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ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

CONSTRUCTED UPON THE BASIS OF

MURRAY'S GRAMMAR,

AND ADAPTED TO THE

USE OF SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE LEARNERS.

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PREFACE.

My reasons for issuing the following little work on Grammar are mainly these :

1. I wished to see a Grammar which, in a plain, direct and scientific form, canvasses the subject on which it treats, making use of no more words or illustrations than are absolutely necessary, at the same time being sufficiently explicit to set forth clearly every important principle.

2. I desired a Grammar which not only presents the application of every important principle as soon as it is introduced, but teaches the learner precisely how that application is to be made.

3. There are a few principles connected with the business of parsing, which I have never seen embodied in any grammar heretofore published, and which appear to me of some consequence to be prescribed to the beginner in this study.

4. I have hoped, from considerations hinted at in the foregoing statements, to render the study of grammar, by many complained of as dry and tedious, somewhat more pleasant and interesting.

5. I wish to compass the above objects, while, at the same time, I present to the public a book, which, by its conciseness, may be afforded at a trifling expense.

To assist me in accomplishing the objects I had in view, I have not failed to consult all the Grammars within my reach. Murray, however, I have consulted more especially, and his Grammar forms the basis of the following work, as, indeed, of about all the numerous Grammars now in use in the country. If his definitions pleased me, I used them; if not, as

was not unfrequently the case, I endeavored to improve them. The arrangement of the illustrations, both in Etymology and Syntax, is essentially different, and will, it is hoped, be considered a manifest improvement. It will be seen, however, that in a system of grammar so concise as what is here presented, much is necessarily left to be supplied by the verbal instructions of the teacher. He should be a living grammar before his pupils, supplying every vacancy, remembering that on him, after all, is the student mostly dependent for instruction.

In conclusion, I may remark that the system of grammar here introduced was designed mainly as a text-book to guide my own classes, in this important branch of study; and if it should be found to be of any use to others, so much the greater will be the gratification.

NEWBURY SEMINARY, Aug. 22, 1838.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

English Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English Language correctly.

Its general divisions are four, viz; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

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

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

The letters of the English Language are twenty six.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound of itself, as *a*, *e*, *o*, which can be fully sounded without the help of any other letter.

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

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

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; otherwise they are vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

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

The semi-vowels may be partially sounded without the aid of a vowel. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft.

Four of the semi-vowels, *l, m, n, r*, are also called liquids, from their readily uniting with other sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, as *ou* in *sound*.

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

A proper diphthong has both the vowels sounded, as *oi* in *voice*.

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

SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

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

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

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

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

All words are either *primitive* or *derivative*.

A *primitive* word cannot be reduced to one more simple, as *man, child*.

A *derivative* word can be reduced to one more simple. As *manful, children*.

II. ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology explains the classification of words, their various modifications and their derivation.

Beside proper names, there are computed to be about forty thousand words in the English language.

These, however, are all included in ten classes, called parts of speech, namely, the Noun, Article,

Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.

NOUN.

A noun is a name of any place, person or thing.

There are two classes of nouns, namely, *common* and *proper*.

A noun is called common which is the name of a whole class or species. For example, *man* is a common noun, because it is a name common in our language, to every man in the world.

A proper noun is a name appropriated to individuals, in opposition to being made common to a whole class.

For example, *James* is a proper noun, because thus appropriated.

The properties of nouns are 1. Gender, 2. Person, 3. Number, 4. Case.

I. OF GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of sex.

Of gender there are reckoned four distinctions, namely, Masculine, Feminine, Common and Neuter.

A name of a male is Masculine, as *man*, *boy*, *ox*, &c.

A name of a female is Feminine, as *woman*, *girl*.

A name common to a male and female both, is Common gender, as *friend*, *parent*, *child*, *bird*.

A name of an object which is without sex is Neuter, as *book*, *table*, *chair*.

II. OF PERSON.

Person is defined to be that which distinguishes a noun that speaks, one spoken to, or one spoken of.

There are three persons, called *first*, *second* and *third*.

