being, placed in authority, and entrusted with the government of mankind.

At night the skies,
Disclos'd and kindled by refining frost,
Pour every lustre on the exalted eye.

She judges of refinement by the eye;
He by the test of conscience, and a heart
Not soon deceiv'd; aware that what is base
No polish can make sterling; and that vice,
Though well perfum'd, and elegantly dress'd,
Like an unburied carcase trick'd with flowers,
Is but a garnish'd nuisance, fitter far
For cleanly riddance than for fair attire.

XXXVII. The Conjunctions *than* and *as* are very frequently followed by an ellipsis, which ought to be supplied in parsing.

The work was much better executed by you than (*by*) him; but he performed the task in shorter time than you (*did*). You can read as well as he; but he is more diligent than you. I can write better than she; but she can spell as well as I. My brother can run faster than thou. Only on the throne shall I be greater than thou. I admire you as much as he. I admire you as much as him. His exploit was a nobler one than his companion's. The anecdote was better told by her than him. Is not he older than she? I have not heard you plead so often as your uncle. Thomas is older than his cousin; and few have spent their time more profitably than he. We were earlier at school this morning than our companions.

He puts it on, and for decorum's sake
Can wear it e'en as gracefully as she.

XXXVIII.—In sentences containing several clauses similarly constructed, an Ellipsis often occurs in each of the clauses after the first.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly. The Bible is the brightest mirror of the Deity; there we discern not only his being, but his character; not only his character, but his will; not only what he is in himself, but what he is to us, and what we may expect at his hands. In their prosperity, my friends shall never hear of me; in their adversity, always. The French preachers address themselves chiefly to the imagination and the passions; the English, almost solely to the understanding. Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity. There are some constitutions so extremely delicate, some habits so excessively irritable, that it is almost impossible to pass through the changes of seasons, and to fill up any place in society, without feeling the frame affected, or the mind unhinged, however carefully the one may be guarded by temperance, and the other by reason. Mark the effect of art upon a block of marble: how the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud, spot, or vein, that runs through the body of it. Never suffer your courage to be fierce, your resolution obstinate, your wisdom cunning, nor your patience sullen. Let us preserve our reputation, by performing our engagements; our credit, by fulfilling our contracts; and our friends, by gratitude and kindness

How gladly would the man recall to life
 The boy's neglected sire! a mother too,
 That softer friend, perhaps more gladly still,
 Might he demand them at the gates of death.

Examples of the same word being one Part of Speech in one place and a different Part of Speech in another.

The boy *that** brought the message is gone. *That** message was very agreeable. If, then, *that** friend demand why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: not *that** I loved Cæsar less, but *that** I loved Rome more. If you ask more money and less labour, I answer *that** I cannot comply with your demand. The rose is sweet, but it is surrounded with thorns. We are but of yesterday, and know nothing. If! said the farmer, why, I find the matter would have been settled without an if, had you been &c. Thou art the friend whom I love, and I shall be happy to oblige thee; for, be assured, my love for thee is sincere. Don't thou and thee me, friend. Your art is a very ingenious one. What man dare, I dare. What man would commit such a cowardly act? We act upon principle. A melancholy joy was seen on her countenance. He is oppressed with melancholy. Never countenance vice. Whatever course you follow, be sure to pursue it steadily. Whatever may happen shall be endured patiently. He administered the trust to the benefit of all interested. Let us benefit from the perusal of old renowned authors.

What course I mean to hold,
 Shall nothing benefit your knowledge.

We trust to your word. They course in the fields. The grave is a place where the weary are at rest. We place a grave charge to your account. We charge you with an omission of duty for which you will find it difficult to account. The dead rest from their calamities upon beds of peace. The mason beds the stone with lime. Farmers are said to lime their fields when they employ lime as a manure; and many manure too sparingly. Mud makes an extraordinary manure for sandy soil. We soil our hands by touching what is unclean. The form is too high. We form our own plans. Your architect plans well. The well is deep. You are a better grammarian than he, but he is better acquainted with geography than you.

* THAT is a RELATIVE PRONOUN when it can be changed into *who* or *which* without injuring the sense: it is a DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN when it belongs to a Noun (expressed or understood) which it distinctly points out from every other object: And it is a CONJUNCTION when it indicates a cause, consequence, or final end.

SYNTAX.

Syntax is the proper arrangement and connection of words in a Sentence.

A Sentence is any number of words put together, making complete sense.

A Simple Sentence has but one Nominative and one Finite Verb.

A Compound Sentence is formed by the union of two or more Simple Sentences; as, Cæsar, when he had completed his conquests, was murdered, because his countrymen dreaded his ambition.

Syntax consists of Concord and Government.

Concord is when one word agrees with another in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one word has over another, in determining its state: Thus, when a Noun follows an Active Verb or a Preposition, it must be in the Objective Case; it is therefore said to be under *Government*.

RULES OF SYNTAX EXEMPLIFIED.

RULE I.—*A Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person; as, I write. Thou readest. He speaks.*

EXERCISES.

Thou teaches us to write. I never sings. We was walking when you called. My shoes hurts my feet. You was present when he told me. Many men is deceived by false appearances. Our master are coming. The idle boys is to be punished. My books is lost. Your friends is arrived. The cattle was all sold. The state of his affairs are very prosperous. A considerable part of his effects were recovered. What signifies his professions, while his actions is so much at variance with them. Thou

should not depend upon riches, for riches is very uncertain, and does not always yield happiness to their possessor. My hands is very cold. His clothes was sadly torn. There is few rules without exceptions. The times is greatly changed. Is your compasses at hand? The half of my books are not here. The train of my ideas were interrupted. There is, in fact, no servants in the house. There still remains two points for consideration. The truth of these accounts have never been disputed. There has been many persons of your opinion. You was very kindly received. Several false reports has been circulated. The English colours was flying. Ill suits the flowers of speech with woes like mine. He may pursue what course he please. Their riches makes them idle and dissipated. She need not take so much trouble. The labours of the body frees us from the pains of the mind. Few of us has abilities to know all the ill we occasioneth. A revenue of two millions of franks, over and above the revenues of the Isle of Elba, were settled on him. The progress of both were considerable. While the relative situation of all the visible objects are under consideration, it will be necessary to point out and illustrate the geographical definitions or denominations of Land.

Note 1.—The subject of a Verb must always be in the Nominative case. Thus, Neither him nor her saw it, ought to be, Neither *he* nor *she*, &c.

Note 2.—The Infinitive Mood, or part of a sentence, is often the Nominative to a Verb; as, *To walk* is conducive to health.

Note 3.—The word *it*, without an antecedent, precedes a Verb when natural causes are referred to; and also when some subsequent clause of the sentence is represented; as, *It* rained all night, but it is fair this morning.

EXERCISES ON THE NOTES.

Note 1.—Neither her nor her maid came. Us, after several unsuccessful efforts to overcome the obstructions, were obliged to alter our course. Both him and me should comply with your wishes. Neither thee nor the boy can perform the work.

Note 2.—To honour our superiors are our duty. To be of a pure and humble mind are the sure means of becoming happy. His having robbed several men were the cause of his banishment. To do to others as we wish that they should do to us, constitute the principle of virtue.

Note 3.—Yesterday snowed heavily, and this morning is a keen frost. If the privileges which he has long enjoyed should now be wrested from him, would be flagrant injustice. Last Wednesday thundered much, but is now fine weather.

RULE. II.—*When two or more Singular Nominatives, denoting different things, are coupled by And, they require a Verb in the Plural; as, William and his sister were at school to-day.*

EXERCISES.

You and I has been disappointed. His father and mother is with us. Justice and bounty procures friends. Honour and promotion changes the minds of men. Your brother and I proceeds very slowly. My young friend and his companion is arrived. Temperance and moderate exercise preserves health. In this affair perseverance and dexterity was requisite. The wise and prudent conquers difficulties. Grace and beauty is diffused through every part of the work. Is your brother and sister at home? Tranquillity and peace dwells there. We ought always to act as justice and honour requires. His imprudence and arrogance has created him many enemies. Benevolence and love seems to have been the motive of all his ac-

tions. Submission and obedience is the lessons of her life; and peace and happiness is her reward. Great merit and high fame is like a high wind and a large sail, which does often sink the vessel. An inviolable fidelity, good humour, and complacency of temper in a wife, outlives all the charms of a fine face, and makes the decays of it invisible. Tricks and treachery is the practice of fools who have not sense enough to be honest. Their force and activity of mind has been resistless.

Note 1.—When *or* or *nor* connects Singular Nominatives, the Verb must be Singular; as, Neither rank nor wealth avails him.

Note 2.—If the Nominatives are of different Persons, with a Copulative Conjunction between them, the Verb and Pronoun agree with the first in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third; as, You and I have finished *our* business; You and He have received *your* reward. But the Pronoun of the First Person is placed after the Pronouns of the Second and Third Persons; as, You and I read; He and I write.

Note 3.—If the Nominatives are of different Numbers or Persons, with a Disjunctive Conjunction between them, the Verb agrees with the last; as, He or his brothers were present; Neither you nor I am in fault.*

Note 4.—When comparison without combination is expressed, or one of the Nouns is governed by *with*, the Verb must be in the Singular; as, I, as well as you, am entitled to a share; Diligence with sobriety secures independence.

Note 5.—When the Nominative is preceded by *each* or *every*, the terms are separately referred to, and the Verb and Pronoun must be singular, even when it consists of two or more Nouns coupled by *And*; as, Every man has his own failings; Every boy and every girl was interrogated.

* Sentences of this structure are elliptical, and a Verb with corresponding inflections is understood to every Nominative, although it is expressed only to the last one: For, He or his brothers were present, is to be resolved thus,—He was present, or his brothers were present. Neither you nor I am in fault, i.e., Neither you are in fault, nor I am in fault.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—Neither the master nor servant were present. Either danger or fear have impelled you. Some men have disputed whether prosperity or adversity are most difficult to be borne. Neither the one nor the other perceive the true cause of my distress. Neither youth nor worth are a security against death. Neither this nor that are of great value. Either John or his brother have gained the prize. Neither rank nor wealth are sufficient to ensure happiness. Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, put into his own hands. There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify. Either he or his brother were then in London. Your approbation or disapprobation affect him more than you imagine.

Note 2.—Both he and I have forgotten your books. They and we have lost their money. You and I must mind your duty. My companion and I have laid down their arms. I and you will remain. I and he know nothing of it. You and they have divided the reward amongst them. You, and they, and we, must share the blame amongst you. My sisters and I, as well as my brother, are daily employed in their respective occupations.

Note 3.—Neither health nor riches is to be depended on. Neither riches nor health are to be depended on. I cannot tell whether the King or his Ministers manages that affair. You, or he, or I, is in a mistake. He, or you, or I, are in the wrong. He or his brothers was there. Either the young man or his guardians has acted improperly. Neither the houses nor the garden were sold.

Note 4.—Cæsar, as well as Cicero, were distinguished for learning. Not only wealth, but honour also, have uniformly attended him. Hannibal, with his army, were able to cross the Alps. He, as well as you, are worthy of respect. The servant, as well as the master, were present on that occasion. Attention, with ability, ensure success. The father and sons works together on the farm, and the daughters and mother manages the dairy; industry with economy render them independent.

Note 5.—Each soldier carry his own provisions. Every person present were much gratified. Each man are to receive twenty pounds. Each person furnish their own clothing. Every man do not consider the difficulty of the case. Every human being love to be praised. At sight of the enemy, every man stand to their arms, and prepare for action. Every member of the society have afforded convincing proofs that they are profound scholars.

RULE III.—*When a Collective Noun conveys an idea of UNITY, it requires a Verb and Pronoun in the Singular; as, The British army is renowned for its valour and discipline. But when it conveys an idea of PLURALITY, it requires a Verb and Pronoun in the Plural; as, The people have a right to express their opinion.*

Note.—There are many instances in which a Collective Noun may have a Verb and Pronoun in the Singular or Plural number indiscriminately, but it must never be used in both numbers in the same sentence.

EXERCISES.

