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英國文範
初編





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英吉利文範
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Part 3.

Syntax.

The third part of grammar is *Syntax*, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

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

Sentences are of two kinds, simple and compound.

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

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

As sentences themselves are divided into simple and compound so the members of sen,

* *Finite verbs* are those to which number and person appertain. Verbs in the *infinitive mood* have no respect to number or person.

tences may be divided likewise into simple and compound members: for whole sentences whether simple or compounded, may become members of other sentences, by means of some additional connexion; as in the following example: "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know, my people do not consider." This sentence consists of two compounded members, each of which is subdivided into two simple members, which are properly called clauses.

There are three sorts of simple sentences; the explicative, or explaining; the interrogative, or asking; the imperative, or commanding.

An explicative sentence is when a thing is said to be or not to be, to do or not to do, to suffer or not to suffer, in a direct manner: as, "I am; thou writest; Thomas is loved." If the sentence be negative, the adverb not

is placed after the auxiliary, or after the verb itself when it has no auxiliary: as, "I did not touch him;" or, "I touched him not."

In an interrogative sentence, or when a question is asked, the nominative case follows the principal verb or the auxiliary: as, "Was it he?" "Did Alexander conquer the Persians?"

In an imperative sentence, when a thing is commanded to be, to do, to suffer, or not, the nominative case likewise follows the verb, or the auxiliary: as, "Go, thou traitor!" "Do thou go:" "Haste ye away:" unless the verb let be used; as "Let us be gone."

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

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

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken

of; the attribute is the thing or action of, affirmed or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

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

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

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

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

To produce the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence, the follow-

ing rules and observations should be carefully studied.

Rule 1.

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

The following are a few examples of the violation of this rule. "What signifies good opinions, when our practice is bad?" "what signify." "The Normans, under which general term is comprehended the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, were accustomed to slaughter and repine;" "are comprehended." "If thou would be easy and happy in thy family, be careful to observe discipline;" "if thou wouldst." "Gold, whence came thou? whither goes thou? when will thou come again?" "camest, goest, wilt." "But thou, false promiser, never shall obtain thy purpose;" it ought to be

"shalt." "And wheresoe'er thou turns thy vi-
ew;" "turnest." "There's two or three of us have
seen the work;" "there are." "Great pains has
been taken;" "have been." "I have considered wh-
at have been said on both sides in this contro-
versy;" "what has been said." "One would think
there was more sophists than one;" "there were
more." "The number of the names together were
about one hundred and twenty;" "was about."

*1. The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence,
is sometimes put as the nominative case to the ve-
rb: as, "To see the sun is pleasant;" "To be go-
od is to be happy;" "A desire to excel others in
learning and virtue is commendable;" "That
warm climates should accelerate the growth of the
human body, and shorten its duration, is very
reasonable to believe;" "To be temperate in eat,

* The chief practical notes under each Rule, are regularly
numbered, in order to make them correspond to the exam-
ples in the volume of Exercises.

ing and drinking, to use exercise in the
open air and to preserve the mind free
from tumultuous motions, are the best pre-
servatives of health."

2. Every verb, except in the infinitive mood,
or the participle, ought to have a nominative
case, either expressed or implied: as, "Awake:
arise;" that is, "Awake ye; arise ye."

We shall here add some examples of inac-
curacy, in the use of the verb without its nomina-
tive case. "As it hath pleased him of his good-
ness to give you safe deliverance, and hath pres-
erved you in the great danger," &c. The verb
"hath preserved" has here no nominative case,
for it cannot be properly supplied by the prece-
ding word, "him" which is in the objective case.
It ought to be, "and as he hath preserved you;"
or rather, "and to preserve you." "If the calm in
which he was born, and lasted so long, had
continued;" "and which lasted," &c. "These we

have extracted from an historian of undoubted credit, and are the same that were practised," &c.; "and they are the same." "A man whose inclinations led him to be corrupt, and had great abilities to manage the business;" "and who had," &c. "A cloud gathering in the north; which we have helped to raise, and may quickly break in a storm upon our heads;" "and which may quickly."

3. Every nominative case, except the case absolute, and when an address is made to a person, should belong to some verb, either expressed or implied: as, "who wrote this book?" "James," that is, "James wrote it." "To whom thus Adam," that is, "spoke."

One or two instances of the improper use of the nominative case, without any verb, expressed or implied, to answer it, may be sufficient to illustrate the usefulness of the preceding observation.

"which rule," if it had been observed a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which hath been offered up to him." The pronoun it is here the nominative case to the verb "observed;" and which rule, is left by itself, a nominative case without any verb following it. This form of expression, though improper, is very common. It ought to be, "If this rule had been observed," &c. "Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, and such from which others as well as himself might receive profit; yet they are all within his own breast." In this sentence, the nominative man stands alone and unconnected with any verb, either expressed or implied. It should be, "Though man has great variety," &c.

4. When a verb comes between two nouns, either of which may be understood as the subject of the affirmation, it may agree with either of them; but some regard must be had to that which

is more naturally the subject of it as also to that which stands next to the verb: as, "This me, at was locusts and wild honey;" "A great cause of the low state of industry were the restraints put upon it;" "The wages of sin is death."

5. When the nominative case has no person, or is of the tense of verb, but is put before a participle, independently on the rest of the sentence, it is called the case absolute; as, "Shame lost, all virtue is lost;" "That having been discussed long ago there is no occasion to resume it."

As in the use of the case absolute, the case is, in English, always the nominative, the following example is erroneous, in making it the objective. "Solomon was of this mind; and I have no doubt he made as wise and true proverbs, as any body has done since; him only excepted, who was a much greater and wiser man than Solomon." It should be, "he only excepted."

The nominative case is commonly placed before the verb; but sometimes it is put after the verb if it is a simple tense; and between the auxiliary, and the verb or participle, if a compound tense: as,

1st. When a question is asked, a command given, or a wish expressed: as, "Confidest thou in me?" "Read thou;" "Mayst thou be happy?" "Long live the King!"

2d. When a supposition is made without the conjunction *if*; as, "Were it not for this;" "Had I been there."

3d. When a verb neuter is used: as, "On a sudden appeared the king."

4th. When the verb is preceded by the adverbs, *here, there, then, thence, hence, thus, &c.*: as, "Here am I;" "There was he slain;" "Then cometh the end;" "Thence ariseth his grief;" "Hence proceeds his anger;" "Thus was the af-

fair settled."

5th, Where a sentence depends on neither or nor, so as to be coupled with another sentence: as, "ye shall not eat of it, neither ye touch it, lest ye die."

Some grammarians assert, that the phrases, as follows, as appears, form what are called impersonal verbs; and should, therefore, be confined to the singular number: as, "The arguments advanced were nearly as follows;" "The positions were as appears incontrovertible;" that is, "as it follows," "as it appears." If we give (say they) the sentence a different turn, and instead of as, say such as, the verb is no longer termed impersonal, but properly agrees with its nominative, in the plural number: as, "The arguments advanced were nearly such as follow;" "The positions were such as appear incontrovertible." *

* These grammarians are supported by general usage and by the authority of an eminent critic on language and

They who doubt the accuracy of Horne Tooke's statement, "That as, however and whenever used in English, means the same as it, or that, or which;" and who are not satisfied whether the verbs in the sentences first mentioned, should be in the singular or the plural number, may vary the form of expression. Thus, the sense of the preceding sentences, may be conveyed in the following terms. "The arguments advanced were nearly composition." "When a verb is used impersonally," says Dr. Campbell in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, "it ought undoubtedly to be in the singular number, whether the neuter pronoun be expressed or understood. For this reason, analogy and usage favour this mode of expression, "The conditions of the agreement were as follows;" and not, as follow. A few late writers have inconsiderately adopted the last form, through a mistake of the construction. For the same reason, we ought to say, "I shall consider his censures so far only as concerns my friend's conduct;" and not 'so far as concern.'
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°apparent;" "The positions were

of the following nature;" "The following are ne-
arly the arguments which were advanced;" "The
arguments advanced were nearly those which fol-
low;" "It appears that the positions were incontro-
vertible;" "That the positions were incontrovertible
is apparently incontrovertible." See the Octavo Gram-
mar; the note under Rule 1.

Rule 2.

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

* See Key to the English Exercises. Eleventh edition p.

° when

This rule is often violated; some instances of
which are annexed. "And so was also James
and John the sons of Zebedee, who were part-
ners with Simon;" "and so were also." "All joy,
tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever;
doth dwell;" "dwell for ever." "By whose power
all good and evil is distributed:" "are distributed."
"Their love and their hatred, and their envy, is
now perished;" "are perished." "The thoughtless
and intemperate enjoyment of pleasure, the cri-
minal abuse of it, and the forgetfulness of our be-
ing accountable creatures, obliterates every serious
thought of the proper business of life, and effaces
the sense of religion and of God;" it ought to be
"obliterate," and "efface."

1. When the nouns are nearly related, or
scarcely distinguishable in sense, and someti-
mes even ° they are very different, some authors
have thought it allowable to put the verbs, nouns,
and pronouns, in the singular number: as, "Trans-

quillity and peace dwells there;" "Ignorance and negligence has produced the effect;" "The discomfiture and slaughter was very great." But it is evidently contrary to the first principles of grammar, to consider two distinct ideas as one, however nice may be their shades of difference: and if there be no difference, one of them must be superfluous, and ought to be rejected.

To support the above construction, it is said, that the verb may be understood as applied to each of the preceding terms; as in the following example. "Sand, and salt, and a mass of iron, is easier to bear than a man without understanding." But besides the confusion, and the latitude of application, would introduce, it appears to be more proper and analogical, in cases where the verb is intended to be applied to any one of the terms, to make use of the disjunctive conjunction, which grammatically refers the verb to one or other of the preceding terms in a separate view. To preserve the distinctive

uses of the copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, would render the rules precise, consistent, and intelligible. Dr. Blair very justly observes, that "two or more substantives, joined by a copulative, must always require the verb or pronoun, to which they refer, to be placed in the plural number."

2. In many complex sentences, it is difficult for learners to determine, whether one or more of the clauses are to be considered as the nominative case; and consequently, whether the verb should be in the singular or the plural number. We shall, therefore, set down a number of varied examples of this nature, which may serve as some government to the scholar with respect to sentence of a similar construction. "Prosperity, with humility, renders its possession truly amiable." "The ship, with all her furniture, was destroyed" "Not only his estate, his reputation too has suffered by his misconduct." "The general also, in conjunction with the officers, has applied for redress." "He cannot to be justified;

for it is true, that the prince, as well as the people, was blameworthy." "The king, with his life guard, has just passed thro' the village." "In the mutual influence of body and soul, there is a wisdom, a wonderful wisdom, which we cannot fathom." "Virtue, honour, nay even self-interest, conspire to recommend the measure." "Patriotism, morality, every public and private consideration, demand our submission to just and lawful government." "Nothing delights me so much as the works of nature."

In support of such forms of expression as the following, we see the authority of Hume, Priestley, and other writers; and we annex them for the reader's consideration. "A long course of time, with a variety of accidents and circumstances, are requisite to produce those revolutions." "The king, with the lords and commons, form an excellent frame of government." "The side A, with the sides B and C, compose the triangle." "The fire communicated itself to the bed, which, with the furniture

of the room, and a valuable library, were all entirely consumed." It is however proper to observe, that these modes of expression do not appear to be warranted by the just principles of construction. The words, "A long course of time," "The king," "The side A," and "which," are the true nominatives to the respective verbs. In the last example, the word all should be expunged. As the preposition with governs the objective case in English; and, if translated into Latin, would govern the ablative case, it is manifest that the clauses following with, in the preceding sentences, cannot form any part of the nominative case. They cannot be at the same time in the objective and the nominative cases. The following sentence appears to be unexceptionable; and may serve to explain the others "The lords and commons are essential branches of the British constitution: the king, with them, forms an excellent frame of government."*

* Though the construction will not admit of a plural verb, the

3. If the singular nouns and pronouns, which are joined together by a copulative conjunction, be of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both: as, "James, and thou, and I, are attached to our country." "Thou and he shared it between you."

Rule 3.

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

The following sentences are variations from this sentence would certainly stand better thus: "The king, the lords, and the commons, form an excellent constitution."

rule: "A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description;" "read it." "Neither character nor dialogue were yet understood;" "was yet." "It must indeed be confessed, that a lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder;" "does not carry in it." "Death, or some worse misfortune, soon divide them." It ought to be "divides."

1. When singular pronouns, or a noun and pronoun, of different persons, are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it: as, "I or thou art to blame;" "Thou or I am in fault;" "I, or thou, or he, is the author of it;" "George or I am the person." But it would be better to say; "Either I am to blame, or thou art," &c.

2. When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun or pronoun, and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun and pronoun: as, "Neither poverty nor riches were

injurious to him;" "I or they were offended by it." But in this case, the plural noun or pronoun when it can conveniently be done, should be placed next to the verb.

Rule 4.

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

We ought to consider whether the term will immediately suggest the idea of the number it represents, or whether it exhibits to the mind the idea of whole as one thing. In the former case, the verb ought to

be plural; in the latter, it ought to be singular. Thus, it seems improper to say, "The peasantry goes barefoot, and the middle sort makes use of wooden shoes." It would be better to say, "The peasantry go barefoot and the middle sort make use," &c. because the idea in both these cases, is that of a number. On the contrary, there is a harshness in the following sentences, in which nouns of number have verbs plural; because the ideas they represent seem not to be sufficiently divided in the mind. "The court of Rome were not without solicitude." "The house of commons were of small weight." "The house of lords were so much influenced by these reasons." "Stephen's party were entirely broken up by the captivity of their leader." "An army of twenty four thousand were assembled." "Whom do you think will reason have the church of Rome for proceeding in this manner?" "There is indeed no constitution so tame and careless of their own defence." "All the virtues of mankind are to be counted upon a few

fingers, but his follies and vices are innumera-
ble." Is not mankind in this place a noun of mul-
titude, and such as requires the pronoun referring
to it to be in the plural number, their?

Rule 5.

Pronouns must always agree with their an-
tecedents, and the nouns for which they stand,
in gender and number: as, "This is the friend
whom I love;" "That is the vice which I ha-
te;" "The king and the queen had put on
their robes;" "The moon appears, and she shi-
nes, but the light is not her own."

The relative is of the same person as the
antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accor-
dingly: as, "Thou who lovest wisdom;" "I
who speak from experience."

Of this rule there are many violations to be met
with; a few of which may be sufficient to put the
learner on his guard. "Each of the sexes should
keep within its particular bounds, and content

"who poisoned."

themselves with the advantages of their particular
districts:" better thus: "The sexes should keep with,
in their particular bounds," see. "Can any one, on
their entrance into the world, be fully secure that
they shall not be deceived?" "on his entrance,"
and "that he shall." "One should not think too fa-
vourably of ourselves;" "of one's self." "He had
one acquaintance which poisoned his principles;"

Every relative must have an antecedent to whi-
ch it refers, either expressed or implied: as, "Who is
fatal to others is so to himself," that is, "the man
who is fatal to others."

Who, which, what, and the relative that, thou,
gh in the objective case, are always placed before
the verb; as are also their compounds. whoever, who-
soever, &c.; as, "He whom ye seek;" "This is what,
or the thing which, or that, you want;" "Whom-
soever you please to appoint."

What is sometimes applied, in a manner which
appears to be exceptionable: as, "All fevers, except

what are called nervous," &c. It would at least be better to say, "except those which are called nervous."