The noun that speaks is the first person; as, *I*, *James*, was present.

The noun that is spoken to, is the second person; as, *James*, were you present?

The noun that is spoken of, is the third person; as, *James* was present.

III. OF NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of objects, as *one* or *more*.

There are two numbers, *Singular* and *Plural*.

Nouns expressive of but one thing are singular, as, *book*, *pen*.

Nouns expressive of more things than one, are plural, as, *books*, *pens*.

1. The plural number of most nouns is formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular; as, *boy, boys; girl, girls.*

Such nouns have been called *regular*.

2. Some nouns form their plural otherwise, as,

Man, Men.	Louse, Lice.
Woman, Women.	Penny, Pence.
Child, Children.	Die, Dice.
Mouse, Mice.	Ox, Oxen.
Goose, Geese.	Seraph, Seraphim.
Foot, Feet.	Phenomenon, Phenomena.
Tooth, Teeth.	Radius, Radii.

These and the like have been called *Irregular*.

3. Some nouns have one number only, and are called *Defective*.

The following nouns, for example, have no plural.

Rye,	Sloth,	Tin,	Happiness,
Barley,	Ride,	Lead,	Holiness,
Hemp,	Pitch,	Health,	Decency,
Flax,	Gold,	Constancy,	Diligence,
Flour,	Silver,	Innocency,	Goodness, &c.

The following, on the other hand, have no singular.

Annals,	Lungs,	Tongs,	Mathematics,
Ashes,	Riches,	Tidings,	Metaphysics,

Clothes, Shears, Thanks, Bellows,
Breeches, Scissors, Vitals, Folks, &c.

4. Some nouns are the same in both numbers, as—

Deer,	Swine,	Series,
Sheep,	Apparatus,	Species, &c.

5. Some nouns have the singular form, but include several individuals.

These are called *Nouns of multitude*. Such words as *Army, People, Congress, School, Court, Family, &c.* are of this class.

IV. OF CASE.

Case means *condition*; and as applied to nouns, case means the condition or state of nouns with regard to other words.

There are three cases, namely, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

The Nominative case is the subject of the verb; or it is that concerning which something is asserted, denied, commanded or inquired; as, Charles is gone; Charles is not gone; Go, Charles; Is Charles gone?

The Nominative case usually comes before the verb.

The Possessive case denotes possession or property, and is easily distinguished from the other

cases by being always marked with an apostrophe, and followed immediately by another noun, expressed or implied; as, *Edward's* book; This book is *Edward's*.

The Objective case has its name from its being the object on which the action of a verb or participle terminates; or the object of a preposition; as, John loves study; Be mindful of duty.

The noun or pronoun next following an active verb, an active participle, or a preposition, is in the objective case, unless it be possessive; if it be possessive, then the noun following the possessive is in the objective.

ARTICLE.

An article is a word placed before nouns to limit their signification; as, *A* horse; *The* men.

There are two articles; *a*, or *an*, and *the*.

A, or *an*, is called the indefinite article, because it does not precisely point out any particular noun.

The is called the definite article, because it precisely points out, or distinguishes the noun.

The indefinite article admits after it nouns of the singular number only; as, *A* man.

The definite article admits after it nouns of either the singular or plural number; as, *The* man; *The* men.

A becomes *an* before a vowel, and a silent *h*. This is for the sake of harmony of sound.

MODE OF PARSING THE ARTICLE AND NOUN.

A book.

A is an indefinite article, and belongs to *book*. (Rule XI.)

Book is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender.

In like manner let the following examples be parsed, with the reasons for each fact distinctly stated.

A man. The boy. The ladies. A bird.
The pen. An ox. A woman. The parent.
An apple. An orange. The knife. The child.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word which expresses some quality of a noun.

The adjective is a necessary word in a language from the fact that most nouns are susceptible of different qualities.

A man, for example, may be a *good* man; a *bad* man; a *poor* man; a *rich* man; a *wise* man; an *ignorant* man, &c.; and a word that expresses any one of these several qualifications is called an *adjective*.

EXAMPLES.

He is an *excellent* man.