The navy are our natural bulwark, and have often been our defence in time of danger. The Parliament are soon to be dissolved. That regiment have always behaved well; a second battalion are to be added to them. His family are large. In France the peasantry wears wooden shoes, and eats frogs. The clergy is friendly to the measure. A committee were appointed. The nation are very flourishing; they have long enjoyed a free government. The Roman legion were divided into ten cohorts. The party were not very numerous. The youth is well educated in this country. The ministry is divided in their opinions. The committee was very full when this point was decided, and their judgment has not been called in question. The Scotch bar are distinguished for talent and liberality of sentiment. The people is sometimes punished for the ignorance of their rulers. The court were forced to yield to the current of public opinion. That people have become a great nation. The multitude takes pleasure in doing those things which it ought not to do. The people of Great Britain enjoys privileges which it ought to transmit unimpaired to their posterity.

RULE IV.—*A Noun or Pronoun joined to a Participle, its Case being dependent on no other word in the sentence, is put in the Nominative Independent; as, The wind being favourable, we set sail.*

EXERCISES.

Us being exceedingly tossed, they lightened the ship. Them being absent, it is impossible to decide the cause. Him being of the party, I shall willingly accompany you. Us ourselves being in distress, they cannot expect our assistance. Her having told me, I must believe it.

The bleating sheep with my complaints agree—
Them parch'd with heat, and me inflam'd by thee.

There all thy gifts and graces we display,
Thee, only thee, directing all our way.

Note.—When a Participle agrees with the Nominative to a Verb, the Noun cannot be taken independently; as, Hannibal, having raised a great army, marched into the Roman Territories.

RULE V.—*When two Nouns signify the same thing, they are put in the same Case; as, Queen Victoria. The river Tweed.*

EXERCISES.

The city London's surpasses every city in the world for riches and elegance. George the Third, the late king's of Great Britain, reigned longer than any of his predecessors. Neilson, the great British Admiral's, fell in the glorious action off Trafalgar. Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger's, comes dancing from the west. I had a letter lately from your friend the captain's. Money, the root's of all evil is eagerly sought after by men. He is

just returned from the country, the scene's of many of his youthful amusements.

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

NOTE.—When two Possessives are in apposition, the apostrophe and termination are affixed sometimes to the former, and sometimes to the latter; as, You will find me at Whyte, the bookseller's; or, at White's, the Bookseller

EXERCISES.

These sentiments are Addison, the writer's of the Spectator. Have you perused Robertson's the historian last work? These lines are Cicero, the Roman orator and philosopher's. That opinion was Burke, the famous scholar and statesman. This psalm is David, the prophet, priest, and king's. The plan was Pitt, the great politician and premier's.

RULE VI.—*When two Nouns come together, having a different signification, the latter governs the former in the Possessive Case; as, The king's favour. The queen's palace.*

EXERCISES.

Man life is very uncertain. Wisdom way's are ways of pleasantness. The father fault's are often visited upon the son. Man his happiness does not consist in the abundance of his possessions. Death shaft's fly thick. My brother book's are lost. Drop upon Fox grave the tear, 'twill trickle to his rival bier. I shall return to my father house. The scholar improvement is the master object. Your wife brothers' are both arrived. Have you put in your master horse? Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord.

Note 1.—When two or more Nouns in the Possessive Case are joined by a Copulative Conjunction, the sign of the Possessive, when the thing possessed is the same, is put after the *last* Noun only; but if any words intervene, it must be joined to each Noun; as, Death is the prince and peasant's fate.

Note 2.—The Possessive Case is in general resolvable into the Objective with the Preposition *of*; as, Man's duty, or, The duty of man. Sometimes, however, when thus resolved, a different idea is conveyed; as, My father's memory; The memory of my father.

Note 3.—A frequent recurrence of the Apostrophic *'s*, and also of the Preposition *of*, should be avoided.

Note 4.—Sometimes the Apostrophe and Preposition are both used; as, He is a servant of my father; or, He is a servant of my father's. These sentences express the same idea, with this exception, that the former implies that he *may* or *may not* have more servants; whereas the latter imports that he has more, for the sentence is elliptical, and signifies one of my father's (servants).

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—John's, George's, and Peter's estate is sold. I have asked my brother's and sister's advice. Thomas, John's, and Henry's books are come. Have you obtained your father, and mother's consent? He incurred not only his father but also his mother's displeasure. We have applied for the mayor in addition to the alderman's interest. He lost not only the king, but (at the same time) the chancellor's confidence.

Note 3.—Have you read the account of the general of the great engagement? The prince's daughter's child's death was generally lamented by the nation. His son's wife's brother is there. The premises belong to Lord Hill's steward's nephew. He is Louis the Sixteenth's son's heir.

RULE VII.—*Every Adjective and every Adjective Pronoun belongs to a Noun expressed or understood; as, The rich and poor come together; that is, "persons." And all Adjectives must agree with their Nouns in Number; as, This book, these books; That sort, those sorts.*

EXERCISES.

This books are mine. That books belong to your brother. These pen is yours. To whom belong those house? I have not seen him this six weeks. These sort of things are easily understood.

These kind of injuries are to be avoided. Those were the sort of actions in which he excelled. We have not heard from them these fortnight. I have been here this two hours. I have not seen him this ten years. These rule must be observed.

Note 1.—Double Comparatives and Superlatives should be avoided; and care should be taken not to prefix *more* and *most* to Adjectives which are incapable of being compared.

Note 2.—The Comparative Degree requires *than* after it; as, William is a *better* grammarian *than* James.

Note 3.—As *either* and *neither* refer to only two persons or things, they should not be applied to objects exceeding that number.

Note 4.—When *this* and *that*, or *one* and *other*, refer to two objects previously mentioned, *this* and *one* always refer to the latter object, and *that* and *other* to the former; as, Wealth and poverty are both temptations; that tends to excite pride, this discontentment.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—I have got the lesser share. I expect to see more happier days. The stagnation of trade is more universal than it was last year. My brother is a more better reader than yours. My knife is more sharper than his. After the most straitest sect I lived a Pharisee. William has become more wiser than his companion. My uncle has the most swiftest horse in the neighbourhood. The pleasures of the understanding are more preferable to those of the imagination, or sence. Virtue confers the most supremest dignity on man, and should be his chiefest desire. The tongue is like a race horse, which runs the faster the lesser weight it carries. The most purest gold is not to be compared to wisdom. His assertion was more true than that of his opponent; nay, the words of the latter were most untrue. His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the most perfect of all.

Note 2.—It was no sooner said but done. Scott's works of fiction soon became more popular nor those of any other novelist. He gained nothing farther by his speech but only to be commended for his eloquence. The barons had little more to rely upon besides the power of their families. It is better for a man not to promise, as to promise and not perform. My uncle is ten years more older than my father.

Note 3.—I was in the General Assembly, but did not hear a speech of any length from either of the members. Neither of the nations of Europe escaped the mischiefs of the French Revolution. You do not see distinctly with any of your eyes. None of my hands is empty. You have six; give me either of them. I shall be satisfied with any of the two. Neither of the three is worth much.

Note 4.—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. Rex and Tyrannus are of very different characters; the one rules his people by laws to which they consent; the other, by his absolute will and power: this is called freedom, that tyranny. Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; this ennobles the mind, that debases it. It is better to fall among crows than flatterers; these devour the dead only, those the living. More rain falls in the first two summer months, than in the first two winter ones; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in those than in these, because there is a much slower evaporation.

Body and soul must part;
That wings its way to its Almighty source,
This drops into the dark and noisome grave.

RULE VIII.—*Pronouns take the Gender and Number of the Nouns which they represent; as, The KING, when HE had reviewed the troops, went to HIS palace; and the SPECTATORS returned to THEIR homes.*

EXERCISES.

The woman whom you saw here last week has lost his husband. I recommend these boys to your care; I hope you will find him diligent. The man and his wife conducted themselves with the dignity that became her situation. When the soldiers had completed the term of his service, he was discharged. He who walks in the paths of virtue will not lose her reward. If the pupil has genius, application to study will improve and adorn them. A soul inspired with the love of truth will keep all

his powers attentive to the pursuit of it. As you agree that I shall have the goods, I beg you will send it as soon as possible. If you happen to see my parents, tell him I shall write very soon. When you see any one busy, you always interrupt them. The crowd was so great that I could with difficulty get through them. A man often gives themselves labour in vain. I have no interests but that of truth and virtue. 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.

Note 1.—When Pronouns represent Collective Nouns, they may be put in the Singular or Plural (as in Rule III), but must not, in the same sentence, be used in both numbers.

Note 2.—When a Pronoun represents two or more Singular Nouns coupled by *and*, it must be Plural; as, The lady and her companion arrived here last night, and *they* intend setting out for London to-morrow: But when the Nouns are separated by a Disjunctive Conjunction they are individually referred to, and the Pronoun must be Singular; as, Neither my uncle nor cousin has been unmindful of *his* affairs. Sometimes, however, the Antecedents, although separated by a Disjunctive Conjunction, are used in a collective sense, and in this case the Pronoun must be Plural; as, Neither he nor I was satisfied with the reception *we* received. Either he or I must resign *our* situation.

Note 3.—The Pronoun *it* is often used in explanatory sentences, with a masculine or feminine word of either number; as, It is he. It was they.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—The House of Commons met last week; on Monday it sat six hours, and on Tuesday they sat nine hours. The General Assembly met on the 22nd of May; when they had finished the business before them, it was dissolved by the Moderator in due form. The court took the case into consideration; they deliberated long, but it dismissed without coming to a decision. The fleet was seen sailing smoothly along, but afterwards they were dispersed. The populace have, of late, been very tumultuous; I hope it will soon be pacified. The army was ordered to embark with the utmost dispatch; a few days after they landed, they came to an engagement with the enemy.

RULE IX.—*The Relative agrees with its Antecedent, in Gender, Number, and Person: as. I who speak. Thou who hearest. The books which are sold.*

EXERCISES.

I which see. Thou which hearest. She which sees. You which see. The ship who sails. The trees who are planted. What shall I say to him which shall ask me? The crimes whom he had committed were pardoned. Let the reward be given to her which shall deserve it. Thou who has heard the matter, canst give an account of it. The errors that originates in ignorance should be disregarded. This example is one of those which is not to be imitated. I, who now writes to you that is my friend, am the person.

Note 1.—Collective Nouns, though expressive of persons, do not admit the relative *who*; as, The faction *which* had long prevailed was overthrown.

Note 2.—*Who* is applied to persons, *which* to infants, irrational animals, and things; *that* can be applied to any of them, and is preferable to *who* or *which* in the following instances, viz. :—

When *persons* form but a part of the Antecedent.

After *all, the same*, the interrogative *who?* and a *superlative*.

Note 3.—*Whom* is often preceded by *than*; as, His father is dead, *than whom* I never knew a better man.

Note 4.—When the Relative is preceded by two Nominatives of different persons, the true Antecedent must be learned from the context, as the same idea is not conveyed by considering either of them as the Antecedent; as,

I am the man who *tend* the flock.

I am the man who *tends* the flock.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—The party whom he invited was very numerous. The family with whom I have long lived in intimacy is gone to the country. Application was made to Parliament, who sanctioned the proceeding. The Court, who set the first example of economy, was much praised. The city of

Edinburgh, who was among the first to acknowledge his services, voted him a handsome sword. The assembly who was held last month was very brilliant. The levee who was held at Holyrood House was numerous attended.

Note 2.—I am the man which loves her. The friend which respects you. They which love their country will lend their aid in its defence. The child who was born yesterday died this morning. Have you seen the horse whom I lately bought? I am well pleased with the dog whom you trained for me. This is the same person which spoke to you yesterday. The men and manners whom he hath seen. Many are the men and countries which I have seen since I left England. I shall send you the best whom I can procure. This is the worst paper which I ever used. Who who has the spirit of a man, would insult an unprotected female? Solomon which was the son of David built the temple of Jerusalem. This is all which I have to urge in his behalf. Where are the shepherd and dog which were here an hour ago?

Note 4.—Thou art the Lord who did choose Abraham, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees. I am the person that doeth these things by myself. Thou art a friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little. I acknowledge that I am the teacher who adopt that sentiment, and maintains the propriety of such measures.

RULE X.—*Active Verbs and their Participles govern the Objective Case; as, I love him. We saw them. He is fond of making money.*

EXERCISES.

I saw he and she. He heard you and I. You have taught she and they. I could excuse he and she, but I cannot excuse ye. You should blame he who committed the fault, not I who am innocent. Who do you think I saw yesterday? Who should you love but your benefactors? She I shall more readily forgive. Your father told him and I. He is a man who I esteem much. Let thou and I imitate his example. He caused all the persons who he suspected to be apprehended. They acted

properly in defending themselves. Thou, my kind benefactor, I shall never desert. I, who have been to him as a parent, he shamefully reviled. If the electors reject him, I cannot conceive who they will choose. Those who he approves are truly blessed. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature. They who have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons who we ought to love and respect. They who he most deeply injured, he had the greatest reason to love.