1. Personal pronouns being used to supply the place of the noun, are not employed in the same part of a sentence as the noun which they represent; for it would be improper to say, "The king he is just;" "I saw her the queen;" "The men they were there;" "Many words they darken speech;" "My banks they are furnished with bees." These personals superfluous, as there is not the least occasion for a substitute in the same part where the principal word is present. The nominative case, they, in the following sentence, is also superfluous; "Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief."

2. The pronoun that is frequently applied to persons as well as to things; but after an adjective in the superlative degree, and after the pronominal adjective same, it is generally us,

ed in preference to who or which; as, "Char, les 12. king of Sweden, was one of the greatest madmen that the world ever saw;" "Cataline's followers were the most profligate that could be found in any city." "He is the same man that we saw before." There are cases wherein we cannot conveniently dispense with this relative as applied to persons: as first, after who the interrogative; "Who that has any sense of religion, would have argued thus?" Secondly, when persons make but a part of the antecedent; "The women, and the estate, that became his portion were too much for his moderation." In neither of these examples could any other relative have been used.

3. The pronouns whichever, whosoever, and the like, are elegantly divided by the interposition of the corresponding substantives: thus, "On which, soever side the king cast his eyes;" would have sounded better, if written, "On which side soever,"

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4. Many persons are apt, in conversation, to put the objective case of the personal pronoun, in the place of these and those: as, "Give me them books;" instead of "those books." We may sometimes find this fault even in writing: as, "Observe them three there." We also frequently meet with those instead of they, at the beginning of a sentence, and where there is no particular reference to an antecedent; as, "Those that sow in tears, sometimes reap in joy." They that, or they who sow in tears.

It is not, however, always easy to say, whether a personal pronoun or a demonstrative is preferable, in certain construction. "We are not unacquainted with the calumny of them [or those] who openly make use of the warmest professions.

5. In some dialects, the word what is improperly used for that, and sometimes we find it in this sense in writing: "They will never believe

but what I have been entirely to blame". I am not satisfied but what, &c. instead of "but that". The word somewhat, in the following sentence, seems to be used improperly. "These punishments seem to have been exercised in some, what an arbitrary manner." Sometimes we read, "In somewhat of". The meaning is, "in a manner which is in some respects arbitrary."

6. The pronoun relative who is so much appropriated to persons, that there is generally harshness in the application of it, except to the proper names of persons, or the general terms man, woman, &c. A term which only implies the idea of persons, and expresses them by some circumstance or epithet, will hardly authorize the use of it; as, "That faction in England who most powerfully opposed his arbitrary pretensions." "That faction which," would have been better; and the same remark will serve for the following examples: "France, who was in alliance with Sweden." "The court, who," &c. "The court,

vary who, &c. "The cities who aspired at liberty."
"That party among us who," &c. "The family whom
they consider as usurpers."

In some cases it may be doubtful, whether this
pronoun is properly applied or not: as, "The number
of substantial inhabitants with whom some cities are,
and." For when a term directly and necessarily
implies persons, it may in many cases claim the
personal relative. "None of the company whom he
most affected, could ease him of the melancholy
under which he laboured." The word acquaintance
may have the same construction.

7. We hardly consider little children as persons,
because that term gives us the idea of reason and reflexion:
and therefore the application of the personal
relative who, in this case, seems to be harsh:
"A child who." It is still more improperly
applied to animals: "A lake frequented by that
fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in
water."

8. When the name of a person is used merely
as a name, and does not refer to the person,
the pronoun which ought to be used, and not
who: as, "It is no wonder if such a man did
not shine at the court of queen Elizabeth, who
was but another name for prudence and economy."
The word whose begins likewise to be restricted to
persons; yet it is not done so generally, but that
good writers, even in prose, use it when speak-
ing of things. The construction is not, how-
ever, generally pleasing, as we may see in the
following instances: "Pleasure, whose nature,"
&c. "Call every production, whose parts and
whose;" &c.

In one case, however, custom authorizes us
to use which, with respect to persons; and that
is when we want to distinguish one person of
two, or a particular person among a number
of others. We should then say, "Which of
the two," or "Which of them, is he or she?"

9. As the pronoun relative has no distinction of number, we sometimes find an ambiguity in the use of it: as when we say, "The disciples of Christ, whom we imitate;" we may mean the imitation either of Christ, or of his disciples. The accuracy and clearness of the sentence, depend very much upon the proper and determinate use of the relative, so that it may readily present its antecedent to the mind of the hearer or reader, without any obscurity or ambiguity.

10. It is and it was, are often the manner of the French, used in a plural construction, and by some of our best writers: as, "It is either a few great men who decide for the whole, or it is the rabble that follow a seditious ringleader," "It is they that are the real authors, though the soldiers are the actors of the revolutions; It was the heretics that first began to rail," &c. It is

these that early taint the female mind." This licentious use in the construction of it is (if it be proper to admit it at all), has, however, been certainly abused in the following sentence, which is thereby made a very awkward one. "It is wonderful the very few accidents, which, in several years, happen from this practice."

11. The interjections o! oh! and ah! require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them: as, "O me! Oh me! Ah me!" But the nominative case in the second person: as, "O thou persecutor!" "Oh ye hypocrites!" "O thou who dwellest," &c.

The neuter pronoun, by an idiom peculiar to the English language, is frequently joined in explanatory sentences, with a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender: as, "It was he;" "It was the man or woman that did it."

The neuter pronoun it is sometimes omitted

and understood; thus we say, "As appears, as follows;" for "As it appears, as it follows;" and "May be," for "It may be."

The neuter pronoun *it* is sometimes employed to express.

1st. The subject of any discourse or inquiry: as, "*It* happened on a summer's day;" "Who is *it* that calls on me?"

2d. The state or condition of any person or thing: as, "How is *it* with you?"

3d. The thing, whatever it be, that is the cause of any effect or event, or any person considered merely as a cause: as, "We heard her say *it* was not he;" "The truth is, *it* was I that helped her."

Rule 6.

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

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence: as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

In the several members of the last sentence, the relative performs a different office. In the first member, it marks the agent; in the second, it submits to the government of the preposition; in the third, it represents the possessor; and in the fourth, the object of an action: and therefore it must be in the three different cases, correspondent to those offices.

When both the antecedent and relative become nominatives, each to different verbs, the relative is the nominative to the former, and the antecedent to the latter verb: as, "True philosophy, *which* is the ornament of our nature, *consists* more in the love of our duty, and the practice of virtue than in great talents and extensive knowledge."

A few instances of erroneous construction, will illustrate both the branches of the sixth rule.

The three following refer to the first part. "How can we avoid being grateful to those whom, by repeated kind offices, have proved themselves our real friends?" "These are the men whom, you might suppose, were the authors of the work." "If you were here, you would find three or four, whom you would say passed their time agreeably;" in all these places it should be who instead of whom. The two latter sentences contain a nominative between the relative and the verb; and, therefore, seem to contravene the rule: but the student will reflect, that it is not the nominative of the verb with which the relative is connected. The remaining examples refer to the second part of the rule, "Men of fine talents are not always the persons who we should esteem." "The persons who you dispute with, are precisely of your opinion." "Our tutors are our benefactors, who we owe obedience to, and who we ought to love." In

these sentences whom should be used instead of who.

1. When the relative pronoun is of the interrogative kind, the noun or pronoun containing the answer, must be in the same case as that which contains the question: as. "Whose books are these? They are John's." "Who gave them to him? We." "Of whom did you buy them? Of a bookseller; him who lives at the Bible and Crown."

"Whom did you see there? Both him and the shopman." The learner will readily comprehend this rule, by supplying the words which are understood in the answers. Thus to express the answers at large, we should say, "They are John's books." "We gave them to him." "We bought them of him who lives." &c. "We saw both him and the shopman."—As the relative pronoun when used interrogatively, refers to the subsequent word or phrase containing the answer to the question, that word or phrase may properly be termed the subsequent to the

interrogative,

Rule 7.

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

The form of the first of the two preceding sentences, expresses the meaning rather obscurely. It would be more perspicuous to say, "I, who co-
mand you, am the man." Perhaps the difference of meaning, produced by referring the relative to different antecedents, will be more evident to the learner, in the following sentences. "I am the general who gives the orders to day;" "I am the general, who give the orders to-day;" that is, "I, who give the orders to-day, am the general."

When the relative and the verb have been determined to agree with either of the preceding nomi-

natives, that agreement must be preserved through-
out the sentence; as in the following instance: "I am the Lord that maketh all things; that stretcheth fo-
rth the heavens alone." Isa. xlii. 24. Thus far is consistent: The Lord, in the third person, is the antecedent, and the verb agrees with the relative in the third person: "I am the Lord, which Lord, or he that maketh all things." If I were made the antecedent, the relative and verb should agree with it in the first person: as, "I am the Lord, that make all things, that stretch forth the heavens alone." But should it follow "That spreadeth abroad the earth by myself," there would arise a confusion of persons, and a manifest solecism.

Rule 8.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood: as, "He is a good, as well as a wi-
se man;" "Few are happy;" that is "persons;" "This is a pleasant walk;" that is, "This walk

is," &c.

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

1. Adjective pronouns.

A few instances of the breach of this rule are here exhibited. "I have not travelled this twenty years;" "these twenty." "I am not recommending these kind of sufferings;" "this kind." "Those set of books was a valuable present;" "that set."

1. The word means in the singular number, and the phrases, "By this means," "By that means," are used by our best and most correct writers; namely, Bacon, Tillotson, Atterbury, Addison, &c. &c. Pope, &c.* They are, indeed, in so general

* "By this means, he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march."—Bacon.

"By this means one great restraint from doing evil, would be taken away."—"And this is an admirable means to

By that means:

and approved use, that it would appear awkward, if not effected, to apply the old singular form, and say, "By this means;" it was by a mean;" although it is more agreeable to the general analogy of the language. "The word means (says Priestley) belongs to the class improve men in virtue."—"By that means they have rendered their duty more difficult."—Tillotson.

It renders us careless of approving ourselves to God, and by that means securing the continuance of his goodness."—A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but employed as a means of doing still further good."—Atterbury

"By this means they are happy in each other."—"He by that means preserves his superiority."—Addison.

"your vanity by this means will want its food."—Hume.

"By this means alone, their greatest obstacles will vanish."—Pope

"which custom has proved the most effectual means to ruin the nobles." Dean Swift.

"There is no means of escaping the persecution."—"Faith is not only a means of obeying, but a principal act of obedience."—Dr.

†

young

of words, which do not change their termination on account of number, for it is used alike in both numbers."

The word amends is used in this manner, in the following sentences: "Though he did not succeed, he gained the approbation of his country: and with this

"He looked on money as a necessary means of maintaining and increasing power."—Lord Lyttleton's Henry II.

"John was too much intimidated not to embrace every means afforded for his safety."—Goldsmith.

"Let this means should fail."—"By means of ship-money, the late King, &c."—"The only means of securing a durable peace."—Hume.

"By this means there was nothing left to the Parliament of Scotland," &c.—Blackstone.

"By this means so many slaves escaped out of the hands of their masters."—Dr. Robertson.

"By this means they bear witness to each other."—Burke.

"By this means the wrath of man was made to turn against it, self."—Dr. Blair.

"A magazine, which has, by this means, contained, &c."—"Birds in general, procure their food by means of their beak."—Dr. Paley.

amends he was content." "Peace of mind is an honorable amends for the sacrifices of interest." "In return he received the thanks of his employers, and the present of a large estate; these were ample amends for all his labours." "We have described the rewards of vice: the good man's amends are of a different nature."

It can scarcely be doubted, that this word amends (like the word means) had formerly its correspondent form in the singular number, as it is derived from the French amende, though now it is exclusively established in the plural form. If, therefore, it be alleged that mean should be applied in the singular, because it is derived from the French moyen, the same kind of argument may be advanced in favour of the singular amende; and the general analogy of the language may also be pleaded in support of it.

Campbell, in his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," has the following remark on the subject before us: "No persons of taste will, I presume, venture so far to violate the present usage, and consequently to shock the ears of

the generality of readers, as to say, "By this mean, by that mean."

Louth and Johnson seem to be against the use of means in the singular number. They do not, however, speak decisively on the point; but rather dubiously, and as if they knew that they were questioning eminent authorities, as well as general practice. That they were not decidedly against the application of this word to the singular number, appears from their own language:

"Whole sentences, whether simple or compound, may become members of other sentences by means of some additional connexion." — Dr. Louth's Introduction to English Grammar.

"There is no other method of teaching that of which any one is ignorant, but by means of something already known." — Dr. Johnson. Saller.

It is remarkable that our present version of the Scriptures makes no use, as far as the Compiler can discover, of the word mean; though there are several instances to be found in it of the use of means, in the

sense and connexion contended for. "By this means thou shalt have no portion on this side the river." Exra iv. 16. "That by means of death," sec. Heb. ix. 15. It will scarcely be pretended, that the translators of the sacred volumes did not accurately understand the English language; or that they would have admitted on form of this word, and rejected the other, had not their determination been conformable to the best usage. An attempt therefore to recover an old word, so long since disused by the most correct writers, seems not likely to be successful; especially as the rejection of it is not attended with any inconvenience.

The practice of the best and most correct writers, or a great majority of them, corroborated by general usage, forms, during its continuance, standard of language; especially, if, in particular instances, this practice continue, after objection and due consideration. Every connexion and application of words and phrases, thus supported, must therefore be proper, and entitled to respect, if not exceptionable in a moral point of view.

— *Si vollet usus*

"Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi." — Hor.

On this principle, many forms of expression, not less deviating from the general analogy of the language, than those before mentioned, are to be considered as strictly proper and justifiable. Of this kind are the following. "None of them are varied to express the gender;" and yet none originally signified no one. "He himself shall do the work;" here, what was at first appropriated to the objective, is now properly used as the nominative case. "You have behaved yourselves well." in this example, the word you is put in the nominative case plural, with strict propriety; though formerly it was confined to the objective case, and ye exclusively used for the nominative.

With respect to anomalies and variations of language, thus established, it is the grammarians's business to submit, not to remonstrate. In next, niciously opposing the decision of pre, or authority,

and contending for obsolete modes of expression, he may, indeed, display learning and critical sagacity; and, in some degree, obscure points that are sufficiently clear and decided; but he cannot reasonably hope either to succeed in his aims, or to assist the learner, in discovering and respecting the true standard and principles of language.

Cases which custom has left dubious, are certainly within the grammarian's province. Here, he may reason and remonstrate on the ground of derivation, analogy, and propriety; and his reasonings may refine and improve the language: but when authority speaks out and decides the point, it were perpetually to unsettle the language, to admit of cavil and debate. Anomalies, then, under the limitation mentioned, become the law, as clearly as the plainest analogies.

The reader will perceive that, in the following sentence, the use of the word mean in the old form has a very uncouth appearance: "By the mean of adversity we are often instructed." "He preserved

his health by mean of exercise." "Frugality is one mean of acquiring a competency." They should be, "By means of adversity," &c. "By means of exercise," &c. "Frugality is one means," &c.

Good writers do indeed make use of the substantive mean in the singular number, and in that number only, to signify mediocrity, middle rates, &c. as, "This is a mean between two extremes." But in the sense of instrumentality, it has been long disused by the best authors, and by almost every writer.