Good men are *useful*.

The appearance of those boys is *commendable*.

The *useful* man is the *happy* man.

The learner may very generally distinguish the adjective from the other parts of speech, by its admitting after it the word *thing*, or *things*, and making sense. As in the above examples, will the words *excellent*, *good*, *useful*, &c. admit the word *thing* to follow them? If so, you may conclude them to be adjectives.

English adjectives are varied only to express degrees of comparison.

There are three degrees of comparison, namely, the Positive, the Comparative, and Superlative.

The Positive degree simply expresses the quality of an object without increase or diminution; as, A *good* man.

The Comparative degree increases or lessens the positive; as, A *better* man.

The Superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, The *best* man.

Most adjectives of one syllable, are compared by adding to the positive *er* or *r*, for the comparative, and *est* or *st* for the superlative; as,

Warm,	Warmer,	Warmest.
Wise,	Wiser,	Wisest.

Most adjectives, of two syllables, and all of more than two syllables, are compared by prefixing the words *more* and *most*, before the positive; as,

Faithful,	More faithful,	Most faithful.
Moderate,	More moderate,	Most moderate.

The reason for the use of *more* and *most* in such cases, is, that the comparison is thus more easily expressed, and consequently is more agreeable to the ear.

A few adjectives are compared irregularly; as,

Much,	More,	Most.
Good,	Better,	Best.
Bad,	Worse,	Worst, &c.

Many adjectives are not capable of comparison in any way.

1. Numeral adjectives; as, *one*, *two*, *three*, &c.

2. Adjectives derived from proper nouns; as, *American*, *English*, *German*, &c.

3. Adjectives which, in a positive form, possess a superlative signification.

Such are—*endless*, *infinite*, *unbounded*, *universal*, *right*, *just*, *perfect*, *proper*, *wrong*, *true*, *correct*, *sincere*, *chief*, *extreme*, *omnipotent*, *eternal*, *omniscient*, *omnipresent*; also, *round*, *circular*, *square*, *quadrangular*, and a few others.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES.

Grammarians have recognized several kinds of adjectives ; as,

1. *Proper adjectives*, or those adjectives derived from proper names ; as, *American, British, Spanish*.

2. *Common adjectives*, or such as are generally derived from common names ; as, *manly, joyous*.

3. *Substantive adjectives* ; when a noun is used as an adjective ; as, *The morning cloud* ; *The evening dew*.

4. *Participial adjectives* ; when a participle is used as an adjective ; as, *A pleasing thought* ; *A refreshing breeze*.

5. *Compound adjectives* ; when two words, united by a hyphen form the adjective ; as, *A four-footed animal* ; *A swift-winged bird*.

6. *Numeral adjectives* ; as, *one, two, three, ten, thirty*.

MODE OF PARSING THE ADJECTIVE.

A noble object.

Noble is an adjective of the positive degree, and qualifies *object*. (Rule XIII.)

Thus let the adjectives in the following examples be parsed, including the comparison of each, and let the reasons for each fact be distinctly stated.

A warm day.

More moderate weather.

The best men.

A better neighbor.

Thirty cows, and ten oxen.

An endless duration.

Unbounded benevolence.

The American eagle.

A faithful Christian.

An industrious student.

The tide is high.

The season is mild.

Adjectives always qualify nouns or pronouns, but it is not always easy for the beginner to ascertain the precise word in the sentence which a given adjective qualifies. A single question proposed to himself will greatly aid him in this particular. Endeavoring, for instance, in the last two examples, to parse *high* and *mild*, let the learner, in order to know what they qualify, simply ask, *Who or what is high?* *Who or what is mild?* A child that understands the sentences, would answer these questions correctly, and *the answers would, of course, be the very words which the adjectives respectively qualify.*

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word. Thus, instead of saying, Charles is studious, Charles is virtuous, Charles is beloved; we say, Charles is studious, *he* is virtuous, and *he* is beloved.

There are three classes of pronouns; Personal, Relative, and Adjective.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A Personal pronoun is one which always has the same person. Thus, the pronoun *I* is always of the first person; *You*, is always second person; *He*, is always third person.