Note 1.—Neuter Verbs admit an Objective Case after them, of *similar* signification; as, He lived a virtuous life, and died a happy death. When an Objective follows other Neuter or Passive Verbs, it is generally governed by a Preposition understood; as, He resided (for) many years in France. He was banished (from) Scotland for life.

Note 2.—Some Verbs, especially in colloquial language, are followed in the Passive Voice by an Objective Case not governed by a Preposition; as, I was promised a reward. They were forbidden the use of arms. I was left an estate.

Note 3.—Many Verbs are used, sometimes as Active, sometimes as Neuter; as, When I *return* from France, I will *return* you the favour. Care must be taken not to use a Neuter Verb for an Active, or an Active Verb for a Neuter; as, I rejoiced to hear it; not, I *was* rejoiced to hear it. He is always pursuing shadows; not, He is always pursuing *after* shadows.

Note 4.—The present Participle is sometimes used as a Noun and a Verb at the same time; as, He is occupied *in learning languages*. When it is used as a Noun only, it requires an Article before it, and *of* after it; as, The learning of languages.

EXERCISES.

Note 4.—It is an overvaluing ourselves to reduce every thing to the narrow measure of our own capacities. Keeping of one day in seven holy unto the Lord is a great Christian duty. By the observing truth you will command esteem. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom: Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon supplying our wants; and riches upon the enjoying our superfluities. This was a converting the deposite to his own use. In tracing of his history, we discover little that is worthy of imitation.

RULE XI.—*The Verb To BE, and Passive and Neuter Verbs, have the same Case after them that they have before them; as, He is a worthy man. I believe him to be my friend.*

The Verb *to be* is called by Logicians the copula, as connecting the subject with the predicate; as, *He is learned: They are rich.* *He* and *they* are the subjects; *learned* and *rich* the predicates. Almost any Verb in English may be used as a copula; as, *We came late: They rise early, &c.* In these and similar examples, the words *late, early, &c.,* are Adjectives, and not Adverbs.

EXERCISES.

a bar-men
I am him. It is her. It was not him whom I believed to be the guilty person. These are them which testify of me. He thought it was him, but it was me. I do not know whom you mean, unless it be her who was here yesterday. I am certain that it was neither your brother nor him. They believed it to be I. We know it to be they. Whom do you think it is? It cannot be me who did it. I assure you it was him. I suspect it to be he who told you. It was her who was guilty, but I know they to be innocent. Believe me, it was not us. It was me who first saw it, but it was her who lifted it. I know not whether it were them who conducted the business, but I am certain it was not him.

Note 1.—Unless when very particular emphasis is necessary, a Noun and its Pronoun should not be used as the Nominative to the same Verb, or as an Objective governed by it; thus, *William he told me,—ought to be “William told me.”*

Note 2.—The word containing the answer to a question must be in the same case as the word which asks it.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—*His food it was locusts and wild honey. Evil communications they corrupt good manners. The arguments which the advocate adduced in support of his case, they were exceedingly ingenious. Good intentions when not*

put into immediate execution, they are often frustrated. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us. For he bringeth down them that dwell on high, the lofty city he layeth it low. Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Whatever would prove prejudicial to our future prosperity, however enticing it may seem at present, we must resolutely reject it. Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, yet they are all within his own breast. These friendly admonitions of Swift, though they might sometimes produce good effects in particular cases, when properly timed, yet could they do but little towards eradicating faults.

Note 2.—Whose orations are these? Cicero. Whom did you meet? He and she. Who gave you these books? Her. To whom did he say so? To he and I. To whom were the letters addressed? To my father and I. Who were present? John and me. Who saw them do it? Us. Of whom were the articles bought? Of a mercer—he who resides near the mansion-house. Who counted the money? Both the clerk and him. It may have been thee, friend, but I cannot believe it.

RULE XII.—*One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood; as, I desire to learn. I expected to have seen them.*

EXERCISES.

We ought act justly on all occasions. The man who loves do justice will be respected. I wish much be informed of the matter. It is not in my power make him any reparation. He hastened ask the assistance of his brother. Hastening go home. The person who committed the crime came forward of his own accord give information. Cicero is said have been eloquent. It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal. Live so as have no cause of blushing in private. Learn to overcome yourself in all things for the love of your Creator, and then you shall be able attain to divine knowledge. Was he obliged submit to such indignities?

Note 1.—The sign *to* is omitted before the Infinitive Active (and sometimes before the Infinitive Passive) after the Verbs *bid, make, see, hear, let, feel, need, dare*, and some others.

Note 2.—The Infinitive Active is sometimes used for the Infinitive Passive; as, A house to let. He is much to blame.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—I ordered him to go, and he bade another person to go. I will make him to do it. Did you see the king to arrive? I have heard my father to say so. Let me to depart. Have ye felt it to move? You need not to say so. I dare not to stay a minute longer. Let your prayers to be as frequent as your wants, and your thanksgivings to be as your blessings. Bid my servant to come immediately. They saw him to ascend the hill. I durst not to attempt it. I felt you very slightly to touch my hand.

RULE XIII.—*Adverbs modify Verbs, Adjectives, and other Adverbs; as, He reads well. She is extremely rich. He acted very modestly. Adjectives qualify Nouns only; as, A wise man.*

EXERCISES.

Take a little wine for thy often infirmities. I will avail myself of the soonest opportunity. The above discourse is written very elegant. I have near finished my work. The then ministers were very popular. The account is agreeably to truth. I have slept very comfortable. I hear the far-off curfew sound. Slow through the churchway path we saw him borne. The house is ill planned, but the gardens are remarkable fine. The boy spoke very rude to his master. Newton lived in a manner agreeably to the dictates of piety. The work was neat enough executed. The man reported agreeable to his instructions. Your friend has lived very extravagant, and has near ruined himself. Suitably to their melancholy circumstances,

were the admonitions which he addressed to them. What man in the world could have acted nobler than you have done? He spoke very sensible on the subject, and behaved most consistent throughout the whole proceedings.

Note 1.—The Adverb is placed before an Adjective; as, Wonderfully slow. After a Verb; as, He will come tomorrow. In compound Tenses, between the Auxiliary and the Verb; as, We are wisely governed. In poetry, *not* frequently precedes the Verb; as, They not oppose, but aid.

Note 2.—The Adverbs *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, should not be preceded by *from*, as each of them contains in itself the power of that Preposition.

Note 3.—The Adverbs *ever* and *never* are often improperly used for one another.

Note 4.—The Adverb *only*, and many other Adverbs, by a wrong position, often change or obscure the meaning.

Note 5.—Two negatives make an Affirmation.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—He is a servant faithful remarkably. His labour is finished never. He impertinently behaved to his master. The man who wisely deliberates, and slowly resolves, will correctly act. This house is situated pleasantly, and is shaded finely with trees.

Note 2.—Let us go from hence. From whence arose the misunderstanding? From thence proceed all these misfortunes. From hence we may see the danger of keeping immoral company. This is the spot from whence they departed.

Note 3.—He is seldom or ever to be seen. Which will not listen to the voice of the charmers, charming never so sweetly. I have seldom or ever found him in a fault.

Note 4.—I *only* saw him. I saw him *only*. I only discharged my duty to the public. He avoids giving offence properly. It is not the business of virtue to extirpate the affections of the mind, but to regulate them. By greatness I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view. It is not my intention to compel, but to advise you.

Note 5.—The house does not afford no accommodation. Thou shouldst not do no harm to thy neighbour. I never

He has not no money to spare. It is not no unusual thing. I cannot do it no sooner. Nothing never affected her so much as this misconduct of her child. He will not tell me nothing about it. We have not done nothing but what we were obliged to do. My master will not by no means permit me to go. The boy has such a bad memory that he cannot remember nothing that is told him. Neither the judge nor jury was not in the least mislead by the sophistry of the defence.

RULE XIV.—*Prepositions govern the Objective Case; as, I shall take the book from him and give it to her.*

*** In the easy conversational style the Preposition governing *whom* or *which* is frequently placed at the end of the clause containing the Relative, but in every other kind of composition the Preposition ought to be placed immediately before these Relatives. (See note 2.)

EXERCISES.

Give this to he. To who shall I give it? You may give it to she, or return it to they. With she I am satisfied, but not with he. I will not go with ye. This is to be divided between thou and I. To who much is given, of they shall much be required. With who do you live? Ill reports do harm to he that utters them, and to those of who they are made, as well as to they who make them. Who was this made for. From who did you hear the account? Who are you in company with? Scott is an author who every one is delighted with. He is a friend who I am under many obligations to. Who were you talking to when I arrived.

Note 1.—The Prepositions are sometimes properly omitted; as, Tell me the truth; i. e., Tell *to* me the truth.

Note 2.—When *that*, as a Relative, is used for *who* or *which*, it cannot take the Preposition immediately before it; as, The man to whom I gave the letter; not, The man to *that*. &c. But if the arrangement of the sentence be changed, *that* may be governed by the Preposition; as, The man *that* I gave the letter to.

Note 3.—In the use of Prepositions, the idiom of the language should be carefully consulted; for certain words and phrases require their appropriate Prepositions. Thus, we should say,

A prejudice *against* a thing.

An alteration

A difficulty

Eager

To confide

To engage

To profit *by*

To comply *with*

A discouragement

A resemblance

A regard

Agreeable

Conformable

Consonant

To reconcile

To restore

Need

Abhorrence

Admiration

An observance

To inform

To accuse

To make much

To differ

To derogate

To dissent

To swerve

To bestow

To call

To wait

To depend

To resolve

{ in a thing, (or a person.)

} a thing.

} to a person or thing.

} of a person or thing.

} from.

} on.

Note 4.—The Preposition *in*, applied to places, precedes the names of the quarters of the world, and the names of countries, of our own metropolis, or of the town, village, &c., in which we reside; as, He is *in* America, *in* Spain, *in* London, &c. *At* precedes the names of capital cities in distant countries, and of cities, towns, villages, &c., in our own country; as, He is *at* Madrid. *at* Rome, *at* Windsor, &c.

Note 5.—It is inelegant to employ two Prepositions in different clauses of a sentence, or one Preposition and an Active Verb to govern the same object; as, He boasted of, and contended for, the privilege: Better thus, He boasted of the privilege, and contended for it.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—Tell to me your name. Bring to him a seat. He advanced with sword in hand. His situation is worth a hundred pounds in a year. I saw him in this week. Send to me some money. Provide to yourselves arms. He departed from this life.

Note 2.—Is this the person of that I have so often heard? I have disposed of the goods of that I spoke to you. The engagement in that he was wounded was a very severe one. There are very few lines in the poem with that I am satisfied.

Note 3.—I have a great prejudice for that kind of writing. He has made a great alteration of the house. You are eager for the pursuit of learning. There is no person to whom you may more safely confide. He is engaged with too many occupations. He has profited from my advice. Will you comply to my proposal? That is a great discouragement for us. He has a great resemblance of his father. How do you reconcile that with your former opinion? The execution of the plan is strictly conformable with the specifications. I have a strong abhorrence to every kind of duplicity. Never swerve out of the path of duty. I shall do myself the pleasure of calling for you to-morrow morning. Had you much difficulty with fixing the situation? I dissent with the opinion which he expressed on this subject. Such conduct is by no means agreeable with his instructions. Her sobriety is no derogation to her understanding. He has as much reason to be angry at you as at him. This is quite adapted for the vulgar. The church is situated to the north side of the river. That affair did not fall into his cognizance.

Note 4.—I was at America, and at Spain: on my return I lived some time at London; and I now reside at Berwick. My friend is in Paris; one of his sons is in York, and the other in Windsor.

Note 5.—He is totally ignorant of, and consequently incapable of expounding, the principles of Perspective. One of the confederates wrote to, and informed the governor of their designs. Accordingly on their approaching they were refused admittance within, and were violently and unceremoniously driven from the gates.

2. He did not master

RULE XV.—*Conjunctions connect the same Moods and Tenses of Verbs, the same Cases of Nouns and Pronouns, and similar Parts of Speech; as, He fears God and honours the king. John and James have arrived. I saw him and her. We should live soberly and honestly.*

EXERCISES.