This means and that means should be used only when they refer to what is singular: these means and those means, when they respect plurals: as, "He lived temperately, and by this means preserved his health;" "The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors; and by these means acquired knowledge

We have enlarged on this article, that the young student may be led to reflect on a point so important, as that of ascertaining the standard of propriety in the use of language.

2. When two persons or things are spoken of in a sentence, and there is occasion to mention them again for the sake of the distinction, that is used in reference to the former, and this, in reference to the latter: as, "Self-love, which is the spring of action in the soul, is ruled by reason; but for that, man would be inactive; and but for this, he would be active to no end."

3. The distributive adjective pronouns, each, every, either, agree with the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, of the singular number only: as, "The king of Israel, and Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah, sat each on his throne;" "Every tree is known by its fruit:" unless the plural noun convey a collective idea: as, "Every six months;" "Every hundred years."—The following phrases are exceptionable.

Let each esteem others better than themselves:" It ought to be "himself." "It is requisite that the language should be both perspicuous and correct: in proportion as either of these two qualities are wanting, the language is imperfect:" it should be "is." "Tis

or separately;

observable, that every one of the letters bear date after his banishment, and contain a complete narrative of all his story afterwards; it ought to be "bears," and "they contain."

Either is often used improperly, instead of each: as, "The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat to the king of Judah, sat either of them on his throne;" "Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer." Each signifies both of them taken distinctly; either properly signifies only the one or the other of them taken disjunctively.

In the course of this work, some examples will appear of erroneous translations from the Holy Scriptures, with respect to grammatical construction: but it may be proper to remark, that notwithstanding these verbal mistakes, the Bible, for the size of it, is the most accurate grammatical composition that we have in the English language. The authority of several eminent grammarians might be adduced in support of this assertion; but it may be sufficient to mention only that of Dr. Lowth,

who says, "The present translation of the Bible, is the best standard of the English language."

Adjectives

4. Adjectives are sometimes improperly applied as adverbs: as, "indifferent honest; excellent well; miserable poor;" instead of "Indifferently honest; excellently well; miserably poor." "He behaved himself conformably to that great example;" "conformably." "I endeavour to live hereafter suitable to a person in thy station;" "suitably." "I can never think so very mean of him;" "nearly." "He describes this river agreeable to the common reading;" "agreeably." "Agreeable to my promise, I now write;" "agreeably." "Thy exceeding great reward." When united to an adjective, or adverb not ending in ly, the word exceeding has ly added to it. as, "exceedingly dreadful, exceedingly great;" "exceedingly well, exceedingly more active:" but when it is joined to an adverb or adjective, having

that termination, the *ly* is omitted: as, "Some men think ~~exceeding~~ dearly, and reason ~~exceeding~~ forcibly." "She appeared, on this occasion ~~exceeding~~ lovely." "He acted in this business bolder than was expected." "They behaved the nobblest, because they were disinterested." They should have been, "more boldly, most nobly." — The adjective *procur* is often misapplied: as, "He was such an extravagant young man, that he spent his whole patrimony in a few years:" it should be, "So extravagant a young man." "I never before saw such large trees." "So large trees." When we refer to the species or nature of a thing, the word *such* is properly applied: as, "Such a temper is seldom found:" but when degree is signified we use the word *so*: as, "So bad a temper is seldom found."

Adverbs are likewise improperly used as adjectives as, "The tutor addressed him in terms rather warm, but suitably to his offence?" "suitable." "They were seen wandering about, solitarily and distracted." "solitary." "He lives in a manner equally to the dictates of reason and religion." "equally." The study of syntax should be previous to that of punctuation; "previous."

5. Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided: such as, "A worsen conduct;" "On lesser hopes;" "A more serene temper;" "The most straitest sect;" "A more superior work." They should be, "a worse conduct;" "less hopes;" "a more serene temper;" "The straitest sect;" "a superior work."

6. Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification do not properly admit of the superlative or comparative form superadded: such as, "Chief extreme, perfect, right, universal, supreme," &c.; which are sometimes improperly written, "Chiefest, extremest, perfectest, rightest, most universal, most supreme," &c. The following expressions are therefore improper. "He sometimes claims admission to the chiefest offices." "The quarrel became so universal and national;" "A method of attaining the rightest and greatest happiness." The phrases, so perfect, so right, so extreme, so universal, &c. are incorrect; because they imply that one thing

* For the rule to determine whether an adjective or an adverb is to be used, see English Exercises, Sixteenth edition, page 140.

or, "The weakest of the two:"

is less perfect, less extreme, &c. than another, which is not possible.

7. Inaccuracies are often found in the way in which the degrees of comparison are applied and construed.

The following are examples of wrong construction in this respect: "This noble nation hath, of all others, admitted fewer corruptions." The word *fewer* is here construed precisely as if it were the superlative. It should be, "This noble nation hath admitted fewer corruptions than any other." We commonly say, "This is the weaker of the two;" but the former is the regular mode of expression, because there are only two things compared.

"The vice of covetousness is what enters deepest into the soul of any other." "He celebrates the church of England as the most perfect of all others." Both these modes of expression are faulty. We should not say, "The best of any man," or "The best of any other man," for "the best of men." The sentences may be corrected by substituting the comparative in the room of the superlative. "The vice, &c. is what enters deep-

er into the soul than any other." "He celebrates, &c. as more perfect than any other." It is also possible to retain the superlative, and render the expression grammatical. "Covetousness, of all vices, enters the deepest into the soul." "He celebrates, &c. as the most perfect of all churches." These sentences contain other errors, against which it is proper to caution the learner. The words *deeper* and *deepest*, being intended for adverbs, should have been *more deeply*, *most deeply*. The phrases *more perfect*, and *most perfect*, are improper; because perfection admits of no degrees of comparison. We may say *nearer* or *nearest* to perfection, or *more* or *less* imperfect.

8. In some cases, adjectives should not be separated from their substantives, even by words which modify their meaning, and make but one sense with them: as, "A large enough number surely." It should be, "A number large enough." "The lower sort of people are good enough judges of one not very distant from them."

The adjective is usually placed before its substantive: as, "A generous man;" "How amiable a woman!" The instances in which it comes after the substantive, are the following.

1st, When something depends upon the adjective; and when it gives a better sound, especially in poetry: as, "A generous to his enemies;" "Feed me with food convenient for me;" "A tree three feet thick;" "A body of troops fifty thousand strong;" "The torrent tumbling through rocks abrupt."

2nd, When the adjective is emphatical, as, "Alexander the Great;" "Lewis the Bold;" "Goodness infinite;" "Wisdom unsearchable."

3rd, When several adjectives belong to one substantive: as, "A man just, wise, and charitable;" "A woman modest, sensible, and virtuous."

4th, When the adjective is preceded by an adverb: as, "A boy regularly studious;" "A girl unaffectedly modest."

5th, When the verb to be, in any of its varia-

tions, comes between a substantive and an adjective, the adjective may frequently either precede or follow it: as, "The man is happy;" or, "happy is the man who makes virtue his choice;" "The interview was delightful;" or, "delightful was the interview."

6th, When the adjective expresses some circumstance of a substantive placed after an active verb: as, "Vanity often renders its possessor despicable." In an exclamatory sentence, the adjective generally precedes the substantive: as, "How despicable does vanity often render its possessor!"

There is sometimes great beauty, as well as force, in placing the adjective before the verb, and the substantive immediately after it: as, "Great is the Lord! just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints!"

Sometimes the word all is emphatically put after a number of particulars comprehended under it. "Ambition, interest, honour, all concurred." Sometimes a substantive, which likewise comprehends the preceding particulars, is used in conjunction with

this adjective: as "Royalists republicans, churchmen, sectaries, courtiers, patriots, all parties, concurred in the illusion."

An adjective pronoun, in the plural number, will sometimes properly associate with a singular noun: as, "Our desire, your intention, their resignation." This association applies rather to things of intellectual nature, than to those which are corporeal. It forms an exception to the general rule.

A substantive with its adjective is reckoned as one compounded word, whence they often take an, other adjective, and sometimes a third, and so on: as, "An old man: a good old man."

Though the adjective always relates to a substantive, it is in many instances, put as if it were absolute; especially where the noun has been mentioned before, or is easily understood, though not expressed: as, "I often survey the green fields, as I am very fond of green;" "The wise, the virtuous, the honoured, famed, and great;" that is, "persons;" "The twelve;"

that is "apostles;" "Have compassion on the poor; be feet to the lame, and eyes to the blind."

Substantives are often used as adjectives. In this case, the word so used is sometimes unconnected with the substantive to which it relates; sometimes connected with it by a hyphen; and sometimes joined to it so as to make the two words coalesce. The total separation is proper, when either of the two words is long; or when they cannot be fluently pronounced as one word: as, an adjective pronoun: a silver watch, a stone cistern: the hyphen is used, when both the words are short, and are readily pronounced as a single word: as, coal-mine, corn-mill, fruit-tree; the words coalesce, when they are readily pronounced together; have a long established association; and are in frequent use: as, honeycomb, gingerbread, Yorkshire.

Sometimes the adjective becomes a substantive, and has another adjective joined to it: as, "The chief good;" "The vast immence of space!"

both

When an adjective has a preposition before it, the substantive being understood, it takes the nature of an adverb, and is considered as an adverb. as, "In general, in particular, in haste," &c.; "Generally, particularly, hastily."

Enow was formerly used as the plural of enough: but it is now obsolete.

Rule 9.

The article a or an agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively: as, "A christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definite article the may agree with nouns in the singular and plural number: as, "The garden, the houses, the stars."

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

It is of the nature of the articles to determine

or limit the thing spoken of. A determines it to be one single thing of the kind leaving it still uncertain which: the determines which it is, or of many, which they are.

The following passage will serve as an example of the different uses of a and the, and of the force of the substantive without any article. "Man was made for society, and ought to extend his good will to all man: but a man will naturally entertain a more particular kindness for the man, with whom he has the most frequent intercourse; and enter into a still closer union with the man whose temper and disposition suit best with his own."

As the articles are sometimes misapplied, it may be of some use to exhibit a few instances; "I am persecuted this way unto the death." The apostle does not mean any particular sort of death, but death in general: the definite article therefore is improperly used it ought to be "unto death," without any article.

"When he, the Spirit of Truth, is come, he"

will guide you into all truth," that is, according to this translation, "into all truth whatsoever, into truth of all kinds;" very different from the meaning of the evangelist, and from the original, "into all the truth," that is, "into all evangelical truth, all truth necessary for you to know."

"Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?" it ought to be "the wheel," used as an instrument for the particular purpose of torturing criminals. "The *At*, mighty hath given reason to a man to be a light unto him:" it should rather be, "to man," in general.

"This day is salvation come to this house, forasmuch as he also is the son of Abraham" thought to be, "a son of Abraham."

These remarks may serve to show the great importance of the proper use of the article, and the excellence of the English language in this respect; which, by means of its two articles, does most precisely determine the extent of signification of common names.

1. A nice distinction of the sense is sometimes

made by the use or omission of the article *a*. If I say; "He behaved with a little reverence;" my meaning is positive. If I say, "He behaved with little reverence;" my meaning is negative. And these two are by no means the same, or to be used in the same cases. By the former, I rather praise a person; by the latter, I dispraise him. For the sake of this distinction, which is a very useful one, we may better bear the seeming impropriety of the article *a* before nouns of number. When I say, "There were few men with him;" I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable: whereas, when I say; "There were a few men with him;" I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In general, it may be sufficient to prefix the article to the former of two words in the same construction; though the French never fail to repeat it in this case. "There were many hours, both of the night and day, which he could spend,"

without suspicion, in solitary thought." It might have been "of the night and of the day" And, for the sake of emphasis, we often repeat the article in a series of epithets. "He hoped that this title would secure him an ample and an independent authority."

3. In common conversation, and in familiar style, we frequently omit the articles, which might be inserted with propriety in writing, especially in a grave style. "At worst, time might be gained by this expedient." "At the worst," would have been better in this place. "Give me here John Baptist's head." There would have been more dignity in saying, "John the Baptist's head" or, "The head of John the Baptist."

The article *the* has sometimes a good effect in distinguishing a person by an epithet. "In the history of Henry the fourth, by Father Daniel, we are surprised at not finding him *the* great man." "I own I am often surprised that he should have treated so coldly a man so much the gentlemen"

This article is often elegantly put, after the manner of the French, for the pronoun possessive: "as, "He looks him full in *the* face;" that is, "in *his* face." "In his presence they were to strike *the* forehead on the ground;" that is, "their foreheads."

We sometimes, according to the French manner, repeat the same article, when the adjective, on account of any clause depending upon it, is put after the substantive. "Of all the considerable governments among the Alps, a commonwealth is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of those countries." "With such a precious title as that of blood, which with the multitude is always a claim, *the* strongest, and *the* most easily comprehended." "They are not the men in the nation *the* most difficult to be replaced."

Rule 10.

One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case: as, "My father's house;" "Man's happiness;" "Virtue's reward."

When the annexed substantive signifies the same thing as the first, there is no variation of case: as, "George, king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover," &c; "Pompey contended with Caesar, the greatest general of his time;" "Religion, the support of adversity, adorns prosperity." Nouns thus circumstanced are said to be in apposition to each other. The interposition of a relative and verb will sometimes break the construction: as, "Pompey contended with Caesar, who was the greatest general of his time." Here the word general is in the nominative case, governed by note 1, under Rule 11.

The preposition of joined to a substantive, is not always equivalent to the possessive case. It is only so, when the expression can be converted into the regular form of the possessive case. We can say, "The reward of virtue," and "Virtue's reward;" but though it is proper to say, "A crown of gold," we cannot convert the expression into the possessive case, and say, "Gold's crown."

Substantives govern pronouns as well as nouns,

◦ instead of "It is my book."

◦ "His." If we used the noun itself, we should say, "This composition is John's." "Whose book is that?"

in the possessive case: as, "Every tree is known by its fruit;" "Goodness brings its reward;" "That desk is mine."

The genitive *its* is often improperly used for 'tis or it is: as, "Its my book."

The pronoun *his*, when detached from the noun to which it relates, is to be considered, not as a possessive pronoun, but as the genitive case of the personal pronoun: as, "This composition is *his*." "Whose book is that?" "Eliza's." The position will be still more evident, when we consider that both the pronouns in the following sentence must have a similar construction: "Is it *her* or *his* honour that is tarnished?" "It is not *her*: but *his*."

Sometimes a substantive in the genitive or possessive case stands

alone, the latter one by which it is governed being understood: as, "I called at the bookseller's," that is, "at the bookseller's shop."

1. If several nouns come together in the genitive case, the apostrophe with s is annexed to the last, and understood to the rest: as, "John and Eliza's book;" "This was my father, mother, and uncle's advice." But when any words intervene, perhaps on account of the increased pause, the sign of the possessive should be annexed to each: as, "They are John's as well as Eliza's book;" "I had the physician's, the surgeon's, and the apothecary's assistance."

2. In poetry, the additional s is frequently omitted, but the apostrophe

retained, in the same manner as in sl's, stantives of the plural number ending in s: as, "The wrath of Felix's son." This seems not so allowable in prose; which the following erroneous examples will demonstrate: "Moses' minister;" "Phinehas' wife;" "Tus, tis came into Felix' room." "These answers were made to the witness' questions." But in cases which would give too much of the hissing sound, or increase the difficulty of pronunciation, the omission takes place even in prose: as, "For righteousness' sake;" "For conscience sake."