There are five personal pronouns, namely, *I*, *Thou*, *He*, *She*, *It*; with their plurals, *We*, *Ye* or *You*, and *They*.

Personal pronouns have person, gender, number, and case, and are parsed, in nearly all respects, as nouns.

DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> I.	<i>Nom.</i> We.
<i>Poss.</i> My or Mine.	<i>Poss.</i> Our or Ours.
<i>Obj.</i> Me.	<i>Obj.</i> Us.

SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Thou or You,	<i>Nom.</i> Ye or You.
<i>Poss.</i> Thine or Thy, Yours	<i>Poss.</i> Yours or
or Your.	Your.
<i>Obj.</i> Thee or You.	<i>Obj.</i> You.

THIRD PERSON.

<i>Singular Masculine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> He.	<i>Nom.</i> They.
<i>Poss.</i> His.	<i>Poss.</i> Theirs or
	Their.
<i>Obj.</i> Him.	<i>Obj.</i> Them.
<i>Singular Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> She.	<i>Nom.</i> They.
<i>Poss.</i> Hers or Her.	<i>Poss.</i> Theirs or
	Their.
<i>Obj.</i> Her.	<i>Obj.</i> Them.
<i>Singular Neuter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> It.	<i>Nom.</i> They.
<i>Poss.</i> Its.	<i>Poss.</i> Theirs or
	Their.
<i>Obj.</i> It.	<i>Obj.</i> Them.

MODE OF PARSING THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

James is industrious, and *he* is beloved.

He, is a personal pronoun ; of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb *is*. (Rule I.)

Likewise let the personal pronouns in the following examples be parsed, and the reason for each fact distinctly stated :

He is gone home.

He took *his* book with *him*.

I highly respect him and her.

Hast thou seen my cane ?

He told me of his intention to visit you.

She will not come again to us.

We took our effects along with us.

I left my book and John brought it to me.

They took the letters and left them at the office.

II. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative pronouns have their name from their *relating* to some word going before, and called the antecedent ; as, The student *who* is diligent, will probably be successful.

The Relative pronouns are *Who*, *Which*, *That*, and sometimes *As*.

Who is usually made to relate to persons ; as, The man *who* was present.

Which is made to relate to animals and things ; as, The dogs *which* ; The books *which*.

That is used to relate to both persons and things ; as, The gentleman *that* I saw ; The books *that* I bought.

That, is frequently used in preference to *who* or *which* ; as,

1. When the relative relates to both persons and things, as, The man and the beast *that* I saw.

2. When children are spoken of, as, The child *that* I saw.

3. After the adjective Same ; as, He is the same man *that* I saw yesterday.

4. After the superlative degree ; as, He is the best man *that* I have met with.

5. After the interrogative Who ; as, Who *that* considers ?

As, also, when a relative, may relate to both persons and things ; as, Send such *men as* will be useful ; Send such *books as* will be useful.

The learner will carefully notice that the four words above laid down as relative pronouns, are not *always* such ; but only when, as their name implies, they relate directly to some other word in the sentence, either expressed or understood. It shall be seen hereafter to what other uses these same words are applied, as well as what names are assigned them in those different circumstances.

MODE OF PARSING THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

The man *who* was there.

Who is a relative pronoun, relating to *man* as its antecedent, (Rule XV.) masculine gender, third person, singular number, nominative case to *was*. (Rule XVI.)

The lady *whom* we met.

Whom, is a relative pronoun, relating to *lady* as its antecedent, (Rule XV.) feminine gender, third person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the active verb *met*. (Rule XVII.)

In like manner let the relative pronouns in the following examples be parsed, and the reason for each fact distinctly stated :

They were the men *whom* you saw.

I have finished the lesson *which* was given out.

He is the same man *that* you spoke of.

He is the man *whose* writings are so celebrated.

Such knowledge *as* will render him useful.

The very book *which* I want.

III. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are called such from their possessing the nature of a pronoun and an adjective. They are sometimes called *pronominal* and *specifying adjectives*.