He and me are ready to obey you. Let him and I be diligent. Did I not tell thee, and entreated you to act cautiously? To be moderate in our views, and proceeding temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success. Tell your brother and he that I expect them. They would neither proceed themselves, nor suffered others to go on. In what is a man deficient if he understands his profession, and attend to it. The day is approaching, and hastens upon us, in which we must give an account of our stewardship. Are there any letters for my father and I? Seeing a theft committed, and to conceal it, is a breach of the divine law. Various are the means which men employ to attain happiness, and securing honour.

Note 1.—Copulative Conjunctions sometimes connect Verbs in different Moods and Tenses; but, in this case, the Nominative must generally be repeated; as, The report was current yesterday, and it agrees with what we heard before.

Note 2.—An ellipsis of the Auxiliary Verb often takes place after the Conjunctions *if, lest, though, until, &c.*; as, If she go, I cannot prevent it; *i. e.* If she *should* go, &c.

Note 3.—Some Conjunctions have their correspondent Conjunctions. Thus,

Though, yet;—*Though* I heard it, *yet* I do not believe it.
Either, or;—*Either* you or I must go.

Neither, nor;—He *neither* writes *nor* reads.

As { as;—*As* black as jet.

so;—*As* with the one *so* with the other.

So { as ;—He is not *so* tall as I.
 { that ;—He is *so* deaf *that* he cannot hear.
 Both, and ;—It is *both* pleasant *and* profitable.
 Whether, or ;—*Whether* I speak or keep silence.
 If (in reasoning) ;—*then*.
 Because ;—*therefore*.

In Poetry *or* is often used instead of *either*, and *nor* instead of *neither* ; as,

Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po.
 Nor this a good, nor that a bad, we call.

Note 4.—*Rather* and *other* require *than* after them, and *such* requires *as* or *that* after it; as, I would *rather* give it to him *than* her. It was no *other than* my old benefactor. The shock produced *such* a noise *as* to awake him, or *that* it awoke him.

Note 5.—When a Noun or Pronoun follows *than* or *as*, it is either the Nominative to a Verb understood, or the Objective governed by an Active Verb or Preposition understood; as, Jane is wittier *than* her sister; *i. e.* than her sister is. The lesson was better said by Thomas *than* his cousin; *i. e.* than by his cousin.

EXERCISES.

Note 2.—If he acquires riches, they will corrupt his mind. Though he urges me still more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons. I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it rains. Let him that is sanguine take heed, lest he miscarries. Till repentance composes his mind, he will be a stranger to peace. Though he falls, he shall not be utterly cast down. Take care that thou breakest not any of the established rules.

Note 3.—He would neither read the story or allow me to read it. Peter is not as diligent and learned as his brother. His book has become so black as nobody can read it. Neither despise or oppose what you do not understand. The house is not as commodious as we expected it to be. I must be so candid to own that I have been mistaken. As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. Though I have heard the report, still I cannot credit it. He is so wise in his own opinion as he has no need of advice. So as thy days, so shall thy strength be. It is of no importance to me whether he goes nor stays.

Note 4.—I would rather be the best grammarian in the class as the worst; and I know that no other thing but persevering attention can make a good scholar. He indulged in no other recreation but cultivating wild flowers; and was

always happy to relieve such virtuous men that had been unfortunate. I will rather send my servant as disappoint you. We should sufficiently weigh the objects of our hope; whether they are such as we may reasonably expect from them what they propose.

Note 5.—He can read better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death. We contributed a third part more than the Dutch, who had engaged to advance that proportion more than us. It was not the work of so eminent an author as him to whom it was first imputed. If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do it.

The sun upon the calmest sea,
Appears not half so bright as thee.

RULE XVI.—*Interjections are joined to the Nominative Case of Pronouns of the Second Person; but to the Objective of Pronouns of the First Person; as, Ah! fortunate thou. Ah! unhappy me.*

Note.—Interjections are often used independently.

RULE XVII.—*The Article a or an is applied to Singular Nouns only;—the Article the is applied to Nouns of both numbers; as, A pear. An apple. The tree. The trees.*

Note 1.—The Article is properly omitted when we speak of the whole of a species, or when a Noun is taken in an unlimited sense; as, Gold is precious. Wheat is dear.

Note 2.—The Indefinite Article should be repeated when it is not applicable to each word before which it is understood; as, A horse, an elephant, and a tiger, were travelling together.

Note 3.—In comparative sentences, the omission of the Article before the latter Noun confines both Nouns to the same subject; as, He is a better dancer than singer

Note 4.—The omission of the Indefinite Article sometimes changes the sense of a sentence; as, He has a little money. He has little money.

Note 5.—The Definite Article sometimes supplies the place of a Possessive Pronoun as He has a pain in the head.

Note 6.—A repetition of the Definite Article before a series of Adjectives shows that these Adjectives denote the qualities of different subjects, though expressed by one general name; as, The Old and the New Testament. Without a repetition of the Article, they are confined to one subject; as, The pious and learned Newton. There was a difference in the conduct of the English and French soldiers.

EXERCISES.

Note 1.—The money is the root of all evil. The silver is more valuable than the brass. The charity covereth a multitude of sins. The ingratitude is a detestable vice. The anger is a short madness. The meekness and the patience adorned his character. The music and the poetry were his favourite studies. I have studied the grammar, the arithmetic, and the geography. The provisions are dear this season, and the money is scarce. She is not fond of the drawing, but pays great attention to the music. The food is necessary to support the life. The employment is not so easily found as it was the last year.

Note 2.—He has a book, a slate, and a pen. He has a book, pen, and inkholder. There were present a Duke, Marquis, Earl, and Viscount. Your son is an excellent grammarian, and good arithmetician. The Admiral was severely wounded; he lost a leg and arm.

Note 3.—He is not a firmer friend than a bitter enemy. Cicero was a greater orator than a poet. I have always reckoned him a greater rogue than a fool. Caesar was as eminent a scholar as a warrior.

Note 4.—We have a few friends. We have few friends. I have a small claim. I have small claim. A few men are more learned than he is. He still owes me few pounds. The boy behaves well in general, but sometimes needs little correction.

Note 5.—He has a large swelling on his neck. I have a speck on my eye. The criminals were bound by their legs. He looked him in his face. The hill is covered with verdure, from its top to its bottom. He struck me on my head.

Note 6.—That man was beloved by the high and low, the rich and poor. We may trace the hand of an Almighty Being both in the animal and vegetable world. The general has returned a list of the killed and wounded. The young and old, the learned and ignorant, were equally the objects of his concern. The king and beggar, the prince and peasant are liable to the misfortunes of life.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

There was but four witnesses. They are less happier than before. His disobedience and folly has been great. Nothing is more sweeter than liberty. I dare not to tell you what was done. Not one in a hundred either read or speak with propriety. There was an earthquake, which made the earth to tremble. Choose those for your companions who you see others respect. We ought always to act as justice and honour requires. Neither the father nor the children deserves to be credited. Temperance and moderate exercise preserves health. The account of these actions were incorrect. The road to virtue, to honours, and to happiness, are open to every man.

A little fault and a little fault leads by degrees to a great fault; the best way is to resist the first approaches of temptation. The manufactures of England is the best in Europe, because the workmen are better paid. His library is more larger than yours, but your books are more better chosen. She which relies on her beauty only, shows great want of understanding. The field of history and biography have been cultivated by many writers of ability. The rain has been more universal this season than the last. I never repented of doing good, nor shall I not now. I cannot by no means permit you to behave in that manner. He came agreeable to his promise, but more earlier than I expected. We are often disappointed by the opinion which we form of our friends.

• Thou no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shall be inquired at Delphos.

There are in many minds neither knowledge nor understanding. You may take either of the three. The most purest gold is not to be compared to wisdom. These trees are remarkable high. He is like a beast of prey, who devours without pity. It was always esteemed a humane and enlightened nation. The boys were frequently seen go towards the river; I myself have seen them to go. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity. Forbear to trouble yourself about those kind of things. The man who he raised from obscurity is dead. Will you go with I? The annals of history does not afford an instance of more flagrant injustice. If you read history, and looks for a good prince, you will find him in the person of King Alfred. There was many ladies at Vauxhall last night, but they retired early.

Your idleness and ignorance, if it be indulged, will occasion many mistakes. The foe is not so forward as we supposed them to be. The book seems well written, and contain much valuable information. His brother and him attend school regularly. I live at Edinburgh. He has been at Cadiz. I will tell you a story. My money is near spent. He behaved very rude to a stranger. I only work ten hours a-day. It was her who told me. After the uproar was ceased. He has seen the extremest parts of the world. The family is now at Prince's Street, but has been in Newhaven for this four months. Few are wise enough to prefer useful reproof before treacherous praise. He might have been happy, and is now fully convinced of it.

O thou! for ever present in my way,
Who all my motives, all my toils survey

No thought can be just of whom good sense is not the groundwork. I see him every day, but I never hear him speak of you. He sells foreign and British spirit's, also tea's and wine's. Success was so doubtful, that a few chose to run the risk. A dog pursuing a wild boar, caught him by his shoulder. Such a daring outrage required little severity. Have you read the Old and New Testament? Cæsar was a great and able commander. You are a better lawyer than a judge. The poem is Southey the poet laureate's. Nelson, the great British admiral's, fell in the glorious action off Trafalgar. The fathers fault's are often visited on the son. Your wife's brother's are both arrived by this evening's coach. I have not spoken of it to either of your relations. Do not tell it to any of my parents.

If I fall into the river, I will be drowned. He shall reward the good, and punish the wicked. Will I help you to a bit of beef? Shall you be so kind as to assist me? There are rich crops on either side of the Forth. If thou would be easy and happy in thy family, be careful to observe discipline. One would believe there was more sophists than one. The number of the names together were about one hundred and twenty. If the calm in which he was born and lasted so long, had continued. I have seen them all, him only excepted who has gone abroad. If you were here, you would find many persons whom you would say, passed their time agreeably. The persons who you dispute with are precisely of your opinion. A man was made for society. At the end of the campaign, when half of the men were deserted or killed. I saw one whom I took to be she,

Let these in strife their days employ.
We in perfect peace and joy.

He must not expect to find study agreeable always. Virgil is a poet who I am much delighted with. I cannot comply to your proposal. To deride the miseries of the unhappy is inhuman; and wanting compassion towards them is unchristian. My sister and her have always been on good terms. Each of the sexes should keep within its particular bounds. We may see many young persons to act imprudently. Never were any fleet so shattered. Every man is bound to promote reformation by their personal example. He thinks wise, and acts judicious. The gold and the silver are worshipped by some. Lawless anarchy or foreign invasion are equally destructive to a kingdom. The love of honour are one of the strongest passions in the human breast. By the reading improper books, his mind became debased. I will not take no more. I have conversed to him on that subject.

Who were you asking for? Can any person on their entrance into life, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived. Every man and every woman were numbered. He and they we know, but whom are you? I have seldom or ever found him in a fault. Their denying the crime laid to their charge is worse than their committing it. You have bestowed many favours to me. This is quite conformable with my ideas. His opinion does not greatly differ with mine. Will you inform me about it? I can confide to him as much as to any person I know. You seem to have a prejudice at me. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of honour. He was eager of recommending it to his countrymen.

He who ne'er listen'd to the voice of praise,
The silence of neglect can ne'er appal.

Condemn not the judgment of others, because they differ from thine own; may not even both be in error. As the eye of the morning to the lark, as the shade of the evening to the owl, as honey to the bee, or as the carcass to the vulture, even so is life unto the heart of man. The hand of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drops upon the earth fruits, herbage, and flowers; the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand, which swalloweth with greediness the showers that fall, but bury them in its bosom, and produce nothing. Bad qualities sometimes constitutes great talents. Praise is an artful, concealed, refined flattery; which pleases, but with an essential difference, the giver and receiver: one takes it as a reward of merit, another gives it to show his candour and discernment.

We have within us an intelligent principle, distinct from body and from matter. The fear of shame, and desire of approbation, prevent many a bad action. Misers mistake gold for their good: whereas it can, at best, be a mean of attaining it. It is easy to deceive ourselves without perceiving it, as it is difficult to deceive others without being perceived. We should have but a little pleasure, were we never to flatter ourselves. No person could speak stronger, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate for the cause of toleration.