3. Little explanatory circumstances are particularly awkward between a genitive case, and the word which usually follows it; as, "She began to extol the farmers, as she called

him, excellent understanding." It ought to be, "the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him."

4. When a sentence consists of terms signifying a name and an office, or of any expressions by which one part is descriptive or explanatory of the other, it may occasion some doubt to which of them the sign of the genitive case should be annexed; or whether it should be subjoined to them both. Thus, some would say: "I left the parcel at Smith's, the bookseller;" others, "at Smith the bookseller's;" and perhaps others, "at Smith's the bookseller's." The first of these forms

is most agreeable to the English idiom, and if the addition consists of two or more words, the case seems to be less dubious; as, "I left the parcel at Smith's, the bookseller and stationer." But as this subject requires a little further explanation to make it intelligible to the learner, we shall add a few observations tending to unfold its principles.

A phrase in which the words are so connected and dependent, as to admit of no pause before the conclusion, necessarily requires the genitive sign at or near the end of the phrase: as, "Whose prerogative is it? It is the king of Great Britain's;" "That is the duke of Bridgewater's canal;" "The bishop of Landaff's excellent book;" "The Lord mayor of London's authority;" "The captain of the guard's house."

When words in apposition follow each other in quick succession, it seems also most agreeable to our idiom, to give the sign of the genitive a similar situation, especially if the noun which governs the genitive be expressed: as "The emperor Leopold's;" "Dionysius the tyrant's;" "For David my servant's sake;" "Give me John the Baptist's head;" "Paul the apostle's advice." But when a pause is proper, and the governing noun not expressed, and when the latter part of the sentence is extended; it appears to be requisite that the sign should be applied to the first genitive, and understood to the other: as, "I reside at lord Storrmont's, my old patron and benefactor;" "Whose glory did he emulate? He emulated Caesar's, the greatest general

of antiquity." In the following sentences, it would be very awkward to place the sign, either at the end of each of the clauses, or at the end of the latter one alone: "These psalms are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people;" "We staid a month at lord Lyttleton's, the ornament of his country, and the friend of every virtue." The sign of the genitive case may very properly be understood at the end of these members, an ellipsis at the latter part of sentences being a common construction in our language; as the learner will see by one or two examples: "They wished to submit, but he did not;" that is, "he did not wish to submit;" "He said it was their concern, but not his;" that is, "not his concern."

If we annex the sign of the geni

tive to the end of the last clause only, we shall perceive that a resting place is wanted, and that the connecting circumstance is placed too remotely, to be either perspicuous or agreeable: as, "Whose glory did he emulate?" "He emulated Caesar, the greatest general of antiquity's;" "These psalms are David, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's." It is much better to say, "This is Paul's advice, the christian hero, and great apostle of the gentiles," than, "This Paul the christian hero, and great apostle of the gentiles advice." On the other hand, the application of the genitive sign to both or all of the nouns in apposition, would be generally harsh and displeasing, and perhaps in some cases incorrect: as, "The emperor's Leopold's;" "King's George's;" "Charles's the

second's;" "The parcel was left at Smith's, the bookseller's and stationer's." The rules which we have endeavoured to elucidate, will prevent the inconvenience of both these modes of expression; and they appear to be simple, perspicuous, and consistent with the idiom of the language.

5. The English genitive has often an unpleasant sound; so that we daily make more use of the particle of to express the same relation. There is something awkward in the following sentences, in which this method has not been taken. "The general, in the army's name, published a declaration." "The common's vote." "The Lords' house." "Unless he is very ignorant of the kingdom's condition." It were certainly better to say, "In the name of the army;" "The votes of the

commons," "The house of lords," "The condition of the kingdom." It is also rather harsh to use two English genitives with the same substantive; as, "Whom he acquainted with the pope's and the king's pleasure." "The pleasure of the pope and the king," would have been better.

We sometimes meet with three substantives dependent on one another, and connected by the preposition of applied to each of them: as, "The severity of the distress of the son of the king, touched the nation;" but this mode of expression is not to be recommended. It would be better to say, "The severe distress of the king's son, touched the nation." We have a striking instance of this laborious mode of expression, in the following sentence: "Of some of the books of each of these classes of

literature, a catalogue will be given at the end of the work."

b. In some cases, we use both the genitive termination and the preposition of; as, "It is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's." Sometimes indeed, unless we throw the sentence into another form, this method is absolutely necessary, in order to distinguish the sense, and to give the idea of property, strictly so called, which is the most important of the relations expressed by the genitive case; for the expressions, "This picture of my friend," and "This picture of my friend's," suggest very different ideas. The latter only is that of property in the strictest sense. The idea would, doubtless, be conveyed in a better manner, by saying, "This

picture belonging to my friend."

When this double genitive, as some grammarians term it, is not necessary to distinguish the sense, and especially in a grave style it is generally omitted. Except to prevent ambiguity, it seems to be allowable only in cases which suppose the existence of a plurality of subjects of the same kind. In the expressions, "A subject of the emperor's;" "A sentiment of my brother's;" more than one subject, and one sentiment, are supposed to belong to the possessor. But when this plurality is neither intimated, nor necessarily supposed, the double genitive, except as before mentioned, should not be used: as, "This house of the governor is very commodious;" "The crown of the king was stolen;" "That privilege of

the scholar was never abused." (See page 56.) But after all that can be said for this double genitive, as it is termed, some grammarians think that it would be better to avoid the use of it altogether and to give the sentiment another form of expression.

7. When an entire clause of a sentence, beginning with a participle of the present tense, is used as one name, or to express one idea or circumstance, the noun on which it depends may be put in the genitive case; thus, instead of saying, "What is the reason of this person dismissing his servant so hastily?" that is, "What is the reason of this person in

dismissing his servant so hastily?" we may say, and perhaps ought to say, "What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?" Just as we say "What is the reason of this person's hasty dismissal of his servant?" So also, we say, "I remember it being reckoned a great exploit," or more properly, "I remember its being reckoned," &c. The following sentence is correct and proper: "Much will depend on the pupil's composing, but more on his reading frequently." It would not be accurate to say, "Much will depend on the pupil composing," &c. We also properly say; "This will be the effect of the pupil's composing frequently;" instead of, "Of the pupil composing frequently."

Rule 21.

Active verbs govern the objective case; as "Truth enlightens his," "The

comforts me;" "They support us;" "Virtue rewards her followers."

In English, the nominative case, denoting the subject, usually goes before the verb; and the objective case, denoting the object, follows the verb active; and it is the order that determines the case in nouns; as, "Alexander conquered the Persians." But the pronoun having a proper form for each of those cases, is sometimes, when it is in the objective case, placed before the verb; and, when it is in the nominative case, follows the object and verb; as, "Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

This position of the pronoun sometimes occasions its proper case and government to be neglected: as in the following instances: "Who should

I esteem more than the wise and good?" "By the character of those who you choose for your friends, your own is likely to be formed." "Those are the persons who he thought true to his interests." "Who should I see the other day but my old friend?" "Whoever the court favours." In all these places it ought to be whom, the relative being governed in the objective case by the verbs "esteem, choose, thought," &c. "He, who under all proper circumstances, has the boldness to speak truth, choose for thy friend;" It should be "him who," &c.

Verbs neuter do not act upon, or govern, nouns and pronouns. "He sleeps; they muse," &c. are not transitive. They are, therefore, not followed by an objective case, specifying the object of an action. But when this case,

or an object of action, comes after such verbs, though it may carry the appearance of being governed by them, it is affected by a preposition or some other word understood: as, "He resided many years (that is, or during many years) in that street;" "He rode several miles (that is, for or through the space of several miles) on that day;" "He lay an hour (that is, during an hour) in great torture." In the phrases, "To dream a dream," "To live a virtuous life;" "To run a race;" "To walk the horse," "To dance the child," the verbs certainly assume a transitive form, and may not, in these cases, be improperly denominated transitive verbs.

1. Some writers, however, use certain neuter verbs as if they were

transitive, putting after them the objective case, agreeably to the French construction of reciprocal verbs; but this custom is so foreign to the idiom of the English tongue, that it ought not to be adopted or imitated. The following are some instances of this practice. "Repenting him of his design." "The king soon found reason to repent him of his provoking such dangerous enemies." "The popular lords did not fail to enlarge themselves on the subject." "The nearer his successes approached him to the throne." "Go flee thee away into the land of Judah." "I think it by no means a fit and decent thing to vie charities," &c. "They have spent their whole time and pains to agree the sacred with the profane chronology"

2. Active verbs are sometimes as im,

properly made neuter; as, "I must premise with three circumstances." "Those that think to ingratiate with him by calumniating me."

3. The neuter verb is varied like the active; but, having in some degree the nature of the passive, it admits, in many instances, of the passive form, retaining still the neuter signification, chiefly in such verbs as signify some sort of motion, or change of place or condition; as, "I am come; I was gone; I am grown; I was fallen." The following examples, however, appear to be erroneous, in giving the neuter verbs a passive form, instead of an active one. "The of our holy religion, from which we are infinitely swerved." "The whole obligation of that law and covenant was also ceased." "Whose number was now amounted to three hundred." This ma,

himself so wisely;" It appeared
to be she that transacted
8 person

oreschal, upon some discontent, was entered
into a conspiracy against his master." "At
the end of a campaign, when half the men
are deserted or killed." It should be, "have
deserted, had ceased," &c.

12. The verb to be, through all its varia-
tions, has the same case after it, as that
which next precedes it: "I am he whom
they invited;" "It may be (or might have
been) he, but it cannot be (or could not
have been) I;" "It is impossible to be they;"
"It seems to have been he, who conducted
the business;" "I understood it to be him;"
"I believe it to have been them;" "We at
first took it to be her; but were afterwards
convinced that it was not she;" "He is not
the person who it seemed he was." "He
is really the who he appeared to be." "She
is not now the woman whom they repre-
sented her to have been." "Whom do you

fancy him to be?" By these examples,
it appears that this substantive verb has
no government of case, but serves, in all
its forms, as a conductor to the cases, so
that the two cases which, in the constructi-
on of the sentence, are the next before
and after it, must always be alike.
Perhaps this subject will be more intel-
ligible to the learner, by observing, that
the words in the cases preceding, and foll-
owing the verb to be, may be said to be
in apposition to each other. Thus, in the
sentence, "I understood it to be him,"
the words it and him are in apposition,
that is, "They refer to the same thing, and
are in the same case".

The following sentences contain deviat-
ions from the rule, and exhibit the pronoun
in a wrong case: "It might have been
him, but there is no proof of it;" "Though

I was blamed, it could not have been me;
"I saw one whom I took to be she"; "She
is a person who I understood it to have
been"; "Who do you think me to be?" "Whom
do men say that I am?" And whom think ye
that I am?"

Passive verbs which signify naming, &c.
have the same case before and after them,
as, "He was called Cæsar; She was named
Penelope, Homer is styled the prince of
poets; James was created a duke; The gen-
eral was saluted emperor; The professor
was appointed tutor to the prince."*

5. The auxiliary let governs the objective
case: as, "Let him beware"; "Let us judge ca-
ndidly"; "Let them not presume"; "Let
George study his lesson".

Rule 12.

One verb governs another that
follows it or depends upon it, in the

* See English exercises, 16th edit. p. 93. The Not.

infinitive mood: as, "Cease to do evil,
learn to do well; "We should be
prepared to render an account of our
actions".

The preposition to, though genera-
lly used before the latter verb, is
sometimes properly omitted: as, "I he-
ard him say it," instead of "to say it."

The verbs which have commonly other
verbs following them in the infinitive
mood, without the sign to, are Bid, dare,
need, make, see, hear, feel, and also, let,
not used as an auxiliary; and perhaps
a few others: as, "I bad him do it;" "Ye da-
re not do it;" "I saw him do it;" "I heard him
say it;" "Thou lettest him go."

1. In the following passages, the word
to the sign of the infinitive mood, where
it is distinguished by Italic characters, is
superfluous and improper. "I have obser-

ved some satirists to use, etc. "To see so many to make so little conscience of so great a sin." "It cannot but be a delightful spectacle to God and angels, to see a young person, besieged by powerful temptations on every side, to acquite himself gloriously, and resolutely to 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, to reject all these, and to cleave steadfastly unto God."

This mood has also been improperly used in the following place: "I am not like other men, to envy the talents I cannot reach." "Grammarians have denied, or at least doubted, them to be genuine." "That all our doings may be ordered by thy governour, to do always what

is righteous in thy sight".

The infinitive is frequently governed by adjectives, substantives, and participles; as, "He is eager to learn"; "She is worthy to be loved"; "They have a desire to improve"; "Endavouring to persuade."

The infinitive mood has much of the nature of a substantive, expressing the action itself which the verb signifies, as the participle has the nature of an adjective. Thus the infinitive mood does the office of a substantive in different cases: in the nominative; as, "To play is pleasant: in the objective; as, "Boys love to play"; "For to will is present with me"; but to perform that which is good, I find not."

The infinitive mood is often made absolute, or used independently on the rest of the sentence, supplying the place of the conjunction that with the potential

mood: as, "To confess the truth, I was in
fault"; "To begin with the first"; "To prove"
"To conclude"; that is, "That I may confess,"
&c.

Rule 13.

In the use of words and phra-
ses which, in point of time, relate
to each other, a due regard to that
relation should be observed. Inste-
ad of saying, "The Lord hath gi-
ven, and the Lord hath taken away,"
we should say, "The Lord gave,
and the Lord hath taken away."
Instead of, "I remember the fami-
ly more than twenty years," it
should be, "I have remembered the
family more than twenty years."

It is not easy to give particular
rules for the management of the mood,
and tenses of verbs with respect to

one another, so that they may be pro-
per and consistent. The best rule that
can be given, is this very general one,
"To observe what the sense necessarily
requires." It may, however, be of use
to give a few examples of irregular con-
struction. "The last week I intended
to have written", is a very common phra-
se; the infinitive being in the past
time, as well as the verb which it follow-
s. But it is certainly wrong: for how
long so ever it now is since I thought
of writing, "To write" was then present
to me, and must still be considered
as present, when I bring back that time,
and the thoughts of it. It ought, there-
fore, to be, "The last week I intended
to write". The following sentences are
also erroneous: "I cannot excuse the re-
missness of those whose business it show-

led have been, as it certainly was their interest, to have interposed their good offices. "There were two circumstances which made it necessary for them to have lost no time." "History painters would have found it difficult to have invented such a species of beings." They ought to be, "to interpose, to lose, to invent." "On the morrow, because he should have known the certainly, wherefore he was accused of the Jews, he loosed him." It ought to be, "because he would know", or rather, "being willing to know". The blind man said unto him, Lord, that I might receive my sight. If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead, "may", in both places, would have been better. "From his biblical knowledge, he appears to study the Scriptures with

o. 10
th great attention"; "To have studied", see. "I feared that I should have lost it, before I arrived at the city"; "Should lose it." "I had rather walk"; "It should be, I would rather walk." "It would have afforded me no satisfaction, if I could perform it: it should be, "if I could have performed it", or "It would afford me no satisfaction, if I could perform it."

To preserve consistency in the time of verbs, we must recollect that, in the subjunctive mood, the present and imperfect tenses often carry with them a future sense; and that the auxiliaries should and would, in the imperfect times, are used to express the present and future as well as the past: for which see page 83.