They are distinguished into three classes, namely, Distributive, Demonstrative, and Indefinite.

1. The Distributive are those which relate to

a person or thing taken separately and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either*, and sometimes *neither*; as, *each* man, *every* book, *either* side, *neither* party.

2. The Demonstrative are those which precisely point out the things to which they relate. They are, *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*; as, *this* man, *that* woman, *these* books, *those* slates.

3. The indefinite are used to express things in an indefinite or general manner. They are, *some*, *other*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *such*, *none*.

MODE OF PARSING THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

I saw *that* man.

That is a demonstrative adjective pronoun, of the singular number, and belongs to *man*, (Rule XIV.)

Let the adjective pronouns in the following examples be parsed, and the reason for each fact distinctly stated :

Each voter was present.

Every movement was noticed.

Remove *this* book, and bring *those* papers.

Some people are fond of trifles.

Such proceedings will not accomplish *any* thing.

Every man, especially in *this* age, should aim to do all possible good.

There appear to be several pronouns which do

not precisely fall under either of the regular classes just described ; as,

1. COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Among these may be reckoned, *What, Whoever, Whosoever, Whomsoever, Whichever, Whichsoever, &c.* These last may be generally parsed as *compound adjective* pronouns.

The following may be parsed as *compound personal* pronouns :

Myself, Thyself, Yourself, Yourselves, Himself, Themselves, &c.

What, when equivalent to *that which*, is a compound pronoun, and is to be parsed as two words, instead of one.

For example, to say, This is *what* I wanted ; is perfectly equivalent to saying, This is *that which* I wanted. Thus, the word *what*, in such cases, includes the relative and its antecedent.

MODE OF PARSING THE COMPOUND PRONOUN, *WHAT*.

I know *what* is necessary.

What, is a compound pronoun, including *that which*.

That is a demonstrative adjective pronoun, used as a noun, third person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the active verb *know*. (Rule XVIII.)

Which, is a relative pronoun, relating to *that* as its antecedent, (Rule XV.) of the third person, singular number, nominative case to the verb *is*. (Rule XVI.)

Let the compound pronouns, also, in the following examples, be parsed, and the reasons distinctly stated :

He did *what* he could do.

He knows not *what* he wants.

What will be the result is uncertain.

2. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Interrogative pronouns are, *Who, Which*, and *What*, when those words are used in asking questions ; as, *Who* was there ? *Which* is the book ? *What* is the matter ?

Which and *What*, when used interrogatively before a noun, may be parsed as *interrogative adjective* pronouns ; as, *What* man was that ? *Which* book is yours ?

MODE OF PARSING THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

Who was there ?

Who is an interrogative pronoun, of the third person, singular number, nominative case to *was*. (Rule I.)

Interrogative adjective pronouns are parsed in the same form as other adjective pronouns.

VERB.

A verb is a word which expresses action or being; as, *I govern, I see, I exist.*

There are three kinds of verbs, Active, Passive, and Neuter.

An Active verb expresses action which terminates on some object; as,

Charles strikes James.

In this example, *strikes* is an active verb, and its action rests or terminates on *James*.

The Active verb may be known by its making sense with the word *thing* after it; as, *I know a thing. I see a thing, &c.*

A Passive verb also expresses action; but the action, instead of passing over to an object, is received by the nominative case; as,

Charles is struck.

In this example the action expressed by the word *struck*, is received by the nominative *Charles*.

The Passive verb may be known by the fact that it always consists of two or more words, namely, a perfect participle of an active verb, joined to some inflection of the verb *To Be*.

A Neuter verb expresses *being*, or a state of *being*; or it expresses action which is limited to the *subject*, or *nominative*; as, *I am. You sit. They walk.*

The learner may point out the active, passive, and neuter verbs in the following examples, and state the reasons why:

I saw him, and knew that it was he.

He was caught, and was carried to jail.

Some are, and must be, greater than the rest.

He lost his books, but found them again.

Alexander conquered Darius.

Darius was conquered by Alexander.

He came and went, and I saw him not.