He instructed and fed the crowds who surrounded him. Death is no more than a turning us over from time to eternity; it leads to immortality; and that is recompense enough for suffering of it. The Dutch have a good proverb, Thefts never enriches; alms never impoverishes; prayers hinders no work. The way to live easy is to mind our own business, and to leave others to take care of theirs. Pride in woman destroys all symmetry and grace; and affectation is more terrible an enemy to a fine face than the small-pox. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgment. A lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder.

Having once disgusted him, he could never regain the favour of Nero, who was indeed another name for cruelty. Religion and virtue, our best support and highest honour, confers on the mind principles of noble independence. When the nation complain, the rulers should hearken to their voice. Thou should love thy neighbour as sincerely as thou love thyself. All that make a figure on the grand theatre of the world, the employments of the busy, the enterprises of the ambitious, and the exploits of the warlike; the virtues which form the happiness, and the crimes which occasions the misery of mankind, originates in that silent and secret recess of thought, which are hidden from every human eye.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, which were with her in the house, and put them upon Jacob. She reads proper, writes very neat, and composes accurate. His assertion was more true than that of his opponent; nay, the words of the latter were most untrue. He so much resembled my brother, that at first sight I took it to be he. Cunning and treachery proceeds from want of capacity. They were refused entrance into, and forcibly driven from, the house. Civility makes its way among every kind of persons. I spent some years at America, but I now reside at Edinburgh. I intend to land in Hull, and from thence to travel for Liverpool. Our season of improvement is short; and, whether used or not, will soon pass away.

The ends of a divine and human legislator are vastly different. Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher's, was eminently good as well as wise. As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. And the multitude wondered when they saw the lame to walk, and the blind to see. Each of these experiments have something peculiar to them. No one can be blamed for taking due care of their health. There is, in fact, no impersonal verbs in any language. The vice of covetousness is what enters deepest into the soul of any other. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying our wants, and riches upon the enjoying our superfluities.

Hatred or revenge are passions deserving of censure wherever they are found to exist. Lord Sidney was one of the wisest and most active governors whom Ireland had enjoyed for several years. He has eaten no bread, nor drunk no water these two days. I spoke only three words. He must not expect that perseverance will be successful always. If I make my hands never so clean. Though conformable with custom, it is not warrantable. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description. He bade me to go there. Bashfulness and impudence ought to be equally avoided; this rendering us objects of pity, that of aversion.

We ought to disengage from the world by degrees. The child whom we saw is very stout and healthy. Who of the ladies did you mean? All the virtues of mankind may be counted on a few fingers, but his follies and vices are innumerable. The late Bishop of London's lecture's and sermon's are much esteemed. He did it for conscience's sake. She extolled the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding. This was sent to Lord Wellington the general's tent. They were asked a few question's. How shall you be employed next Saturday? I will be writing my exercises for Monday.

The popular lords did not fail to enlarge themselves on the subject. You ought not profess yourselves masters of what you do not understand. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest fellow in the regiment, offered his services. He has committed the same fault which I condemned yesterday. You are a much greater loser than me by his death. Charles XII. of Sweden, than who a more courageous person never lived. A stone is heavy and the sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both. The knowledge of one's self is of all others the most important. He caused his self to be proclaimed king. He went out a mate, but returned a captain. Never was man so teased, or suffered half the uneasiness that I have done.

This book is preferable and cheaper than the other. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and afflictions, and to cordially forgive its oppressors. When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government. Virtue, with knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and respectability: but knowledge, with wealth united, if virtue is wanting, have a very limited influence, and are often despised.

He invited my brother and I to dine with him. By punishing of criminals for flagitious crimes, others are deterred from committing of like offences. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. He is a person of great abilities, and exceeding upright; and is like to be a very useful member of the community. The greatest bounties given to man are judgment and will; he is happy who misapplieth them not. I have received no information on the subject, neither from him nor from his friend. I am glad to hear of my friend's, whom I highly esteem, prosperity and welfare. She bought it at the stationers. The bellows is good for nothing, there is a hole in its side. It is inexcusable the folly of youth in many instances. Cæsar, as well as Cicero, were remarkable for eloquence.

It always has, and will remain to be, the interest of man to diminish the number of animals, and increase that of vegetables. He speaks through his sleep. Nothing is more sweeter than liberty. The nightingale sings; hers is the most sweetest voice in the grove. He was resolved of going to the Court of Persia. He should be true for the trust reposed in him. Power often prevails upon right. What would mamma say, if she were to come and saw me sitting with my hands before me. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided.



The uneasiness thou feels, the misfortune thou bewails, behold the root from whence they spring; even thine own folly. Not one in a hundred either read or speak with propriety. We praise thee, who is the Author and Bestower of life. Have you read Sir Walter Scott's new edition of the Waverly Novel's? Sir Walter is justly called a Shakespeare of our day. A man cannot be wise or good without taking pains. When thy bed is straw, you sleep in security; but when you stretch yourself on roses, beware of the thorns. The tone of the man being sulky and menacing, even Mr Bertram thought it best to put his dignity in his pocket, and pass quietly by the procession, upon such a space as they chose to leave for his accommodation, which was enough narrow.

On the present occasion she was lowly in her courtesy, and profuse in her apologies. By this institution, each legion, to whom a certain portion of auxiliaries was allotted, contained within itself every species of lighter troops and of missile weapons. Few are wise enough to prefer useful reproof before treacherous praise. He might have been happy, and is now fully convinced of it. The fair sex, whose task is not to mingle in the labours of public life, has its own part assigned it to act.

He has just lost a person which he tenderly loved, and of whom the memory will be eternally dear to him. Who gained the prize? Us. Whose pen is this? Johns. Socrates' passing through the market, cried out, How much is here I do not want! Nature is content with a little, grace with lesser; poverty lies in opinions; which is needful is soon provided, and enough is as good as the feast: we are worth that we do not want: our occasions supplied, what would we do with more? Prosperity hath been always the cause of far greater evils than adversity; and it is easier for a man to bear this patiently, than not to forget himself in the other. A true friend is not born each day.

Sir Walter Raleigh, a man of known courage and honour, being very injudiciously treated by a hot-headed rash youth, who next proceeded to challenge him, and on his refusal spit in his face, and that too in public; the knight, taking out his handkerchief, with great calmness made him only this reply. Time is what we want most, but what we use worst; for it we must all account, when time shall be no more. But resolving to do so, and to execute our purpose are very different things. We are often disappointed by the opinion we form of our friends. Not only may you do so, but it is likewise your imperative duty. Not only the counsel's and attorney's, but the judges opinion also favoured the cause.

Lady, said Rebeeca, I doubt it not,—but the people of England is a fieree race; quarreling ever with their neighbours or with themselves, and ready to plunge the sword in the bowels of one another. Nothing is so common in the world, than for people to flatter their self-esteem, and excuse their indolence, by referring the prosperity of others to the caprice or partiality of fortune. The Sultan being dangerously wounded, they carried him to his tent; and upon hearing of the defeat of his troops, they put him into a litter, which transported him to a place of safety. The effeminate and undisciplined soldiers of later times could hardly be brought to venture into the field, but on horseback. It generally happens, that what we are losers on the one hand we gain on the other.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion. This law is a standard of perfection, which however none of our race have ever yet attained; as we find that mankind have universally violated it, and that there is none who doeth good and sinneth not. He spake in such an affectionate manner that I could not but listen to him. Let neither partiality or prejudice appear in your conduct towards them. The Saxon government, laws, manners, and language, were of consequence introduced into Britain.

Girls ought to be put to the school as early, and to continue as long as boys. Education is of such vast importance and of such singular utility in the journey of life, that it visibly carries its own recommendation along with it. By these happy labours, they who sow and reap, will rejoice together. The deaf man, whose ears were opened, and his tongue loosened, doubtless glorified the great Physician. It is an invariable law to our present condition, that every pleasure that are pursued to excess, convert themselves into poison. After I visited Athens I came to Rome. Ambition is so insatiable that it will make any sacrifices to attain its object.

Their intentions were good; but wanting prudence, they missed the mark for which they aimed. I have not, nor shall not consent to a proposal so unjust. Several pictures of his Majesty's was sent to Somerset-house. The Commons framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. These horses were purchased at Smith's the stabler's sales. We are too often hurried with the violence of passion, or with the allurements of pleasure. Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. Charity to the poor, when it is governed by knowledge and prudence, there are no persons who will not admit it to be a virtue.

The Roman people is invincible, because it does not suffer itself to be blinded with its good fortune. It was equally the interest, and more in the power of Henry VIII. of England, to prevent either Francis or Charles from acquiring a dignity, which would raise them so far above other monarchs. Why does the poor man repine when he perceives the still poorer than him? In invention, and in clear and distinct conceptions, consist that superiority of understanding which we call Genius. He acted cautiously and wise. Great numerical superiority is of little consequence when a confused levy of raw, inexperienced, and disorderly boys, are opposed against the ranks of a much smaller, but a regular and well disciplined army.

Argument or controversy, however, were not necessary. The fore feet of the mole are so formed as that the flat side turns outwards when the animal draws them back. What man in the world could have acted nobler than you have done? Though all are thus engaged, and every one so busy, yet none of them breaks in upon another's province. Invention, as well as imitation, are the marks of a true poet. Neither the Iliad of Homer, nor the Æneid of Virgil, are in rhyme, and these are the noblest poems that were ever presented to the world. The honour of England required that Napoleon should have no cause of irritation beyond those which severely enough attached to his situation as a captive.

The two Consuls, altogether uncontrolled by the Grand Elector or each other, were to act each in their own exclusive department of peace or war. The Presbyterian church was sufficiently alive to their own interest and that of their body, for they had sent to Monk's army, ere it had reached London, an agent or commissioner to take care of the affairs of the Scottish church in any revolution which should take place in consequence of the General's expedition. There was no man so sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill consequence from the change. If he was truly that scarecrow, as he is now commonly painted: But I wish I could do that justice to the memory of our Phrygian, to oblige the painters to change their pencil.

That figure is a sphere, a globe, or a ball. Do not think such a man as me contemptible for my garb. How the author finds himself embarrassed for having introduced into his history a new sect. The West India fleet arrived safely. He was not cut off with the sword, but there being no water, he died for thirst.

The parasite their influence never warms,
Nor he whose sordid soul the love of gold alarms.

STYLE.

Style is the peculiar manner in which a man expresses his conceptions by means of language.

The principal qualities of a good Style are *Purity, Propriety, Precision, Clearness, Unity, and Strength*. The three qualities first named have reference to *words and phrases*, and the three last to *sentences, and the clauses of which they are composed*.

PURITY.

Purity of Style consists in the use of such words and such constructions as belong to the idiom of the language which we speak; in opposition to words and phrases that are ungrammatical, obsolete, or used without proper authority.

The *hauteur* of Florio was very *disgracious*, and disgusted both his friends and strangers. Both these *people*, acute and inquisitive to excess, corrupted the sciences. A *supplication* of twenty days was decreed to his honour. Our pleasures are purer, when consecrated by nations and cherished by the greatest *genii* among men. It is impossible not to suspect the *veracity* of this story. She ought to lessen the extravagant power of the duke and duchess, by taking the *disposition* of employments into her own hands. A child of four years *old* was thus cruelly deserted by its parents. The servant must have an *undeniable* character. I received a letter to-day from our *mutual* friend. *Methinks* I am not mistaken in an opinion, which I have so well considered. The importance, as well as the *authenticallness* of the books, has been clearly displayed. They thought it an important subject, and the question was strenuously debated *pro* and *con*. No man had ever *less* friends and more enemies. It was *due*, perhaps, more to the ignorance of the scholars than to the knowledge of the masters. The gardens were void of simplicity and elegance, and exhibited much that was glaring and *bizarre*.

PROPRIETY.

Propriety of language is the selection of such words as the best usage has appropriated to those ideas which we intend to express by them; in opposition to low expressions, and to words and phrases less significant of the ideas we mean to convey.