1. It is proper further observe, that

verbs of the infinitive mood in the following form; "to write," "to be writing," and "to be written" always denote something contemporary with the time of the governing verb, or subsequent to it: but when verbs of that mood are expressed as follows; "To have been writing," "to have written," and "to have been written," they always denote something antecedent to the time of the governing verb. This remark is thought to be of importance, for if duly attended to, it will, in most cases, be sufficient to direct us in the relative application of these tenses.

The following sentence is properly and analogically expressed: "I found him better than I expected to find him." "Expected to have found him," is irreconcilable alike to grammar and to sense. Indeed, all verbs expressive

of hope, desire, intention, or command, must invariably be followed by the present, and not the perfect of the infinitive. Every person would perceive an error in this expression; "It is long since I commanded him to have done it." Yet "expected to have found" is not better. It is as clear that the finding must be posterior, or to the expectation, as that the obedience must be posterior to the command.

In the sentence which follows, the verb is with propriety put in the perfect tense of the infinitive mood; "It would have afforded me great pleasure, as often as I reflected upon it, to have been the messenger of such intelligence". As the message, in this instance, was antecedent to the pleasure, and not contemporary with it, the verb expressive of the message must denote that antecedent,

ence, by being in the perfect of the infinitive. If the message and the pleasure had been referred to as contemporary, the subsequent verb would, with equal propriety, have been put in the present of the infinitive: as, "It would have afforded me great pleasure, to be the messenger of such intelligence". In the former instance the phrase in question is equivalent to these words; "If I had been messenger"; in the latter instance, to this expression; "being the messenger".
—For a further discussion of this subject, see the Eleventh edition of the Key to the exercises, p. 50, and the Octavo Grammar, rule 13.

It is proper to inform the learner, that, in order to express the past time with the defective verb ought, the perfect of the infinitive must always be used

as, "He ought to have done it." When we use this verb, this is the only possible way to distinguish the past from the present.

In support of the positions advanced under this rule, we can produce the sentiments of eminent grammarians; among, it whom are Lowth and Campbell. But there are some writers on grammar, who strenuously maintain that the governed verb in the infinitive ought to be in the past tense, when the verb which governs it, is in the past time. Though this cannot be admitted, in the instances which are controverted under this rule, or in any instances of a similar nature, yet there can be no doubt that, in many cases, in which the thing referred to preceded the governing verb, it would be proper and allowable. We may say; "From a conversation I once had

with him, he appeared to have studied Homer with great care and judgment." It would be proper also to say, "From his conversation, he appears to have studied Homer with great care and judgment;" "That unhappy man is supposed to have died by violence." These examples are not only consistent with our rule, but they confirm and illustrate it. It is the tense of the governing verb only, that marks what is called the absolute time, the tense of the verb governed, marks solely its relative time with respect to the other.

To assert, as some writers do, that verbs in the infinitive mood have no tenses, no relative distinctions of present, past, and future, is inconsistent with just grammatical views of the subject. That these verbs associate with verbs in

all the tenses, is not proof of their having no peculiar time of their own. Whatever period the governing verb assumes, whether present, past, or future, the governed verb in the infinitive always respects that period, and its time is calculated from it. Thus, the time of the indefinite may be before, and or the same as, the time of the governing verb, according as the thing signified by the infinitive is supposed to be before, after, or present with, the thing denoted by the governing verb. It is, therefore, with great propriety, that tenses are assigned to verbs of the infinitive mood. The point of time from which they are computed, is of no consequence; since present, past, and future, are completely applicable to them.

We shall conclude our observations

under this rule, by remarking, that though it is often proper to use the perfect of the infinitive after the governing verb, yet there are particular cases, in which it would be better to give the expression a different form. Thus, instead of saying, "I wish to have written to him sooner"; "I then wished to have written to him sooner"; "He will one day wish to have written sooner"; it would be more perspicuous and forcible, as well as more agreeable to the practice of good writers, to say; "I wish that I had written to him sooner"; "I then wished that I had written to him sooner"; "He will one day wish that he had written sooner". Should the justness of these strictures be admitted, there would still be numerous occasions for the use of the past infinitive; as we may perceive by a few exa-

mles. "It would ever afterwards have been a source of pleasure, to have found him wise and virtuous." "To have deferred his repentance longer, would have disqualified him for repenting at all." They will then see, that to have faithfully performed their duty, would have been their greatest consolation.*

Rule 14.

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

1. Participles are sometimes governed by the article; for the present participle, with the

* See Key to the English Exercises, Eleventh Edit, rule 13 The note

† See English Exercises, Sixteenth Edit. p. 97.

definite article the before it, becomes a substantive, and must have the preposition of after it: as, "These are the rules of grammar, by the observing of which, you may avoid mistakes." It would not be proper to say, "by the observing which"; nor, "by observing of which"; but the phrase, without either article or preposition, would be right: as, "by observing which". The article a or an, has the same effect: as, "This was a betraying of the trust reposed in him".

This rule arises from the nature and idiom of our language, and from as plain a principle as any on which it is founded, namely, that a word which has the article before it, and the possessive preposition of after it, must be a noun: and, if a noun, it ought to follow the construction of a noun, and not to have the regimen of a verb. It is the participial termina-

tion of this sort of words that is apt to deceive us, and make us treat them as if they were of an amphibious species, partly nouns and partly verbs.

The following are a few examples of the violation of this rule, "He was sent to prepare the way by preaching of repentance"; it ought to be, "by the preaching of repentance"; or, "by preaching repentance". "By the continual mortifying our corrupt affections"; it should be, "by the continual mortifying of", or, "by continually mortifying our corrupt affections". "They laid out themselves towards the advancing and promoting the good of it"; "towards advancing and promoting the good." "It is an overvaluing ourselves, to reduce every thing to the narrow measure of our capacities"; "it is overvaluing ourselves", or, "an overvaluing of ourselves".

"Keeping of one day in seven", &c. it ought to be, "the keeping of one day;" or keeping one day."

A phrase in which the article precedes the present participle and the possessive preposition follows it, will not, in every instance, convey the same meaning, as would be conveyed by the participle without the article and preposition. "He expressed the pleasure he had in the hearing of the philosopher," is capable of a different sense from, "He expressed the pleasure he had in hearing the philosopher." When, therefore, we wish, for the sake of harmony or variety, to substitute one of these phraseologies for the other, we should previously consider whether they are perfectly similar in the sentiments they convey.

2. The same observations which have been made respecting the effect of the article and participle, appear to be applicable to the pronoun and participle, when they are similarly associated: as, "Much depends on their observing of the rule, and error will be the consequence of their neglecting of it," instead of "their observing the rule, and their neglecting it." We shall perceive this more clearly if we substitute a noun for the pronoun: as, "Much depends upon Tyro's observing of the rule," &c. But, as this construction sounds rather harshly, it would, in general, be better to express the sentiment in the following, or some other form: "Much depends on the rule's being observed; and error will be the consequence of its being neglected."

or—"on observing the rule; and of neglecting it." This remark may be applied to several other modes of expression to be found in this work; which, though they are contended for as strictly correct are not always the most eligible, on account of their unpleasant sound. See pages 56, 147, 171-175.

We sometimes meet with expressions like the following: "In forming of his sentences, he was very exact; From calling of names, he proceeded to blow." But this is incorrect language; for prepositions do not, like articles and pronouns, convert the participle itself into the nature of a substantive; as we have shown above in the phrase, "By observing which." And yet the participle with its adjuncts, may be

considered as a substantive phrase in the objective case, governed by the preposition or verb, expressed or understood: as, "By promising much, and performing but little, we become despicable." He studied to avoid expressing himself too severely.

3. As the perfect participle and the imperfect tense are sometimes different in their form, care must be taken that they be not indiscriminately used. It is frequently said, "He begun," for "he began"; "he run," for "he ran"; "he drunk," for "he drank"; the participle being here used instead of the imperfect tense: and much more frequently the imperfect tense instead of the participle: as, "I had wrote," for, "I had written"; "I was chose," for, "I was chosen"; "I have eat," for, "I have eaten." "his words were

• ed

interwove with sighs; "were interwoven."
"He would have spoke"; "spoken". "He hath bore witness to his faithful servants"; "borne". "By this means he over-ran his guide"; "over-ran". "The sun has rose"; "risen". "His constitution has been greatly shook, but his mind is too strong to be shook by such causes"; "shaken", in both place. "They were verses wrote on glass"; "written". "Philosophers have often mistook the source of true happiness": it ought to be "mistaken".

The participle ending in ed is often improperly contracted by changing into t; as, "In good behaviour, he is not sur-
past by any pupil of the school." "She was much distressed." They ought to be "sur-
passed", "distressed".

Rule 15.

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

A few instances of erroneous positions of adverbs may serve to illustrate the rule. "He must not expect to find study agreeable always"; "always agreeable." "We always find them ready when we want them"; "we find them always ready," &c. "Dissertations on the prophecies which have remarkably been fulfilled"; "which have been remarkably." "Instead of looking contemptuously down on the crooked"

in mind or in body, we should look up
thankfully to God, who hath made
us better; "instead of looking down
contemptuously, &c. we should thankful-
ly look up", &c. "If thou art blessed
naturally with a good memory, conti-
nually exercise it"; "naturally blessed,
&c. "exercise it continually."

Sometimes the adverb is placed with
propriety before the verb, or at some
distance after it; sometimes between
the two auxiliaries; and sometimes after
them both; as in the following ex-
amples. Vice always creeps by degrees,
and insensibly twines around us those
concealed fetters, by which we are at
last completely bound." "He encourage
d the English Barons to carry their
opposition farther." "They compelled
him to declare that he would abjure

the realm for ever; instead of, "to carry
farther their opposition"; and "to abjure
for ever the realm." He has generally
been reckoned an honest man." "The boo-
k may always be had at such a place",
in preference to "has been generally";
and "may be always." These rules will
be clearly understood, after they have
been diligently studied," are preferable
to, "These rules will clearly be under-
stood, after they have diligently been
studied."

From the preceding remarks and
examples, it appears that no exact
and determinate rule can be given for
the placing of adverbs, on all occasi-
ons. The general rule may be of con-
siderable use; but the easy flow and
perspicuity of the phrase, are the things
which ought to be chiefly regarded.

The adverb there is often used as an expletive, or as a word that adds nothing to the sense; in which case it precedes the verb and the nominative noun: as, "There is a person at the door"; "There are some thieves in the house"; which would be as well, or better, expressed by saying, "A person is at the door"; "Some thieves are in the house". Sometimes, it is made use of to give a small degree of emphasis to the sentence: as, "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John." When it is applied in its strict sense, it principally follows the verb and the nominative case: as, "The man stands there."

1. The adverb never generally precedes the verb: as, "I never was there."

"He never comes at a proper time." When an auxiliary is used, it is placed indifferently, either before or after this adverb: as, "He was never seen (or never was seen) to laugh from there at time." Never seems to be improperly used in the following passages. "Ask me never so much dowry and gift." "If I make my hands never so clean." "Charm he never so wisely." The word "ever" would be more suitable to the sense.

2. In imitation of the French idiom, the adverb of place where, is often used instead of the pronoun relative and a preposition. "They framed a protestation, where they repeated all their former claims"; i.e. "in which they repeated." "The king was still determined

to run forwards, in the same course where he was already, by his precipitate career, too fatally advanced; i. e. "in which he was." But it would be better to avoid this mode of expression.

The adverbs hence, thence, and whence, imply a preposition; for they signify "from this place, from that place, from what place." It seems, therefore, strictly speaking, to be improper to join a preposition with them, because it is superfluous: as, "This is the Leviathan, from whence the wits of our age are said to borrow their weapons;" "an ancient author prophesies from hence." But the origin of these words is little attended to, and the preposition from so often used in construction with them, that the omission of it, in many cases, would seem stiff, and be disagree-

able. The adverbs here, there, where, are often improperly applied to verbs signifying motion, instead of the adverbs hither, thither, whither: as, "He came here hastily;" "They rode there with speed." They should be, "He came hither;" "They rode thither," &c.

3 We have some examples of adverbs being used for substantives: "In 1884, he erected it into a community of regulars, since when, it has begun to increase in those countries as a religious order", i. e. "since which time." "A little while and shall not see you"; i. e. "a short time." "It is worth their while"; i. e. "it deserves their time and pains." But this use of the word rather suits familiar than grave style. The same may be said of the phrase,

"To do a thing anyhow;" i. e. "in any manner;" or, "somehow;" i. e. "in some manner." "Somehow, worthy as these people are, they are under the influence of prejudice."

Rule 15.

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

It is better to express an affirmation by a regular affirmative, than by two separate negatives, as in the former sentence: but when one of the negatives is joined to another word, as in the latter sentence, the two negatives form a plus,

ing and delicate variety of expression.

Some writers have improperly employed two negatives instead of one; as in the following instances; "I never did repent of doing good, nor shall not now;" "nor shall I now." "Never no imitator grew up to his author." "never did any," &c. "I cannot by no means allow him what his argument must prove;" "I cannot by any means," &c. or, "I can by no means." "Nor let no comforter approach me;" "Nor let any comforter," &c. "Nor is danger ever apprehended in such a government, no more than we commonly apprehend danger from thunder or earthquakes": it should be "any more." "Ariosto, Tasso, Galileo, no more than Raphael, were not born in republics." "Neither Ariosto, Tasso, nor Galileo, any more than Raphael,

was born in a republic."

Rule 17.

Preposition govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character of her"; "From him that is needy turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient for them"; "We may be good and happy with out riches."

The following are examples of the nominative case being used instead of the objective. "Who servest thou under?" "Who do you speak to?" "We are still much at a loss who civil power belongs to?" "Whodost thou ask for?" "Associate not with those who none can speak well of." In all these places it ought to be "whom". See Note 1.

The prepositions to and for are often

o is

understood, chiefly before the pronouns: as, "Give me the book"; "Get me so, me paper;" that is, "to me; for me." "Who is me"; i. e. "to me". "He was banished England"; i. e. "from England."

1. The preposition is often separated from the relative which it governs: as, "Whom wilt thou give it to?" instead of, "To whom will thou give it?" "He is an author whom I am much delighted with;" "The world too polite to shock authors with a truth, which generally their booksellers are the first that inform them of." This is an idiom to which our language is strongly inclined; it prevails in common conversation, and suits very well with the familiar style in writing: but the placing of the preposition before the relative, is more

graceful, as well as more perspicuous, and agrees much better with the solemn and elevated style.

2. Some writers separate the preposition from its noun, in order to connect different prepositions with the same noun: as, "To suppose the zodiac and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves." This, whether in the familiar or the solemn style, is always inelegant, and should generally be avoided. In forms of law, and the like, where fulness and exactness of expression must take place of every other consideration, it may be admitted.

3. Different relations, and different senses, must be expressed by different prepositions, though in conjunction

with the same verb or adjective.

Thus we say, "to converse with a person, upon a subject, in a house," &c. We also say, "We are disappointed of a thing", when we cannot get it, "and disappointed in it," when we have it, and find it does not answer our expectations. But two different prepositions must be improper in the same construction, and in the same sentence: as, "The combat between thirty French against twenty English."

In some case, it is difficult to say, to which of two prepositions the preference is to be given, as both are used promiscuously, and custom has not decided in favour of either of them. We say, "Expert at," and "expert in a thing." "Expert at finding a remedy for his mistakes;" "Expert in decep-

tion".

When prepositions are subjoined to nouns, they are generally the same that are subjoined to the verbs from which the nouns are derived: as, "A compliance with," "to comply with;" "A disposition to tyranny," "disposed to tyranny."