Multitudes perish whose fate is not known.

In addition to the distinction of Active, Passive, and Neuter, verbs are divided into what are termed *Regular, Irregular, and Defective*.

Regular verbs are such as have their imperfect tense and perfect participle end in *ed*; as, *I command; I commanded.*

Irregular verbs are such as do not have their imperfect tense and perfect participle end in *ed*; as, *I come; I came.*

In the above examples of Active, Passive, and Neuter verbs, the learner may point out such as are regular, and such as are irregular, repeating the reason for each.

Defective verbs are those which are used only in some of their modes and tenses; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
May,	Might,	_____
Can,	Could,	_____
Will,	Would,	_____
Shall,	Should,	_____
Must,	Must,	_____
Ought,	Ought,	_____

PARTICIPLE.

From the verb is derived the Participle, which has its name from its *participating* the properties both of a verb and an adjective.

The participles are three, namely, the *Present*, *Perfect*, and *Compound Perfect*.

The Present participle denotes present time, and always ends in *ing*; as, *walking, knowing, seeing*.

The present participle of an active verb is active, and governs, as well as its verb; as, He is *writing* a letter.

The Perfect participle denotes action or existence finished, and, when derived from regular verbs, ends in *ed*.

The perfect participle is usually passive.

Both the Present and Perfect participles are frequently used as adjectives, and are then called *Participial Adjectives*; as, A *loving* companion. An *accomplished* student.

The Compound Perfect participle implies action or existence finished previously to something else mentioned in the sentence. It is formed by placing *having*, or *having been*, before the Perfect participle; as, *Having finished* my letter, I sealed it. *Having been injured*, he was greatly distressed.

The compound perfect participle, as well as the present is often active; as, *Having read* the book, he laid it aside.

Both the Compound Perfect and Present participles, are parsed as nouns when they take the place of a noun; as, Your *coming* so suddenly surprised me. His *having informed* you of this matter very much displeased me.

The use of the participle as a noun does not deprive it of its power to govern; as, *stealing* the property of another, is unlawful.

The mode of parsing the participle is very similar to that of parsing the adjective; for example,

He at last came to his end, *having lived* to a very great age.

To ascertain to what word in the sentence the participle *having lived*, refers, let the learner inquire, *Who* having lived? The answer is, *He*; and *he* is, therefore, the word to which the participle refers.

MODE OF PARSING THE PARTICIPLE.

John was present, *writing* a letter.

Writing is a present participle, from the verb *to write*, and relates to *John*. (Rule XXIII.)

John having written his letter, sealed it.

Having written is a compound perfect participle, and relates to *John*. (Rule XXIII.)

In like manner let the following examples be parsed, and the reasons given:

I saw him *going* home.

Having finished my business, I retired.

I did not hear of his being in town.

He appeared very much surprised.

Edward is an aspiring youth.

William returned, mortified at his loss.

Having slept, he received his strength.

A dissipated son grieves his parents.

John, being dismissed from college, retired into the country.

Mary is studying her lesson.

We return to the verb.

The properties of verbs, are, 1. *Person*; 2. *Number*; 3. *Mood*; 4. *Tense*.

The *number* and *person* of verbs are the same as those of their nominatives.

Mood, or *Mode*, is the manner of representing what is expressed by the verb.

Verbs have five modes, namely, *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Potential*, *Imperative* and *Infinitive*.

The Indicative mode simply declares a thing, or asks a question; as, He *was* there; *Was* he there?

The Subjunctive mode represents action or being *conditionally*; as, I will attend to the business, *if I can*.

The Potential mode implies *liberty*, *power*, or *obligation*; as, *I may go*, if I please; You *can* perform it; He *must* study.

The Imperative mode is used for *commanding*, *exhorting*, *entreating*; as, *Study* your book; *Cease* to do evil; *Do* not leave me.

The Infinitive mode represents action or being in a general or unlimited manner. It has no nominative case, and consequently, no number and person.

The Infinitive mode has always the sign *to* either expressed or understood; as, He loves *to study*; He hates *to be* idle.