The meaning of the phrase, as *I take* it, is very different from the common acceptation. This performance is much *at one* with the other. He was very dexterous in *smelling out* the views and designs of others. He has a very *fine*

voice, and *sings a good song*. The eagle killed the hen and *eat her in her own nest*. It has been said, that *not only Jesuits* can equivocate. A fop is a *risible* character in every one's view but his own. It is difficult for him to speak three sentences *together*. My friend was so ill that he could not *set up* at all, but was obliged to *lay* continually in bed. The *negligence* of timely precaution was the cause of this great loss. We have *enlarged* our family and expenses; and *increased* our garden and fruit orchard. Galileo *discovered* the telescope; Harvey *invented* the circulation of the blood. By proper reflection, we may be taught to *mind* what is erroneous and defective. They shall *flee* as the eagle that hasteth to eat. The wicked *fly* when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion. He died *with* violence, for he was killed *by* a sword. Disputing should always be so managed, as to *remember* that the only end of it is truth. The *attempt*, however laudable, was found to be impracticable.*

PRECISION.

Precision signifies retrenching superfluities and pruning the expressions, so as to exhibit neither more nor less than an exact copy of the person's idea who uses it.

The following instances show a difference in the meaning of words reputed synonymous; and point out the use of attending, with care and strictness, to the exact import of words.

Custom, habit.—Custom respects action; habit, the actor. By custom we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by habit, the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the custom of walking often in the streets, one acquires a habit of idleness.

Pride, vanity.—Pride makes us esteem ourselves; vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say that a man is too proud to be vain.

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

Haughtiness, disdain.—Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others.

Wisdom, prudence.—Wisdom leads us to speak and act what is proper. Prudence prevents our speaking or acting improperly.

* The enterprise, however laudable the attempt, was found &c.

Entire, complete.—A thing is entire, by wanting none of its parts; complete, by wanting none of the appendages that belong to it. A man may have an entire house to himself, and yet not have one complete apartment.

Surprised, astonished, amazed, confounded.—I am surprised at what is unexpected; I am astonished at what is vast or great; I am amazed at what is incomprehensible; I am confounded by what is shocking or terrible.

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

Contentment, satisfaction.—*Contentment* lies in ourselves; *satisfaction* is derived from external objects. *Contentment* is the absence of pain; *satisfaction* is positive pleasure. One is *contented* when he wishes for no more; one is *satisfied* when he has obtained what he wishes. The *contented* man has always enough; the *satisfied* man receives enough.

This great politician desisted from, and renounced his designs, when he found them impracticable. Never did Atticus succeed better in gaining the universal love and esteem of all men. His cheerful and happy temper, remote from discontent, keeps up a kind of day-light in his mind, excludes every gloomy prospect, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. This man on all occasions treated his inferiors with great haughtiness and disdain. I returned back again to the same place from whence I came forth. I will follow your advice and counsel, and am much obliged and indebted to you for suggesting the safest and securest measure that can be adopted. Since this is the case I must acknowledge and confess my fault, that I may obviate and prevent the effects and consequences of his displeasure. It was the privilege and birth-right of every citizen and poet to rail aloud, and in public. Poverty induces and cherishes dependence; and dependence strengthens and increases corruption. Though raised to an exalted station, she was a pattern of piety, virtue, and religion. Such equivocal and ambiguous expressions mark a fond intention to deceive and abuse us. His end soon approached; and he died with great courage and fortitude. The very first discovery of it strikes the mind with inward joy, and spreads a cheerfulness and delight through all its faculties. There can be no regularity or order in the life and conduct of that man, who does not give and allot a due share of his time to retirement and reflection.

CLEARNESS.

Obscurity arises from two causes: either from a wrong choice of words, or a wrong arrangement of them.

RULE.—*In the arrangement of a sentence, the words or members most nearly related should be placed as near to each other as possible, so as to make their mutual relation clearly appear.*

I.—*In the position of Adverbs.*

If Louis XIV. was not the greatest king, he was^A the best actor of majesty, *at least*, that ever filled a throne. I was^A engaged *formerly* in that business, but I *never* shall be *again* concerned in it. The works of art receive a great advantage from the resemblance which they have to those of nature, because here^A the similitude is *not only* pleasant, but the pattern is perfect. By the pleasures of the imagination, I mean *only* such pleasures^A as arise originally from sight. It may be proper to give some account of the fetes and ceremonies anciently used at the election of a poet-laureat, and *only* discontinued^A through the neglect and degeneracy of later times. There is not perhaps any real beauty or deformity *more* in one piece of matter^A than in another. Raised to greatness without merit, he employed his power^A for the gratification *solely* of his passions.

II.—*In the position of Circumstances, and of particular Members.*

The emperor^A refused to convert *at once*, the truce into a definitive treaty. This morning when one of the gay females was^A looking over some hoods and ribbands, brought by her tire-woman, *with great care and diligence*, I employed no less in examining the box which contained them.

Frederick, seeing it was impossible^A to trust, *with safety*, his life in their hands, was obliged to take the Mahometans for his guard. *If* the English reader^A would see the notion expressed at large, he may find it in Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding. Ambition creates seditions,⁴ wars,⁵ discords,² hatred,¹ and shyness.³ As the guilt of an officer^A will be greater than that of a common servant, *if he prove negligent*, so the reward of his fidelity will *proportionably* be^A greater.

III.—*In the disposition of the relative Pronouns, and of all those Particles which express the connection of the Parts of Speech.*

He was taking a view, from a window, of the Cathedral in

Lichfield, where a party of the royalists had fortified themselves.* If we trace^{aa} youth *from the earliest period of life*, who has been well educated, we shall perceive the wisdom of the maxims here recommended. It is the custom of the Mahometans, if they see^{any} printed or written paper *upon the ground*, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran. The French marched precipitately as to an assured victory; whereas the English advanced very slowly, and discharged such flights of arrows, as did great execution: When they drew near the archers, perceiving that they were out of breath, they charged them with great vigour.†

UNITY.

In every composition, there is always some connecting principle among the parts. Some one object must reign and be predominant. The unity of a sentence then binds so closely its parts together, as to make upon the mind the impression of one object, not of many.

I.—*During the course of the sentence, change the scene as little as possible, and preserve the same grammatical structure.*

Desires of pleasure usher in temptation, and^a the growth of disorderly passions *is forwarded*. By eagerness of temper and precipitancy of indulgence, men forfeit all the advantages which patience would have procured; and, *by this means*,^a the opposite evils *are incurred* to their full extent. A short time after this injury, he came to himself; and the next day, *they* put him on board a ship, *which* conveyed *him* first to Corinth, and thence to the island of Ægina.‡ The Britons, daily harassed by the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence; *who consequently* reduced the greater part of the island to their own power; drove the Britons into the most remote and mountainous parts; *and* the rest of the country, in customs, religion, and language, became wholly Saxons.§

* He was at a window in Lichfield, taking a view of the Cathedral, where &c.

† When the *former* drew near the archers, the *latter* perceiving that they were out of breath, charged &c.

‡ *was* put on board a ship, and conveyed &c.

§. These people reduced the greater part of the island to their own power; and drove the Britons into the most remote and mountainous parts. The rest &c.

II.—*Never crowd into one sentence things which have so little connection that they could bear to be divided into two or three sentences.*

The motions of Lord Sunderland were always good; but he was a man of great expense.* I single out Strada among the moderns, because he had the foolish presumption to censure Tacitus, and to write history himself; and my friend will forgive this short excursion in honour of a favourite writer.† Boast not thyself of to-morrow; thou knowest not what a day may bring forth; and for the same reason despair not of to-morrow; for it may bring forth good as well as evil; which is a ground for not vexing thyself with imaginary fears;‡ for the impending black cloud, which is regarded with so much dread, may pass by harmless, or though it should discharge the storm, yet, before it breaks, thou mayest be lodged in that lowly mansion which no storms ever touch.

III.—*Keep clear of all unnecessary parentheses.*

Never delay till to-morrow, (for to-morrow is not yours; and though you should live to enjoy it, you must not overload it with a burden not its own,) what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to-day.¶ We must not imagine that there is, in true religion, any thing which overcasts the mind with sullen gloom and melancholy, (for false ideas may be entertained of religion, as false and imperfect conceptions of virtue have often prevailed in the world,) or which derogates from that esteem which men are generally disposed to yield to exemplary virtues.§ Disappointments will often happen to the best and wisest men, (not through any imprudence of theirs, nor even through the malice or ill design of others, but merely in consequence of some of those cross incidents of life which could not be foreseen,) and sometimes to the wisest and best concerted plans.¶

*. He was, however, a man &c.

†. My friend &c.

‡ for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. For the same reason, despair not of to-morrow; it may bring forth good as well as evil. Vex not thyself with imaginary fears. The impending &c.

¶ Never delay till to-morrow what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to-day. To-morrow is not &c.

§ *Gloom and melancholy*, or which derogates from that esteem which men are generally disposed to yield to exemplary virtues. False ideas &c.

¶ Disappointments will often happen to the best and wisest men, and sometimes to the wisest and best concerted plans. This may happen, too, not through any imprudence of those who have laid the plan, nor even through the malice &c.

STRENGTH.

By strength is meant such a disposition and management of the several words and members as shall bring out the sense to the best advantage, and give every word and every member its due weight and force.

I.—*Prune all redundant words and members, and never put a weaker assertion or proposition after a stronger one.*

I shall, *in the first place*, begin with remarking the defects, and shall then proceed *afterwards* to describe the excellences, of this plan of education. This measure may afford some profit, and *furnish some* amusement. Thought and language act and react upon each other *mutually*. He did not mention Leonora, *nor that her father was dead*.^{*} Her extraordinary beauty *was such that it* struck observers with admiration. The regular tenor of a virtuous *and pious* life will prove the best preparation for immortality,[†] for old age,[‡] and death.[§] Gentleness breathes long suffering to enemies,^{||} courtesy to strangers,[¶] habitual kindness towards friends.^{|||} These rules are intended to teach young persons to write with propriety,[§] elegance,^{||} and perspicuity.[¶]

II.—*Attend particularly to the use of copulatives, relatives, and particles employed for connection, and dispose of the capital words so as to make the greatest impression.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, *and* I will overtake, *and* I will divide the spoil. While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, cold, heat, summer, winter, day and night, shall not cease.[†] The army was composed of Grecians, Carians, Lycians, Pamphylians, and Phrygians.[‡] The body of this animal was strong, *and* proportionable, and beautiful.

The knowledge he has acquired, and the habits of application he possesses, will probably render him very useful.[§] I have considered the subject *with a good deal of attention*, upon which I was desired to communicate my thoughts.

* nor her father's death.

† Or simply thus, A virtuous and pious life will prove the best preparation for death and immortality.

‡ While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

|| Grecians, and Carians, and Lycians, and Pamphylians, and Phrygians.

§ The knowledge which he has acquired, and the habits of application which he possesses &c.

He that cometh in the name of the Lord, is blessed.* Where are your fathers? and do the prophets live for ever?† Indulging ourselves in imaginary enjoyments, often deprives us of real ones.‡ Let us employ our criticism on ourselves, instead of being critics on others.¶ It is folly to pretend to arm ourselves against the accidents of life, *by heaping up treasures*, which nothing can protect us against, but the good providence of our Heavenly Father.

III.—*Never conclude the sentence with an adverb, or with any inconsiderable word; and when things are compared, or contrasted with one another, where a resemblance of opposition is intended to be expressed, preserve a resemblance in the language and construction.*

May the happy message be applied to us, in all the virtue, strength, and comfort of it.§ By what I have already expressed, the reader will perceive the business which I am to proceed upon. We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of anything we see; and immediately acknowledge the beauty of an object, without inquiring *into the particular causes and occasions of it.*¶ Our British gardeners, instead of humouring nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible.** He can bribe, but he is not able to seduce.†† He can buy, but he has not the power of gaining.‡‡ He can lie, but no one is deceived by him.¶¶ He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it without resolution; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when there was no ground for apprehension.§§ This will much better answer all the good ends proposed by the projectors of it.¶¶

* Blessed is he that cometh &c.

† Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live for ever?

‡ Indulging ourselves in imaginary, often deprives us of real enjoyments.

¶ Instead of being critics on others, let us employ &c.

§ in all its virtue, strength, and comfort.

¶ Into the cause of that beauty.

** to thwart it as &c.; or, for *humouring* read *following*, and the sentence will be quite correct.

†† He can bribe, but he cannot seduce.

‡‡ He can buy, but he cannot gain.

¶¶ He can lie, but he cannot deceive.

§§ He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it irresolutely; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when he had nothing to fear.