4. As an accurate and appropriate use of the preposition is of great importance, we shall select a considerable number of examples of impropriety, in the application of this part of speech.

1st, With respect to the preposition of - "He is resolved of going to the Persian court;" "on going," &c. "He was totally dependent of the Papal crown;" "on the Papal," &c. "To call of a person," and "to wait of him;" "on a person," &c. "He was eager of recomme,

on

ending it to his fellow citizens," "in recommending," &c. Of is sometimes omitted, and sometimes inserted, after worthy: as, "It is worthy observation," or, "of observation." But it would have been better omitted in the following sentences.

"The emulation, who should serve their country best, no longer subsists among them, but of who should obtain the most lucrative command." "The rain hath been falling of a long time;" "falling a long time." "It situation chiefly which decides of the fortune and characters of men: "decides the fortune," or, "concerning the fortune." "He found the greatest difficulty of writing;" "in writing." "It might have given me a greater taste of its antiquities." A taste of a thing implies actual enjoyment of it; But a taste for it, implies

“against.”

only a capacity for enjoyment. “This had a much greater share of inciting him, than any regard after his father’s commands;” “share in inciting”, and “regard to his father’s,” &c.

2d, With respect to the prepositions to and for. — “You have bestowed your favours to the most deserving persons;” “upon the most deserving”, &c. “He accused the ministers for betraying the Dutch:” “of having betrayed” “His abhorrence to that superstitious figure;” “of that”, &c. “A great change to the better;” “for the better”. “Your prejudice to my cause;” “The English were very different people than to what they are at present;” “from what”, &c. “In compliance to the declaration;” “with”, &c. “It is more than they thought for;” “thought of.” “There is no need

the

for it;” “of it.” For is superfluous in the phrase, “More than he knows for.” “No discouragement for the authors to proceed;” “to the authors”, &c. “It was perfectly in compliance to some persons;” “with”. “The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel;” “diminution of” and “derogation from”.

3d, With respect to the prepositions with and upon. — “Reconciling himself with the king.” “Those things which have the greatest resemblance with each other, frequently differ most.” “That such rejection should be consonant with our common nature.” “conformable with”, &c. “The history of Peter is agreeable with the sacred texts.” In all the above instances, it should be,

"to," instead of "with." "It is a use th^t,
at perhaps I should not have thought on;
"thought of." "A greater quantity may
be taken from the heap, without making
any sensible alteration upon it." "in
it". "Intrusted to persons on whom the
parliament could confide;" "in whom".
"He was made much on at Argos;" "mu-
ch of." "If policy can prevail upon
force;" "over force." "I do likewise dis-
sent with the examiner;" "from."

4th. With respect to the prepositions
in, from, &c. — "They should be inform-
ed in some parts of his character;" "about";
or "concerning". "Upon such occasions
as fell into their cognizance;" "under".
"That variety of factions into which
we are still engaged;" "in which." "To
restore myself into the favour;" "to
the favour." "Could he have profited from

repeated experiences;" "by." "From seems
to be superfluous after forbear: as, "He
could not forbear from appointing the
pope," &c. "A strict observance after
times and fashions;" "of times". "The
character which we may now value our-
selves by drawing;" "upon drawing".

Neither of them shall make me swerve
out of the path;" "from the path."
"Ye blind guides, which strain at a
gnat, and swallow a camel;" it ought
to be, "which strain out a gnat, or, take
a gnat out of the liquor by straining
it." The impropriety of the preposition
has wholly destroyed the meaning of
the phrase.

The preposition among generally im-
plies a number of things. It cannot be
properly used in conjunction with the
word every, which is in the singular

number: as, "Which is found among every species of liberty"; "The opinion seems to gain ground among every body."

5. The preposition to is made use of before nouns of place, when they follow verbs and participles of motion: as "I went to London;" "I am going to town." But the preposition at is generally used after the neuter verb to be: as, "I have been at London;" "I was at the place appointed;" "I shall be at Paris" We likewise say, "He touched, arrived at any place". The preposition in is set before countries, cities, and large towns: as, "He lives in France. in London, or in Birmingham." But before villages, single houses, and cities which are in distant countries, at is used; as, "He lives at Hackney;" "He resides at Montpellier?"

It is a matter of indifference with respect to the pronoun one another, whether the preposition of be placed between the two parts of it, or before them both. We may say, "They were jealous of one another," or, "They were jealous one of another"; but perhaps the former is better.

Participles are frequently used as prepositions: as, excepting, respecting, touching, concerning, according. "They were all in fault except or excepting him."

Rule 18.

Conjunctions connects the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour is to be approved and practised:" "If thou sincerely desire, and earnestly pursue virtue. she will assuredly be found by thee, and prove a rich reward;

"The master taught her and me to write;" "He and she were school-fellows." *

A few examples of inaccuracy respecting this rule may further display its utility. "If he prefer a virtuous life, and is sincere in his professions, he will succeed;" "If he prefers." "To deride the miseries of the unhappy, is inhuman; and wanting compassion towards them, is unchristian;" and to want compassion." "The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day;" "and was prorogued." "His wealth and him bid adieu to each

* This rule refers only to nouns and pronouns, which have the same bearing on relation, with regard to other part of the sentence

other" "and he." "He intreated us, my comrade and I, to live harmoniously;" "comrade and me." "My sister and her were on good terms;" "and she." "We often overlook the blessings which are in our possession, and are searching after those which are out of our reach: it ought to be," and search after.

1 Conjunctions are, indeed, frequently made to connect different moods and tenses of verbs: but in these instances the nominative must generally, if not always, be repeated, which is not necessary, though it may be done, under the construction to which the rule refers. We may say, "He lives temperately and he should live temperately;" "He may return, but he will not continue;" "She was proud, though she is now humble;" but it is obvious, that, in such cases, the nominative ought to be

repeated, and that, by this means, the latter members of these sentences are rendered not so strictly dependent on the preceding, as those are which come under the rule. When, in the progress of a sentence, we pass from the affirmative to the negative form, or from the negative to the affirmative, the subject or nominative is always resumed: as, "He is rich, but he is not respectable." "He is not rich, but he is respectable." There appears to be, in general, equal reason for repeating the nominative, and resuming the subject, when the course of the sentence is diverted by a change of the mood or tense. The following sentences may therefore be improved. "Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools;" "but rests only;" or, "but it will

rest only." "Virtue is praised by many, and would be desired also, if her worth were really known;" "and she would." "The world begin to recede, and will soon disappear;" "and it will." See the Octavo Grammar, Rule 18.

Rule 19.

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

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

he is temperate."

The conjunctions, if, though, unless, except, whether, &c. generally require the subjunctive mood after them: as, "If thou be afflicted, repine not;" "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him;" "he cannot be clean, unless he wash himself;" "No power, except it were given from above;" "Whether it were I or they, so we preach." But even these conjunctions, when the sentence does not imply doubt, admit of the indicative: as, "Though he is fool, he is contended."—See Subj. mood, p. 45, and pages 202, 203.

The following example may, in some measure, serve to illustrate the distinction between the subjunctive, and the indicative moods. "Though he were divinely inspired, and spoke therefore as the oracles

of God, with supreme authority; though he were endued with supernatural powers, and could, therefore, have confirmed the truth of what he uttered, by miracles; yet, in compliance with the way in which human nature and reasonable creatures are usually wrought upon, he reasoned." That our Saviour was divinely inspired, and endued with supernatural powers, are positions that are here taken for granted, as not admitting the least doubt; they would therefore have been better expressed in the indicative mood: "Though he was divinely inspired; though he was endued with supernatural powers." The subjunctive be is used in the like improper manner in the following example: "Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience, by the things which he suffered." But, in a similar passage, the indicative, with

great propriety, is employed to the same purpose; "Though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor."

1. Lest and that, annexed to a command preceding, necessarily require the subjunctive mood; as, "Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty;" "Reprove not a scorner, lest he hate thee;" "Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob."

If with but following it, when futurity is denoted, requires the subjunctive mood: as, "If he do but touch the hills, they shall smoke;" "if he be but discreet, he will succeed." But the indicative ought be used, on this occasion, when future time is not signified: as, "If, in this expression, he does but jest, no offence should be taken;" "If is but sincere, I am happy." The same

distinction applies to the following forms of expression: "If he do submit, it will be from necessity;" "Though he does submit, he is not conformed;" "If thou do not reward this service, he will be discouraged;" "If thou dost heartily forgive him, endeavour to forget the offence."

2. In the following instances, the conjunction that, expressed or understood, seems to be improperly accompanied with the subjunctive mood. "So much she dreaded his tyranny, that the fate of her friend she dare not lament." "He reasoned so artfully that his friends would listen, and think [that] he were not wrong."

3. The same conjunction governing both the indicative and the subjunctive mood,

in the same sentence, and in the same circumstances, seems to be a great impropriety: as in these instances. "If there be but one body of legislators, it is no better than a tyranny; if there are only two, there will want a casting voice." "If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them is gone as a tray," &c.

4. Almost all the irregularities, in the construction of any language, have arisen from the ellipsis of some words, which were originally inserted in the sentence, and made it regular; and it is probable, that this has generally been the case with respect to the conjunctive form of words, now in use; which will appear from the following example: "We shall overtake him tho,

ugh he run"; that is, "though he sho
uld run?" "Unless he act prudently,
he will not accomplish his purpose?"
that is, "unless he shall act prudently?"
"If he succeed and obtain his end, he
will not be the happier for it?" that
is, "If he should succeed, and should
obtain his end." These remarks and
examples are designed to show the origina
l of many of our present conjunctive for
ms of expression; and to enable the stu
dent to examine the propriety of using
them, by tracing the words in questi
on to their proper origin and ancient
connexions. But it is necessary to be
more particular on this subject, and
therefore we shall add a few observations
respecting it.

That part of the verb which grammarians call the present tense of the sub,

conjunctive mood, has a future signification. This is affected by varying the terminations of the second and third persons singular of the indicative; as will be evident from the following examples: "If thou prosper, thou shouldst be thankful;" "Unless he study more closely, he will never be learned." Some writers however would express these sentiments without those variations; "If thou prosperest," &c. "Unless he studies," &c.: and as there is great diversity of practice in this point, it is proper to offer the learners a few remarks, to assist them in distinguishing the right application of these different forms of expression. It may be considered as a rule, that the changes of termination are necessary, when these two circumstances concur: 1. 1st, When the subject

is of a dubious and contingent nature; and 2^d, when the verb has a reference to future time. In the following sentences, both these circumstances will be found to unite: "If thou injure another, thou wilt hurt thyself;" "He has a hard heart; and if he continue impatient, he must suffer;" "He will maintain his principles, though he lose his estate;" "Whether he succeed or not, his intention is laudable;" "If he be not prosperous, he will not repine;" "If a man smite his servant, and he die;" &c. Exodus xxx. 20. In all these examples, the things signified by the verbs are uncertain, and refer to future time. But in the instances which follow, future time is not referred to; and therefore a different construction takes place; "If

thou livest virtuously, thou art happy,"
"Unless he means what he says, he is
doubly faithless;" "If he allows the
excellence of virtue, he does not regard
her precepts;" "Though he seems to
be simple and artless, he has deceived
us;" "Whether virtue is better than
rank or wealth, admits not of any
dispute;" "If thou believest with
all thow heart, thou mayst," &c. Acts
viii. 37.— There are many sentences,
introduced by conjunctions, in which nei-
ther contingency nor futurity is denoted:
as, "Though he exceeds her in knowled-
ge, she far exceeds him in virtue."
"I have no doubt of his principles:
but if he believes the truths of religi-
on, he does not act according to the
m

That both the circumstances of contin-

gency and futurity are necessary, as
tests of the propriety of altering the
terminations, will be evident, by inspec-
ting the following examples; which show
that there are instances in which nei-
ther of the circumstances alone implies
the other. In the three examples
following, contingency is denoted, but
not futurity. "If he thinks as he
speaks, he may safely be trusted."
"If he is now disposed to it, I will
perform the operation." "He acts
uprightly, unless he deceives me!" In
the following sentences, futurity is
signified, but not contingency. "As
soon as the sun sets, it will be cooler."
"As the autumn advances, these birds
will gradually emigrate."

It appears, from the tenor of the
examples adduced, that the rules above

mentioned may be extended to assert, that in cases wherein contingency and futurity do not concur, it is not proper to turn the verb from its signification of present time, nor to vary its form or termination. The verb would then be in the indicative mood, whatever conjunctions might attend it. - If these rules, which seem to form the true distinction between the subjunctive and the indicative moods in this tense, were adopted and established in practice, we should have, on this point, a principle of decision simple and precise, and readily applicable to every case that might occur. - It will, doubtless, sometimes happen, that, on this occasion, as well as on many other occasions a strict adherence to grammatical rules, would render the language

ge stiff and formal: but when cases of this sort occur, it is better to give the expression a different turn, than to violate grammar for the sake of ease or even of elegance. See rule 14. No. 2.

5. On the form of the auxiliaries in the compound tenses of the subjunctive mood, it seems proper to make a few observations. Some writers express themselves in the perfect tense as follows: "If thou have determined, we must submit:" "Unless he have consented, the writing will be void:" but we believe that few authors of critical sagacity write in this manner. The proper form seems to be, "If thou hast determined, unless he has consented," &c. conform

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ably to what we generally meet with in the bible: "I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known me." Isaiah xlv. 4, 5. "what is the hope of the hypocrite, though he hath gained," &c. Jab xxvii. 8. See also Acts xxviii. 4.

6. In the pluperfect future tenses, we sometimes meet with such expressions as these; "If thou hadst applied thyself diligently, thou wouldst have reaped the advantage;" "Unless thou shall speak the whole truth, we cannot determine;" "If thou will undertake the business, there is little doubt of success." This mode of expressing the auxiliaries does not appear to be warranted by the general practice of correct writing.

iters. They should be hadst, shalt, and wilt: and we find them used in this form, in the sacred Scriptures.

"If thou hadst known," &c. Luke xix. 47. "If thou hadst been here," &c. John xi. 21. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean," Matt. viii. 2. See also, 2 Sam ii. 27. Matt. xvii. 4.

7. The second person singular of the imperfect tense in the subjunctive mood, is also very frequently varied in its termination: as, "If thou loved him truly, thou wouldst obey him," "Though thou didst conform, thou hast gained nothing by it." This variation, however, appears to be improper. Our present version of the Scriptures, which we

again refer to, as a good grammatical authority in points of this nature, decides against it. "If thou knewest the gift," &c. John iv. 10. "If thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory?" &c. 1 Cor. iv. 7. See also Dan. v. 22. But it is proper to remark, that the form of the verb to be, when used subjunctively in the imperfect tense, is indeed very considerably and properly varied from that which it has in the imperfect of the indicative mood: as the learner will perceive by turning to the conjugation of that verb.

8. It may not be superfluous, also to observe, that the auxiliaries of the potential mood, when applied to the subjunctive, do not change the termination of the second person singular.

□ If the expression "If thou wouldst learn," and not

we properly say, "If thou mayst or canst go;" "Though thou mightst live;" "Unless thou couldst read;" "If thou may or can go," &c. It is sufficient, on this point, to adduce the authorities of Johnson and Louth; "If thou shouldst go;" Johnson. "If thou mayst, mightst, or couldst love;" Louth.

Some authors think, that when that expresses the motive or end, the termination of these auxiliaries should be varied: as "I advise thee, that thou may beware;" "He checked thee, that thou shouldst not presume;" but there does not appear to be any ground for this exception. of "condition, doubt, contingency," &c. does not warrant a change in the form of these auxiliaries, why should they have it, when a motive or end is expressed? The transla-

tors of the Scripture do not appear to have made this distinction contented for. "Thou buildest the wall, that thou mayst be their king," Neh. v. 6. "There is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayst be feared Psalm cxxxiii. 4.

From the preceding observations under this rule, it appears, that with respect to what is termed the present tense of any verb, when the circumstances of contingency and futurity concur, it is proper to vary the termination of the second and third persons singular: that, without the concurrence of those circumstances, the terminations should not be altered; and that the verb and the auxiliaries of the three past tenses, and the auxiliaries of the first future, undergo no alterations whatever: except the imperfect of the verb to be,

which, in cases denoting contingency, is varied in all the persons of the singular number. See p. 30. The note.

After prouising what has been advanced on this subject it will be natural for the student to inquire, what is the extent of the subjunctive mood? Some grammarians think it extends only to what is called the present tense of ve, rs generally, under the circumstances of contingency and futurity; and to the imperfect tense of the verb to be, when it denotes contingency, &c. because in these tenses only, the form of the verb admits of variation; and they suppose that it is variation merely which constitutes the distinction of moods. It is the opinion of other grammarians, (in which opinion we concur,) that, besides the two cases just mentioned, all

verbs in the three past, and the two future tenses, are in the subjunctive mood, when they denote contingency or uncertainty, though they have not any change of termination; and that, when contingency is not signified, the verb, through all these five tenses, belongs to the indicative mood, whatever conjunction may attend it. They think, that the definition and nature of the subjunctive mood, have no reference to change of termination, but that they refer merely to the manner of the being, action, or passion, signified by the verb; and that the subjunctive mood may as properly exist without a variation of the verb, as the infinitive mood, which has no terminations different from those of the indicative. The decision of this point may not, by some

grammarians, be thought of much consequence. but the rules which ascertain the propriety of varying, or not varying, the termination of the verb, will certainly be deemed important. These rules may be well observed, without a uniformity of sentiment respecting the nature and limits of the subjunctive mood. For further remarks on the subject, see pages 78-80. 84-85. 102-104. 108-111. *

* We have stated, for the student's information, the different opinions of grammarians, respecting the English Subjunctive mood: First, that which supposes there is no such mood in our language; Secondly, that which extends it no farther than the variations of the verb extend; thirdly, that which we have adopted, and explained at large; and which

9. Some conjunctions have their corresponding conjunctions belonging to them, so that, in the subsequent member of the sentence, the latter answers to the former: as,

First, Though—yet, nevertheless: as,

in general, corresponds with the views of the most approved writers on English Grammar. We may add a Fourth opinion; which appears to possess, at least, much plausibility. This opinion admits the arrangement we have given, with one variation, namely, that of assigning to the first tense of the subjunctive, two forms: 1st, that which simply denotes contingency: as, "If he desires it, I will perform the operation"; that is, "If he now desires it:" 2dly, that which denotes both contingency and futurity: as, "If he desire it, I will perform the operation";

"Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor."

2d, Whether—or: as, "Whether he will go or not, I cannot tell."

3d, Either—or: as, "I will either sent it, or bring it myself."

ration"; that is, "If he should hereafter desire it". This last theory of the subjunctive mood, claims the merit of rendering the whole system of the mood consistent and regular, of being more conformable than any other, to the definition of the subjunctive; and of not referring to the indicative mood forms of expression, which ill accord with its simplicity and nature.

Perhaps this theory will bear a strict examination.

4th, Neither—nor: as, "Neither thou nor I am able to compass it."

5th, As—as: expressing a comparison of equality: as "She is as amiable as her sister."

6th, As—so: expressing a comparison of equality: as, "As the stars, so shall thy seed be."

7th, As—so: expressing a comparison of quality: as, "As the one dieth, so dieth the other."

8th, So—as: with a verb expressing a comparison of quality: as, "To see thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary."

9th, So—as with a negative and an adjective expressing a comparison of quantity: as, "Pompey was not so great a man as Cæsar."

10th, So—that: expressing a conse,

o could

quence: as, "He was so fatigued, that he scarcely move."

The conjunctions or and nor may often be used, with nearly equal propriety. "The king, whose character was not sufficiently vigorous, nor decisive, assented to the measure." In this sentence, or would perhaps have been better: but, in general, nor seems to repeat the negation in the former part of the sentence, and therefore gives more emphasis to the expressions.

10. Conjunctions are often improperly used, both singly and in pairs. The following are examples of this impropriety. "The relations are so uncertain, as that they require a great deal of examination:" it should be, "that they require," &c. "There was no

man so sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill consequences:" it ought to be, "Some sanguine as not to apprehend," &c. or, "no man, how sanguine soever, who did not," &c. "To trust in him is no more but to acknowledge his power." "This is no other but the gate of paradise." In both these instances, but should be than. "We should sufficiently weigh the objects of our hope; whether they are such as we may reasonably expect from them what they propose," &c. it ought to be, "that we may reasonably," &c. "The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as he ought to have done;" "with which he ought." "In the order as they lie in his preface" it should be, "in order as they lie;" or, "in the order in which they lie."

"Such sharp replies that cost him his life;" as cost him," &c. "If he were truly that scarecrow, as he is now commonly painted;" "such a scarecrow," &c. "I wish I could do that justice to his memory, to oblige the painters," &c. "do such justice as to oblige," &c.

There is a peculiar neatness in a sentence beginning with the conjunctive form of a verb. "were there no difference, there would be no choice.

A double conjunctive, in two correspondent clauses of a sentence, is sometimes made use of: as, "Glad he done this, he had escaped;" "Glad the limitations on the prerogative been in his time, quite fixed and cer,

his

tain. integrity had made him regard as sacred, the boundaries of the constitution." The sentence in the common form would have read thus "If the limitations on the prerogative had been, &c. his integrity would have made him regard, &c."

The particle as, when it is connected with the pronoun such, has the force of a relative pronoun: as, "Let such as presume to advise others, look well to their own conduct;" which is equivalent to, "Let them who presume," &c. but when used by itself, this particle is to be considered as a conjunction, or perhaps as an adverb. See the Key.

Our language wants a conjunction adapted to familiar style, equivalent to notwithstanding. The words for all

that, seem to be too low. "The word was in the mouth of every one, but, for all that, the subject may still be a secret."

In regard that is solemn and antiquated; because would do much better in the following sentence.

"It cannot be otherwise, in regard that the French prosody differs from that of every other language."

The word except is far preferable to other than. "It admitted of no effectual cure other than amputation." Except is also to be preferred to all but. "They were happy all but the stranger."

In the two following phrases, the conjunction as is improperly omitted; "Which nobody presumes, or is so

sanguine, to hope." "I must, however
be so just, to own."

The conjunction that is often pro-
perly omitted, and understood, as, "I
beg you would come to me;" "See
thou do it not;" instead of "that
you would," "that thou do." But in
the following and many similar phr-
ases, this conjunction were much bet-
ter inserted: "Yet it is reason
the memory of their virtues remain
to posterity." It should be, "yet
it is just that the memory," &c.

Rule 20.

When the qualities of differ-
ent things are compared, the la-
tter noun or pronoun is not gove-
rned by the conjunction than
or as, but agrees with the verb,

or is governed by the verb or pre-
position, expressed or understood
as, "Thou art wiser than I;"
that is, "than I am." "They lov-
ed him more than me;" i. e. "
more than they loved me." The
sentiment is well expressed by
Plato, but much better by Solo-
mon than him, that is, "than
by him." *

The propriety or impropriety of
many phrases, in the preceding as well
as in some other forms, may be
discovered by supplying the words th-
at are not expressed; which will
be evident from the following in-
stances of erroneous construction.

* See the tenth, on any subsequent Edition
of the Key. Rule xx. The Note.

"He can read better than me." "He is as good as her." "Whether I be present or no." "Who did this? Me." By supplying the words understood in each of these phrases, their impropriety and governing rule will appear: as, "Better than I can read;" "As good as she is;" "present or not present;" "I did it."

1. By not attending to this rule, many errors have been committed, a number of which is subjoined, as after, their caution and direction to the learner. "Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death." "She suffers hourly more than me." "We contri- buted a third more than the Dutch, who were obliged to the same propor- tion more than us." "King Charles,

and more than him, the duke and the popish faction, were at liberty to form new schemes." The drift of all his sermons was, to prepare the Jews for the reception of a prophet mightier than him, and whose shoes he was not worthy to bear." "It was not the work of so eminent an author, as him to whom it was first imputed." "A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both." "If the king give us leave, we may per- form the office as well as them that do." In these passages it ought to be, "I, we, he, they, respectively."

When relative who immediately follows than, it seems to form an ex- ception to the 20th rule; for in that connexion the relative must be in the

objective case: as, "Alfred, than whom, a greater king never reigned," &c. "Beelzebub, than whom, Satan expelled, none higher sat," &c. It is remarkable that in such instances, if the personal pronoun were used, it would be in the nominative case; as, "A Greater king never reigned than he," that is, "than he was." "Beelzebub, than he," &c.; that is, "than he sat." The phrase than whom, is, however, avoided by the best modern writers.

Rule 21.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned

man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we make use of the ellipsis, and say "He was a learned, wise, and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word them should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees," is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

Almost all compounded sentences are more or less elliptical; some examples of which may be seen under the different parts of speech.

o all

1. The ellipsis of the article is thus used; "A man, woman, and child;" that is, "a man, a woman, and a child." "A house and garden;" that is, "a house and a garden." "The sun and moon;" that is, "the sun and the moon." "The day and hour;" that is, "the day and the hour." In these instances, the article being once expressed, the repetition of it becomes unnecessary. There is, however, an exception to this observation, when some peculiar emphasis requires a repetition; as in the following sentence. "Not only the year, but the day and the hour." In this case, the ellipsis of the last article would be improper. When a different form of the article is requisite, the article is also properly

repeated: as, "a house and an orchard;" instead of, "a house and orchard!"

2. The noun is frequently omitted in the following manner. "The laws of God and man;" that is, "the laws of God and the laws of man." In some very emphatical expressions, the ellipsis should not be used: as "Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God," which is more emphatical than "Christ the power and wisdom of God."

3. The ellipsis of the adjective is used in the following manner. "A delightful garden and orchard;" that is, "a delightful garden and a delightful orchard;" "A little man and woman;" that is, "a little man and a little woman." In such elliptical ex-

positions as these, the adjective ought to have exactly the same signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter substantive as to the former; otherwise the ellipsis should not be admitted.

Sometimes the ellipsis is improperly applied to nouns of different numbers: as, "A magnificent house and gardens." In this case it is better to use another adjective; as, "A magnificent house and fine gardens."

4. The following is the ellipsis of the pronoun. "I love and fear him," that is, "I love him, and I fear him." "My house and lands;" that is, "my house and my lands." In these instances the ellipsis may take place with propriety; but if we would be

more express and emphatical, it must not be used: as, "his friends and his foes;" "My sons and my daughters."

In some of the common forms of speech, the relative pronoun is usually omitted: as, "This is the man they love;" instead of, "This is the man whom they love." "These are the goods they bought;" for, "These are the goods which they bought."

In complex sentences, it is much better to have the relative pronoun expressed: as it is more proper to say, "The posture in which I lay," than, "In the posture I lay;" "The horse on which I rode, fell down;" than, "The horse I rode, fell down."

The antecedent and the relative connect the parts of a sentence together, and, to prevent obscurity and confusion,

should answer to each other with great exactness." We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen. Here the ellipsis is manifestly improper, and ought to be supplied: as, "We speak that which we do know and testify that which we have seen?"

5. The ellipsis of the verb is used in the following instances. "The man was old and crafty;" that is, "the man was old, and the man was crafty." "She was young, and beautiful, and good;" that is, "She was young, she was beautiful, and she was good." "Thou art poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked." If we would fill up the ellipsis in the last sentence, thou art ought to be repeated before each of the adjectives.

If, in such enumeration, we choose to point out one property above the rest, that property must be placed last, and the ellipsis supplied: as, "She is young and beautiful, and she is good."

"I went to see and hear him;" that is, "I went to see him, and I went to hear him." In this instance there is not only an ellipsis of the governing verb I went, but likewise of the sign of the infinitive mood, which is governed by it.

Do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, might, and the rest of the auxiliaries of the compound tenses, are frequently used alone, to spare the repetition of the verb: as, "He regards his word, but thou dost not:" i. e. "dost not regard it." "We succeeded, but they did not;" "did not succeed." "I have lea,

o "Thrice I went and offered my service"; that is,

rued my task, but thou hast not;" "hast not learned." "They must, and they shall be punished;" that is, "They must be punished." See the Key.

6. The ellipsis of the adverb is used in the following manner. "He spoke and acted wisely;" that is, "He spoke wisely and he acted wisely." o "Thrice I went, and thrice I offered my service."

7. The ellipsis of the preposition, as well as of the verb, is seen in the following instances: "He went in, to the abbey, halls, and public buildings;" that is, "He went into the abbey, he went into the halls, and he went into the public buildings." "He also went through all the streets and lanes of the city;" that is,

"Through all the streets, and through all the lanes," &c. "He spoke to every man and woman there," that is, "to every man and to every woman." "This day, next month, last year;" that is, "on this day, in the next month, in the last year;" "The Lord doth, at which seemeth him good;" that is, "which seemeth to him"

8. The ellipsis of the conjunction is as follows: "They confess the power, wisdom, goodness, and love of their creator;" i.e. "the power, and wisdom, and goodness, and love of," &c. "Though I love him, I do not flatter him," that is, "Though I love him, yet I do not flatter him."

9. The ellipsis of the interjection

is not very common; it, however, is sometimes used: as, "Oh! pity and shame." that is, "Oh pity! Oh shame!"

As the ellipsis occurs in almost every sentence in the English language numerous examples of it might be given; but only a few more can be admitted here

In the following instance there is a very considerable one: "He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation; and if another, from another;" that is, "He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation, and if another part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from another,

or nation"

The following instances, though short, contain much of the ellipsis; "Who is me," i.e. "who is to me." "To let blood;" i.e. "to let out blood." "To let down;" i.e. "to let it fall or slide down." "To walk a mile;" i.e. "to walk through the space of a mile." "To sleep all night;" i.e. "to sleep through all the night." "To go a fishing;" "To go a hunting;" i.e. "to go on a fishing voyage or business;" "to go on a hunting party." "I dine at two o'clock;" i.e. "at two of the clock." "By sea. by land, on shore;" i.e. "by the sea, by the land on the shore."

10 The examples that follow are produced to show the impropriety of

ellipsis in some particular case "The land was always possessed, during pleasure, by those intrusted with the command;" it should be, "those persons intrusted;" or, those who were intrusted." "If he had near further, he would have found several of his objections might have been spared:" that is, "he would have found that several of his objections, &c. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters." It ought to be, "nothing in which men;" and, "than in knowing." "I scarcely know any part of natural philosophy would yield more variety and use;" it should be, "which would yield, &c." "In the temper of mind he was then;" i. e. "in which he then was." "The little satisfaction and consistency,

to be found in most of the systems of divinity I have met with, made me betake myself to the sole reading of the Scriptures": it ought to be, "which are to be found," and, "which I have met with." "He desired they might go to the altar together, and jointly return their thanks to whom only they were due," i. e. "to him to whom." &c.