¶¶ by its projectors.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

What is human life to all, but a mixture, with various cares and troubles, of scattered joys and pleasures. Perpetual high-mindedness must terminate in ignorance. I conceived a great regard for him, and could not but mourn for his loss. Men who are rich and avaricious lose themselves in a spring, which might have cherished all around them. Charlotte, the friend of Amelia, to whom no one imputed blame, was too prompt in her vindication. The reason of this strange proceeding will be accounted for when I make my defence. He was guilty of such atrocious conduct, that he was deserted by his friends for good and all.

Study to unite with firmness of principle gentleness of manners, and affable behaviour with untainted integrity. Intemperance will make life short and sad, though it may fire the spirits for an hour. From what I have said, you will perceive readily the subject I am to proceed upon. Hereby I am instructed, and thereby I am honoured. Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes to its scarcity only its value. I viewed the habitation of my departed friend,—Venerable shade! I then gave thee a tear; accept now of one cordial drop that falls to thy memory.

It is dangerous for beauty, that is mortal, or for terrestrial virtue to be examined by a light that is too strong for it. The haunts of dissipation, by night and day open many a wide and inviting gate to the children of idleness and sloth. Confident as you now are in your assertions, and positive as you are in your opinions, be assured the time approaches when things and men will appear in a different light to you. Nothing which is not right can be great; nothing can be suitable to the dignity of the human mind which reason condemns. It is not from this world that any source of comfort can arise, to cheer the gloom of the last hour.

Who can doubt but all the proceedings of Providence will appear as equitable when fully understood and completely intelligible, as now they seem irregular. The British constitution stands, like an ancient oak in the wood, among the nations of the earth; which, after having overcome many a blast, overtops the other trees of the forest, and commands respect and veneration. Prosperity is redoubled to a good man, by means of the generous use which he makes of it,—and it is reflected back upon him by every one whom he makes happy; for, in the esteem and good-will of all who know him, in the gratitude of dependents, in the attachment of friends, and in the intercourse of domestic affection, he sees blessings multiplied round him, on every side.

PROSODY.

PROSODY is that part of Grammar which treats of the quantity and accents of Syllables, and the manner of making Verses.

The quantity of a Syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it.

Accent is a particular stress of the voice on one letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from other letters in the same syllable; and which also distinguishes the syllable to which it belongs, from the other syllables of the same word.

The accent upon a Vowel makes the syllable long; as, Lâde, mète, fine, nôte, cûbe.

The accent upon a Consonant makes the syllable short, because the stress of the voice resting on the consonant, we pass rapidly over the vowel to get at it; as, Lad', met', fin'. not', cub'.

A long syllable is, in length of time, equal to two short ones.

Every word of one syllable has one letter distinguished from the rest by Accent, and every word of more than one syllable has one of its syllables distinguished from the rest.

Emphasis is to words what Accent is to syllables; that is, it distinguishes one or more words in a sentence from other words in the same sentence.

Emphasis is not confined to particular words, but it is varied according to the meaning which the words are intended to convey.

~~Verse is the poetic arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.~~

~~Rhyme is verse so constructed, that the final syllables correspond in sound.~~

Blank Verse is distinguished by poetical measures or numbers, without a correspondence in the sound of the final syllable.

SCANNING, OR MEASUREMENT OF VERSE.

Scanning is the method of trying the accuracy of poetical composition, in order to ascertain whether it be so constructed as to complete its proper melody.

The melody of verse consists in a proper mixture and succession of long and short syllables.

The difference between *long* and *short* syllables, as pronounced in English, is so inconsiderable, that mere *quantity* is of little effect in our versification.

In English, Polysyllables have in general the quantity of their syllables fixed; but many of our dissyllables, and almost all our monosyllables, are variable.

The melody of English verse depends chiefly upon a certain order and succession of *accented* and *unaccented* syllables.

Accent does not always make the syllable long, but gives it more force of sound.

For the purpose of scanning verse, grammarians have invented what they call *Metrical Feet*.

They are called *Feet*, because, by their aid, the voice, as it were, steps along through the verse in a measured pace.

The Feet chiefly used in Poetry are,

Four of Two Syllables.

A Trochee, — ◡

An Iambus, ◡ —

A Spondee, — —

A Pyrrhic, ◡ ◡

Four of Three Syllables.

A Dactyl, — ◡ ◡

An Amphibrach, ◡ — ◡

An Anapæst, ◡ ◡ —

A Tribrach, ◡ ◡ ◡

When applied to English verse,

A Trochee consists of an accented and an unaccented syllable; as, Fruit'fūl.

An Iambus, of an unaccented and an accented syllable; as, Dēlūde.

A Spondee, of two accented syllables; as, A'mèn.

A Pyrrhic, of two unaccented syllables; as, Li-āblě.

A Dactyl, of one accented and two unaccented syllables; as, Póssiblě.

An Amphibrach, of three syllables, of which the middle one is accented; as, āmazēmēt.

An Anapæst, of two unaccented syllables, and an accented one; as, ōvērtāke.

A Tribrach, of three unaccented syllables; as, Ven-ērāblě.

The Trochee, Iambus, and Anapæst are called *Primary Feet*, because verse may be composed wholly or chiefly of any of them; the other feet are called *Secondary*, because they are introduced to diversify the numbers, and give variety to the verse.

SPECIMENS OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

Trochaic Verse may consist of any number of Trochees from one to six.

Of One Foot.

Tūrning,

Būrning.

Of Two Feet.

Fāncy viēwing,

Joys pūrsūing

Of Three Feet.

Nōw thēy stoōd cōnfōundēd,
While thē bātlē sōundēd.

Of Four Feet.

Sōftlŷ blōw thē ēv'ning brēezēs.

Of Five Feet.

Virtūe's brīght'ning rāy shall bēam fōr ēvēr.

Of Six Feet.

O'n ā mōūntāin strēch'd bēnēath ā hōary willōw.

If an unaccented syllable be prefixed to a Trochaic line, it will become an Iambic line.

SPECIMENS OF IAMBIC VERSE.

~~Iambic Verse may consist of any number of feet from one~~
to six.

Of Two Feet.

Whēre fix'd yōu bē,
Bŷ his dēcrēe.

Of Three Feet.

Blūc lightnīngs tīngē thē wāve,
A'nd thūndēr rēnds thē rōck.

Of Four Feet.

Oūr brōkēn friēndshīps wē dēplōre,
A'nd lōves ōf yōuth thāt āre nū mōre.

Of Five Feet.

Cōnfūs'd ānd strūck with silēnce āt thē dēed,
Hē flīes, bŷt trēmblīng fāils tō flŷ with spēed.

Dēlightfŷl tās̄k! tō rēar thē tēndēr thōught,
Tō tēach thē yōung idēā hōw tō shōot.

This is the heroic measure of English verse; but it is susceptible of boundless variety by the intermixture of the other feet, which may be introduced occasionally in almost every part of the line. The Trochee is at any time admissible as the first foot.

Of Six Feet.

Whēn slōwlŷ ōn hīs ēar thēsē mōvīng āccēnts stōle.


This is called the Alexandrine Measure. It is seldom used except to complete the stanzas of an ode, or occasionally to vary the heroic poem.

Whēn āll thŷ mērciēs, O' mŷ Gōd, mŷ rīsing sōul sŷrvēys.

This line contains seven feet, but this kind is generally

divided into two lines, the former containing four feet, and the latter three; thus,

Whēn āll thŷ mērciēs, O' mŷ Gōd,
Mŷ rīsing sōul sŭrvēys.

 Trochaic Verse may be varied by adding a *short* syllable to the end of the line, and Iambic Verse by subjoining a long syllable.

CÆSURAL PAUSE.

In Heroic Verse, the melody is considerably affected by a pause, which occurs towards the middle of each line. In English this may fall after the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh syllable; and according as it falls after one or other of these, the melody is changed, and the air and cadence are diversified.

After the 4th Syllable.

~~Driv'n by the wind, | and batter'd by the rain.~~
Come, gentle spring, | Ethereal mildness, come.

After the 5th.

That vice should triumph, | Virtue vice obey.

After the 6th.

When from his lofty couch | He thus began.

After the 7th.

And in the smooth description | murmur still.

SPECIMENS OF ANAPÆSTIC VERSE.

Anapæstic Verse may consist of any number of feet not exceeding four.

Of One Foot.

'Tis in vāin
Thēy cōmplāin.

Of Two Feet.

I'n mŷ rāge shāll bē sēn
Thē rēvēnge ōf ā quēn.

Of Two Feet and a Short Syllable.

Hē is gōne ōn thē mōuntāin,
Hē is lōst tō thē fōrēst.

Of Three Feet.

O' hōw swēet shīnes yōn ēvēning sūn,
A's hē trēmbles ābōve thē blūe wāve.

Of Four Feet.

Thēre wās rācing ānd chāsing ōn Cānnōbie Lēe,
Būt thē lōst brīde ōf Nēthērbŷ nē'er dīd thēy sēe.

APPENDIX.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a discourse by Points or Stops, where small intermissions of the voice are necessary.

The use of Points is to distinguish the members of sentences, the terminations of complete periods, and to afford an opportunity for taking breath.

The principal points are,

The Comma, marked	-	-	-	-	,
The Semicolon,	-	-	-	-	;
The Colon,	-	-	-	-	:
The Period,	-	-	-	-	.
The Point of Interrogation,	-	-	-	-	?
The Point of Admiration,	-	-	-	-	!
The Parenthesis,	-	-	-	-	()

OF THE COMMA.

The comma is used whenever the sense requires a slight natural pause.

RULE I.—When the connection of the different parts of a simple sentence is interrupted by an imperfect phrase, a comma is inserted at the beginning and end of this phrase; as, I remember, *with gratitude*, his kindness to me. But if the interruption is unimportant, the comma is better omitted; as, Flattery is *certainly* pernicious.

RULE II.—When two or more words of the same parts of speech immediately follow one another in the same construction, they are parted by a comma; as, Reason, virtue, answer one great aim. In a letter, we may advise, comfort, request, and discuss. But if the same parts of speech are connected by a conjunction, the comma is not inserted; as, Virtue and vice form a strong contrast to each other. Whether we eat or drink, labour or sleep, we should be moderate.

RULE III.—The simple members of a compound sentence, expressions in a direct address, all phrases or explanatory sentences, remarks, and quotations; the Nominative Absolute, the Infinitive Absolute, must each be separated by a comma from the other parts of the sentence to which they belong; as, He is careless, and learns but slowly. Continue, my child, to make virtue thy chief study. Peace of mind being secured, we may smile at misfortunes. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. To confess the truth, I was much in fault

RULE IV.—Nouns in apposition, and words in opposition to each other, are separated by a comma; and the Verb *To be* followed by another Verb in the Infinitive Mood with adjuncts, or by an Adjective, and the Relative Pronouns, when they refer to an Antecedent of a general signification, admit a comma before them; as, The butterfly, child of the summer, flutters in the sun. Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull. The best means of improvement, is to study diligently. He is a good man, who acts at all times with propriety.

When a Verb is understood, a comma may very properly be admitted; as, From law arises security; from security, curiosity; from curiosity, knowledge.

EXERCISES.

RULE I.—Gentleness is in truth the great avenue to mutual enjoyment. The tutor by instruction and discipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour. Trials in this stage of being are the lot of man. The best men often experience disappointments. Advice should be seasonably administered.

RULE II.—Self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect of many a young man. Health and peace a moderate fortune and a few friends sum up all the undoubted articles of temporal felicity. An idle trifling society is near akin to such as is corrupting. Conscious guilt renders us mean-spirited timorous and base. Time brings a temperate and powerful opiate to all misfortunes. Deliberate slowly execute promptly. He must stand or fall by his own conduct and character. This unhappy person had often been seriously affectionately admonished but in vain.

RULE III.—If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it. If the mind sows not corn it will plant thistles. To you my worthy friends am I indebted under Providence for all I enjoy. Come then companions of my toils let us take fresh courage and hope to the end. We are strictly enjoined not to follow a multitude to do evil.

RULE IV.—Hope the balm of life soothes us under every misfortune. The patriarch Joseph is an illustrious example of chastity resignation and filial affection. He who is a stranger to industry may possess but cannot enjoy. The goods of this world were given to man for his occasional refreshment not for his chief felicity. The greatest misery is to be condemned by our own hearts. Her highest enjoyment was to relieve the distressed and to do good. It is labour only which gives the relish to pleasure.

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon divides a compound sentence into parts, not so closely connected as those separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other as those distinguished by a colon.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on each other both in sense and construction; and sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, the subsequent member being added for the sake of illustration.

EXERCISES.

The passions are the chief destroyers of our peace the storms and tempests of the moral world. The path of truth is a plain and a safe path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. As there is a worldly happiness which God perceives to be no other than disguised misery as there are worldly honours which in his estimation are a reproach so there is a worldly wisdom which in his sight is foolishness.

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.

The colon is used before an example or a quotation, and also when the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next clause begins with a conjunction expressed or understood.

EXERCISES.

A metaphor is a comparison expressed in an abridged form but without any of the words that denote comparison as To the upright there ariseth light in darkness. Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt will sting. There is no mortal truly wise and restless at once Wisdom is the repose of minds.

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period.

EXERCISES.

The absence of Evil is a real Good peace quiet and exemption from pain should be a continual feast We ruin the happiness of life When we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable State is all that We can propose to ourselves on Earth peace and Contentment not Bliss nor Transport are the full Portion of Man Perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

OF THE INTERROGATION, ADMIRATION, AND
PARENTHESIS.

A Point of Interrogation is used after questions in a direct form; as, What am I? how produced? A point of Admiration or Exclamation is placed after a word or sentence expressive of wonder, passion, or emotion; as, How learned he is!

The parenthesis encloses a word or clause of a sentence which (though sometimes necessary to prevent the sense from being misunderstood) may be removed without injuring the construction; as, The (ship) Thames.

EXERCISES.

Gripos has long been ardently endeavouring to fill his Chest and lo it is now full Is he happy and Does he gratefully think of the Giver of all good Things Does he distribute to the Poor Alas these interests have no Place in his breast.

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas Why not To day shall we be younger Are we sure we shall be the healthier Will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The proper and rational conduct of men with regard to futurity is regulated by two considerations first that much of what it contains must remain to us absolutely unknown next that there are also some events in it which may be certainly known and foreseen. Prosopopoeia or personification is a rhetorical figure by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects as What ailed thee O thou sea that thou fleddest Thou Jordan that thou wast driven back.

The gardens of this world produce only deciduous flowers perennial ones must be sought in the delightful regions above roses without thorns are the growth of paradise alone.

How many rules and maxims of life might be spared could we fix a principle of virtue within and inscribe the living sentiment of the love of God in the affections. He who loves righteousness is master of all the distinctions in morality. The laurels of the warrior are dyed in blood and bedewed with the tears of the widow and the orphan.

Prosperity debilitates instead of strengthening the mind its most common effect is to create an extreme sensibility to the slightest wound it fomenters impatient desires and raises expectations which no success can satisfy, it fosters a false delicacy which sickens in the midst of indulgence. By repeated gratification it blunts the feelings of men to what is pleasing and leaves them unhappily acute to whatever is uneasy.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A Capital Letter must distinguish

The first word of every book, chapter, letter, or any piece of writing.

The Pronoun I, the Interjection O, and any Noun particularly emphatical.

The first word after a period, and also after the points of Interrogation and Admiration, when the sentences are totally independent.

The first word of every line in poetry.

The first word of a quotation when directly introduced, and the first word of an example.

Proper Names, and Adjectives derived from them.

Every Substantive and principal word in the titles of books.

The words, God, Lord, Jehovah, The Holy Spirit, The Supreme Being, and all other names applied to the Deity.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A Figure of Speech is a mode of speaking different from, and more emphatical than the ordinary and usual way of expressing the same sense.

Figures take their rise partly from the want of words to express our ideas, and partly from the influence which the imagination possesses over language.

The principal Figures are Simile, Metaphor, Allegory, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Hyperbole, and Personification.

A Simile is a comparison of one thing to another; as, "The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

A Metaphor also imports comparison, but it is more forcibly expressed by rejecting the word expressing similitude; as, "The Highlanders are lambs in our families, but lions in the field."

An Allegory is a continuation of Metaphor; as, "The Lord is my Shepherd; he maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters."

Metonymy is that figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause, the sign for the thing signified, &c.; as, Bacchus, *for* wine: The sword, *for* slaughter: The sceptre, *for* regal authority, &c.

Synecdoche takes a part for the whole, or the whole for a part; as, He has engaged some additional *hands*, i. e. persons: All men respect him, i. e. many men.

Hyperbole magnifies or diminishes an object beyond its natural bounds; as, The waves rose to heaven. It is less than nothing.

Personification is that figure by which we ascribe life and action to inanimate objects; as, The ground thirsts for rain. The hills clap their hands.

SCOTTICISMS.

A SCOTTICISM is a word or mode of expression peculiar to Scotland.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Scottish.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Anent	Concerning
Angry <i>at</i> a person	Angry <i>with</i>
Amissing	Missing
He asked <i>at</i> me	He asked me, <i>or of</i> me
Nothing <i>ado</i>	Nothing <i>to do</i>
A bit paper	A bit <i>of</i> paper
He was <i>behind</i>	He was too late
To crave a <i>person</i> for a debt	To dun, <i>or to</i> crave payment
I have cut <i>out</i> my hair	I have cut my hair off
Caution, cautioner	Bail, security
I do so <i>in common</i>	I commonly do so
<i>Close</i> the door	Shut the door
He wrote the <i>disposition</i>	He wrote the conveyance
I <i>discharge</i> you from doing it	I forbid you to do it
He is a very <i>discreet</i> man	He is a very civil man
To <i>draw</i> the table	To clear the table
I was much <i>difficulted</i>	{ I was much puzzled, <i>or at</i> a great loss
After his <i>demission</i>	After his resignation
A <i>decreet</i>	A decree <i>or</i> decision
The surgeon's <i>account</i>	The surgeon's bill
Give me a <i>drink</i> of porter	Give me a draught of porter
At the <i>expiry</i> of ten days	At the expiration of ten days
A <i>faint</i>	A fainting fit, <i>or</i> swoon
The <i>foot</i> of the table	The lower end of the table
He is the better <i>of</i> it	He is the better for it
A big coat	A great coat
My servant's <i>fee</i>	My servant's wages.
<i>Hard</i> fish and sweet butter	{ Dried fish, <i>or</i> salt fish, and fresh butter
Come <i>here</i>	Come hither
<i>Where</i> are you going	Whither are you going
To <i>labour</i> the ground	To till the ground
The <i>libel</i> being read	The indictment being read
You may <i>lay</i> your account with it	{ You may expect <i>or</i> reckon upon it
Married <i>on</i>	Married to
I do not <i>mind</i> what you said	I do not remember. &c.

Scottish.

He has been ill *guided*
 His *policy* is extensive
 To *summons*
 He had a *sore head*, but is
 some better
 Desire your brother to *speak*
 to me
 Shearers
 He was *seeking* his meat
 I *slipped* a foot
 I *think* shame
 He was *transported* to an-
 other church
 I *turned* sick
 He speaks *through* his sleep
 His *whole* friends
Wrongous imprisonment
 To *work* stockings
 Will I help you

You are sitting *upon* the door

I stuck *among* the snow
 He came *again* him
 On the *bye-table*
 He walked at the *burial*
 I have been *badly* for some
 time

To *condescend* upon
 He and I are *cousin-germans*
 To *corn* the horses
 He made me a *compliment*
 of a book

To *play* cards
 Coarse weather

To *exceem*
 He *fevered*
 I *find* no pain
 Gear

To *implement* a promise
 He was *lost* in the river
 To *maltreat*
 Give me it. Show me it
 The project *misgave*
 It sold for *half* nothing
 If I had it in my *offer*

English.

He has been ill *used* [tensive
 His pleasure-grounds are ex-
 To *summon*

He had a headache, but is
 somewhat better

Tell your brother that I want
 to speak to him

Reapers

He was begging his bread
 My foot slipped
 I am ashamed

He was translated to another
 church

I became sick

He speaks in his sleep

All his friends

Unjust imprisonment

To knit stockings

Shall I help you?

You are sitting near or oppo-
 site to the door, or in the
 draught of the door

In the snow

Against

Side-board, side-table

Funeral

Ill, sick, in bad health

To specify

Cousins-german

To feed

He made me a present of a
 book

To play at cards

Bad weather

To exempt [fever

He was taken or seized with

I feel no pain

Wealth, riches

To fulfil, perform

Drowned.

To abuse, to treat ill

Give it me. Show it me

Failed, miscarried

Far under its value

In my choice

Scottish.

The water of Tay
 Every lawful day
 Proven, improven, pled
 He was pointed in his answers
 To rove in a fever
 To succumb
 Simply impossible
 A man's subjects
 Where do you stay?
 The church was throng
 They were appointed tutors
 and curators of his children
 Versant in polite learning
 He is a widow
 At six years old
 Whitsunday

English.

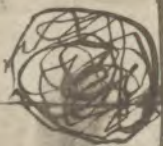
The river Tay
 Every week day
 Proved, improved, pleaded
 Exact and concise
 To rave
 To sink under
 Absolutely impossible
 Effects
 Lodge, live, dwell
 Full, crowded
 They were appointed guard-
 ians to his children
 Conversant
 Widower
 Six years old
 Whitsuntide

EXERCISES.

From Beattie's "Scotticisms."

When Paris was in his *twentieth and fourth* year, three goddesses are said to have *waited* of him, as he was *laying* on the side of a mountain; each of whom promised him some good thing, if he would pronounce her the fairest. He gave judgment in *favours* of Venus. Soon after he went to Greece, where he *see'd* Helen, the *prettiest* woman of *these* days, who was *married on* Menelaus king of Sparta. This Helen *has been* a very worthless woman; for, without *thinking shame*, she went off with Paris, taking with her *severals* of her attendants, and much wealth; and yet Menelaus was a good-natured man, and she could not pretend that he had ever *disabused* or *maltreated* her. Though *difficulted* how to act, he did not *succumb* under his misfortune; for he knew he could not be the *better* of that. He sent *timeous* notice to his brother Agamemnon, who *summonsed* all the neighbouring princes to a conference *anent* the injury done by Paris. After having *deliberate* long, and heard Menelaus *narrate* the whole affair, and *adduce* evidence sufficient to *instruct* his assertions, they saw, that, *conform* to the notions of honour which then prevailed, it was *simply impossible* to *evite* a war. *These* who were present chose Agamemnon for their leader; and undertook to cause the other princes, *how soon* they could meet with them, *homologate* the choice. "For my *share*," said Menelaus, "if I had it in my *offer* to have the chief command, I would decline it." Letters were *wrote* to every city of Greece; Paris was abhorred for his *inpratitude* to a king who had behaved to him with the ut-

most discretion; the whole Greeks were made soldiers, none were excused: even the tender and the old behaved to serve, notwithstanding of their infirmities; and they who refused were incarcerated, and not LIBERATE till long thereafter. And the people were the more incensed at this injury, that there had been an old grudge between the Asiatics and Europeans, as *Herodot* notices in the beginning of his history; where, if I mind right, he condescends upon other iniquitous proceedings, not unlike the crime of Paris, which we may well imagine would not be forgotten on this occasion. But if the following story be true, I must, for my share, blame the Greeks for their cruelty, as well as the Trojans for their injustice. A poor Trojan, who was a widow, and a very tender man, had been ten months or thereby an dweller in Sparta, and was now ill with a chronical sore head, much distressed with an inward trouble, and so dull that he could not hear a word, they grievously maltreated, though he pled his innocence; and they had nothing relevant to urge again him. They mounted him on an old stammering horse, which threw him into the water of Eurotas; and while he cried out, "Help me, or I will be lost; O what will I do?" they, in place of assisting, only laughed at him. Nay, more as that, they cut out his hair, and burned all the victual, both barley and corn, that was growing in his field; and, after thus destroying his corns, and discharging him from ever appearing in Sparta again, they turned him out, with nothing but a man's shirt upon his back, though there was a storm of snow lying on the ground; and though he had a right to the benefit of a mortification, which had lately been made at Sparta for the relief of poor strangers. Never was a more unfortunate man so misguided as he. Wherever he went, people held their noses, as if they had felt a bad smell: and, without dubiety, he must have died for cold, as well as for want of meat, if a shepherd, whose stock was forty sheep, whereof fifteen were hogs, had not taken him in; for which he was first challenged by his neighbours, and afterwards quarrelled by the Ephori. The Trojan soon after severed and took the pox, in which he roved and was very ill to guide; and when he died, which happened at Whitsunday, the shepherd buried him at his own cost, though he could ill spare the money which he debursed on that occasion.



(130)

James Watson

64

64

64

64

64

64

64

64

64