Rule 22.

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

Cinthio." Here more requires than after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

This rule may be considered as comprehending all the preceding ones: and it will also apply to many forms of sentences, which none of those rules can be brought to bear upon. Its generality may seem to render it useless: but by ranging under it a number of varied examples, we shall perceive its utility; and that it is calculated to prove the propriety or impropriety of many modes of expression, which the less general rules cannot determine.

"This dedication may serve for almost

almost any book, that has, is, or shall be published." it ought to be, "that has been, or shall be published." "He was guided by interests always different, sometimes contrary to, those of the community;" "different from;" or, "always different from those of the community, and sometimes contrary to them." "Will it be urged that these books are as old, or even older than tradition?" The words, "as old," and "older," cannot have a common regimen; it should be "as old as tradition, or even older." "It requires few talents to which most men are not born, or at least may not acquire;" "or which, at least, they may not acquire." "The court of chance, very frequently mitigates and breaks the teeth of the common law." In this construction, the first verb is said, "to

mitigate the teeth of the common law, which is an evident solecism. "Mitigates the common law, and breaks the teeth of it," would have been grammatical.

"They presently grow into good humour, and good language toward the crown;" "grow into good language," is very improper. "There is never wanting a set of evil instruments, who either out of mad zeal, private hatred, or filthy lucre, are always ready," &c. We say properly, "A man acts out of mad zeal, or, out of private hatred," but we cannot say, if we would speak English, "he acts out of filthy lucre." "To double her kindness and caresses of me," the word "kindness" requires to be followed by either to or for, and cannot be construed with the preposition

of. "Never was man so teased, or suffered half the uneasiness, as I have done this evening;" the first and third clauses, viz. "Never was man so teased, as I have done this evening," cannot be joined without an impropriety; and to connect the second and third, the word that must be substituted for as, "Or suffered half the uneasiness that I have done;" or else, "half so much uneasiness as I have suffered."

The first part of the following sentence abounds with adverbs, and those such as are hardly consistent with one another: "How much soever the reformation of this degenerate age is almost utterly to be despaired of, we may yet have a more comfortable prospect of future times." The sentence would be more correct in the following form: Though the reformation,

Should

tion of this degenerate age is nearly to be despaired of," &c.

"Oh! shut not up my soul with the sinners, nor my life with the blood-thirsty; in whose hands is wickedness, and their right hand is full of gifts."

As the passage, introduced by the copulative conjunction and, was not intended as a continuation of the principal and independent part of the sentence, but of the dependent part, the relative whose have been used instead of the possessive their; viz. "and whose right-hand is full of gifts."

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." There seems to be an impropriety in this sentence, in which the same noun serves in a

double capacity, performing at the same time the offices both of the nominative and objective cases. "Neither hath it entered into the heart of man, to conceive the things," &c. would have been regular.

"We have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding, those images which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision." It is very proper to say, "altering and compounding those images which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision;" but we can with no propriety say, "retaining them into all the varieties;" and yet, according to the manner in which the words are ranged, this construction is unavoidable: for "retaining,

altering, and compounding" are partici-
ples, each of which equally refer-
s to, and governs the subsequent
noun, those images; and that no,
un is necessarily connected with
the following preposition, into. The
construction might easily have been
rectified, by disjoining the partici-
ple retaining from the other two
participles, in this way: "We have
the power of retaining those imag-
es which we have once received, and
of altering and compounding them
into all the varieties of picture and
vision," or, perhaps, better thus:
"We have the power of retaining, al-
tering, and compounding those images
which we have once received, and of
forming them into all the varieties
of picture and vision."

Interjection.

For the syntax of the interjection,
see Rule v. Note 11. page 152, and
Note 3 of Rule xxi.

Directions for parsing.

As we have finished the explana-
tion of the different parts of speech,
and the rules for forming them into
sentences, it is now proper to give some
examples of the manner in which the
learners should be exercised, in order
to prove their knowledge, and to render
it familiar to them. This is called
parsing. The nature of the subject, as
well as the adaptation of it to learners,
requires that it should be divided into
two parts; viz. parsing, as it respects

etymology alone; and parsing, as it respects both etymology and syntax.*

Section 1. Specimen of etymological parsing. "Virtue ennobles us."

Virtue is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (Decline the noun.) Ennobles is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle †.) Us is a personal pronoun,

* See the "general directions for using the English Exercise," prefixed to the sixth and every subsequent edition of that book.

† The learner should occasionally repeat all the

of the first person plural, and in the objective case. (Decline it.)

"Goodness will be rewarded."

Goodness is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.) Will be rewarded is a regular verb, in the passive voice, indicative mood, the first future tense, and the third person singular. (Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle.)

"Strive to improve."

Strive is an irregular verb neuter, in the imperative mood, and of the second person singular. (Repeat the present tense, &c.) To improve is a regular verb neuter, and in the infinitive mood.

(Repeat the present tense, &c.)

"Time flies, O! how swiftly."

Time is the common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (Decline the noun.) Flies is an irregular verb neuter, the indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (Repeat the present tense, &c.) O! is an interjection. How and swiftly are adverbs.

"Gratitude is a delightful emotion."

Gratitude is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.) Is is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third per-

the

son singular. (Repeat the present tense, &c.) A is the indefinite article. Delightful is an adjective in the positive state. (Repeat the degrees of comparison.) Emotion is a common substantive of the neuter gender, the third person, singular number, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.)

"They who forgive, act nobly."

They is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the plural number, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.) Who is the relative pronoun, and the nominative case. (Decline it.) Forgive is an irregular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural. (Repeat the present tense, &c.) Act is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural. (Repeat, &c.)

Wobly is an adverb of quality. (Repeat the degrees of comparison.)

"By living temperately, our health is promoted."

By is a preposition. Living is the present participle of the regular verb neuter "to live" (Repeat the participles.) Temperately is an adverb of quality. Our is an adjective pronoun of the possessive kind. (Decline it.) Health is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.) Is promoted is a regular verb passive, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (Repeat, &c.)

"We should be kind to them, who are unkind to us."

We is a personal pronoun, of the first

person, the plural number, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.) Should is an irregular verb neuter, in the potential mood, the imperfect tense, and the first person plural. (Repeat the present tense, &c.) Kind is an adjective, in the positive state. (Repeat the degrees of comparison.) To is a preposition. Them is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the plural number, and in the objective case. (Decline it.) Who is a relative pronoun, and in the nominative case. (Decline it.) Are is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural. (Repeat, &c.) Unkind is an adjective in positive state. (Repeat the degrees of comparison.) To is a preposition. Us is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the plural number, and in the objective

case. (Decline it.)

Section 2. Specimen of syntactical parsing. "Vice produces misery".

Vice is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. Pro-
duces is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "vice" according to Rule 1. which says; (here repeat the rule.) Misery is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and the objective case, governed by the active verb "produces," according to rule xi. which says, &c.

"Peace and joy are virtues crown."

Peace is a common substantive. (Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.) And is a copulative conjunction. Joy is a common substantive. (Repeat the person,

number, and case.) Are is an irregular verb, of neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person plural, agreeing with the nominative case "peace and joy," according to Rule 2. which says, (here repeat the rule.) Virtues is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and in the possessive case, governed by the substantive "crown," agreeably to Rule x. which says, &c. (Crown is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case, agreeably to the fourth note of Rule xi.)

"Wisdom or folly governs us."

Wisdom is a common substantive (Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.) Or is a disjunctive conjunction. Folly is a common substantive. (Repeat the person number, and case.) Governs is a regular verb

active, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "wisdom" or "folly", according to rule 5 which says, &c. We is a personal pronoun, of the first person, plural number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "governs", agreeably to rule 21. which says, &c.

"Every heart knows its sorrows".

Every is an adjective pronoun of the distributive kind, agreeing with its substantive "heart", according to note 2 under rule 8. which says, &c. Heart is a common substantive. (Repeat the gender, person, number, and case.) Knows is an irregular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "heart", according to rule 1. which says, &c. Its is a personal pronoun, of the third person singular, and of the neuter

gender, to agree with its substantive "heart", according to rule 5. which says, &c. it is in the possessive case, governed by the noun "sorrows", according to rule 26. which says, &c. Sorrows is a common substantive, of the third person, the plural number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "knows", according to rule 21. which says, &c.

"The man is happy who lives wisely."

The is the definite article. Man is a common substantive. (Repeat the person, number, and case.) Is is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with the nominative case, "man", according to rule 1. which says, &c. Happy is an adjective in the positive state. Who is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent, "man", with which it agrees in gender and number, and

rding to rule 5. which says, &c. Lives is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "who," according to rule 5. which says, &c. Wisely is an adverb of quality, placed after the verb, according to rule 15.

"Who preserves us?"

Who is a relative pronoun of the interrogative kind, and in the nominative case singular. The word to which it relates (its subject), is the noun or pronoun containing the answer to the question; agreeably to a note under rule 5. Preserves is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "who," according to rule 5; which says, &c. Us is a personal pronoun. (Repeat the person, number, case, and rule.)

o number

"Whose house is that? My brother's and mine. Who inhabit it? We."

Whose is a relative pronoun of the interrogative kind, and relates to the following words, "brother's" and "mine," agreeably to a note under rule 5. It is in the possessive case, governed by "house," according to rule 10. which says, &c. House is a common substantive. (Repeat the gender, person, and case.) Is is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative case "house," according to rule 1 which says, &c. That is an adjective pronoun of the demonstrative kind. My is an adjective pronoun of the possessive kind. Brother's is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and in the possessive case, governed by "house" understood, acco-

rding to rule 10. and a note under rule
6. And is a copulative conjunction. I
ine is a personal pronoun, of the first
person, the singular number, and in
the possessive case, according to a note
under rule 10. and another under rule
6. Who is a relative pronoun of the inter-
rogative kind, of the plural number, in
the nominative case, and relates to "we" fol-
lowing, according to a note under rule 6.
Inhabit is a regular verb active. (Repeat
the mood, tense, person, etc.) It is a per-
sonal pronoun, of the third person, the
singular number, and in the objective case,
governed by the active verb "inhabit,"
according to rule 11. which says, &c. We
is a personal pronoun, of the first person,
the plural number, and the nominative case,
as to the verb "inhabit" understood. The
words "inhabit it" are implied after "we,"

agreeably to a note under rule 6.

"Remember to assist the distressed."

Remember is a regular verb active, imper-
ative mood, the second person singular, and
agrees with its nominative case "thou," under-
stood. To assist is a regular verb active, in the
infinitive mood, governed by the preceding ve-
rb "remember," according to rule 12. which
says, &c. The is the definitive article. Dis-
tressed is an adjective put substantively.

"We are not unemployed."

We is a personal pronoun. (Repeat the per-
son, number, and case.) Are is an irregu-
lar verb neuter. (Repeat the mood, tense, pe-
rson, etc.) Not is an adverb of negation.
Unemployed is an adjective in the positive
state. The two negatives not and un form
an affirmative, agreeably to rule 10. which
says, &c.

"This bounty has relieved you and us; and

has gratified the donor."

This is an adjective pronoun of demonstrative kind. Bounty is a common substantive. (Repeat the person, number, and case.) has relieved is a regular verb active, indicative mood, perfect tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "bounty," according to rule 1. which says, &c. You is a personal pronoun, of the second person plural, and in the objective case. (Repeat the government and rule.) And is a copulative conjunction. Us is a personal pronoun, in the objective case. You and us are put in the same case, according to rule 12. which says &c. And is a copulative conjunction. Has gratified is a regular verb active, indicative mood, perfect tense, and third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "bounty" understood. "Has relieved" and "has gratified" are in the same mood and tense, according to rule

18. which says, &c. The is the definite article. Donor is a common substantive, of the third person, the singular number, and the objective case governed by the active verb "has gratified," according to rule 11. which says, &c. See the Octavo grammar, on gender

"He will not be pardoned, unless he repent."

He is personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, masculine number, and in the nominative case. Will be pardoned is a regular passive verb, indicative mood, first future tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "he," according to rule 1. and composed of the auxiliaries "will be," and the perfect participle "pardoned."

Not is a negative adverb. Unless is a disjunctive conjunctive. He is a personal pronoun. (Repeat the person, number, gender, and case.) Repent is a regular verb neuter, in the subjunctive mood, the present tense, the

third person singular, and agrees with its nominative case, "he," according to rule 1. which says, &c. It is in the subjunctive mood, because it implies a future sense, and denotes uncertainty signified by the conjunction "unless," agreeably to rule 19. and the notes

"Good works being neglected, devotion is false."

Good works being neglected, being independent on the rest of the sentence, is the case absolute, according to the fifth note of rule 1. Devotion is a common substantive. (Repeat the number, person, and case.) Is is an irregular verb neuter. (Repeat the mood, tense, person, &c.) False is an adjective in the positive state, and belongs to its substantive "devotion" understood, agreeably to rule 8. which says, &c.

"The emperor, Marcus Aurelius, was a wise and virtuous prince."

The is the definite article. Emperor is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, the third person, the singular number, and in the nominative case. Marcus Aurelius is a proper name or substantive, and in the nominative, because it is put in opposition with the substantive "emperor," agreeably to the first note of rule 10. Was is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, imperfect tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "emperor." A is the indefinite article. Wise is an adjective, and belongs to its substantive "prince." And is a copulative conjunction. Virtuous is an adjective, and belongs, &c. Prince is a common substantive, and in the nominative, agreeably to the fourth note of rule 11.

"To err is human."

To err, is the infinitive mood and the nominative to the verb "is." Is is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "to err," agreeably to note 1, under rule the first. Human is an adjective,

and belongs to its substantive "nature" understood, according to rule 8. which says, &c.

"To countenance persons who are guilty of bad actions, is scarcely one remove from actually committing them."

To countenance persons who are guilty of bad actions, is part of sentence, which is the nominative to the verb "is". Is is an irregular verb neuter, &c. agreeing with the aforementioned part of a sentence, as its nominative, agreeably to note 1. under rule the first. Scarcely is an adverb. One is a numeral adjective, agreeing with its substantive "remove". Remove is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, the singular, and in the nominative, agreeably to the fourth note of rule 11. From is a preposition. Committing is the present participle of the regular active verb "to commit". Them is a personal pronoun, of the third person, the plural number, and in the objective, governed by the participle "commi-

itting," agreeably to rule 14. which says, &c.

"Let me proceed."

This sentence, according to the statement of grammarians in general, is in the Imperative mood, of the first person and the singular number. the sentence may, however, be analysed in the following manner. Let is an irregular verb active, in the imperative mood, of the second person, the plural number, and agrees with its nominative case "you" understood: as, "do you let." Me is a personal pronoun, of the first person, the singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "let," agreeably to rule 11. which says, &c. Proceed is a regular verb neuter, in the infinitive mood, governed by the preceding verb, "let," according to rule 7. which says, &c.

"Living expensively and ludicrously destroys health." "By living frugally and temperately, health is preserved."

Living expensively and luxuriously, is the nominative case to the verb "destroys," agreeably to note 1, under rule 1. Living frugally and temperately, is a substantive phrase in the objective case, governed by the preposition "by," according to Note 2, under rule 14.

The preceding specimens of parsing, if carefully studied by the learner, seem to be sufficiently explicit, to enable him to comprehend the nature of this employment; and sufficiently diversified, to qualify him, in other exercises, to point out and apply the remaining rules both principal and subordinate.

老兒館發兌書目

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