SIGNS OF THE MODES.

The Indicative may be known by the sense, or by its having no sign.

The Subjunctive may be known by the conjunctions, *if*, *though*, *except*, *unless*, &c.

The Imperative may be known by its generally agreeing with *thou* or *ye*, understood.

The Potential may be known by the auxiliaries, *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would* and *should*.

The Infinitive may be known by the sign *to*.

The learner may now give the modes of the following verbs, with the reasons, &c.

I may go; He went; You will come; Joseph should have gone; He will, if he is able; Attend to your business; Let me alone; Strive to do well; You must come; I wish to come; I will come if it rain; Charles might ride; Could I go? James would see; He knows better; Aim to be eminent; If you are diligent, you will succeed.

TENSE.

Tense is the distinction of time.

There are six tenses, namely, *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, *First Future*, and *Second Future*.

The Present tense expresses what is taking place *now*; as, I *know* it.

The Imperfect tense expresses what took place in time past and finished; as, I *knew* it, or, I *did know* it.

The Perfect tense expresses what took place in time past, and also conveys an allusion to the present; as, I *have known* it.

The Pluperfect tense expresses what had taken place at or before some other past time specified in the sentence; as, I *had known* him before I knew you.

The First Future tense expresses what will take place; as, I *shall know*.

The Second Future tense, expresses what will have taken place, at or before some other future time specified in the sentence; as, I *shall have known* it before to-morrow morning.

Only the Indicative and Subjunctive moods have all the six tenses.

The signs of the tenses in these modes are as follows:

Have or *has* is the sign of the Perfect.

Had is the sign of the Pluperfect.

Shall or *will* is the sign of the First Future.

Shall have or *will have* is the sign of the Second Future.

A Verb in past time without a sign is Imperfect tense.

The *Present* is easily known by the sense.

The Potential mode has no future tenses.

The signs of the tenses in the Potential mode are as follows:

May or *can* is the sign of the Present.

May have or *can have*, is the sign of the Perfect.

Might, *could*, *would* or *should*, is the sign of the Imperfect.

Might have, *could have*, *should have* or *would have*, the sign of the Pluperfect.

The Infinitive mode has but two tenses, *Present* and *Perfect*.

The Imperative mode has one tense only, namely, the *Present*.

CONJUGATION.

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

The Conjugation of an Active verb is styled the *Active Voice*.

The Conjugation of a Passive verb is styled the *Passive Voice*.

Conjugation of the verb To BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1st Pers. I am.	1st Pers. We are.
2d Pers. You are.	2d Pers. You are.
3d Pers. He is.	3d Pers. They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was.	1. We were.
2. You were.	2. You were.
3. He was.	3. They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have been.	1. We have been.
2. You have been.	2. You have been.
3. He has been.	3. They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. You had been.	2. You had been.
3. He had been.	3. They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall or will be.	1. We shall or will be.
2. You shall or will be.	2. You shall or will be.
3. He shall or will be.	3. They shall or will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have been.	1. We shall have been.
2. You will have been.	2. You will have been.
3. He will have been.	3. They will have been.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may, can, or must be.	1. We may, can, or must be.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. You may, can, <i>or</i>
must be. | 2. You may, can, <i>or</i>
must be. |
| 3. He may, can, <i>or</i>
must be. | 3. They may, can, <i>or</i>
must be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should be. | 1. We might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
be. |
| 2. You might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
be. | 2. You might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
be. |
| 3. He might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
be. | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
be. |

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I may, can, <i>or</i> must
have been. | 1. We may, can, <i>or</i>
must have been. |
| 2. You may, can, <i>or</i>
must have been. | 2. You may, can, <i>or</i>
must have been. |
| 3. He may, can, <i>or</i>
must have been. | 3. They may, can, <i>or</i>
must have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would,
<i>or</i> should have
been. | 1. We might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been. |
| 2. You might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been. | 2. You might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been. |
| 3. He might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been. | 3. They might, could,
would, <i>or</i> should
have been. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

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

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If you were. | 2. If you were. |
| 3. If he were. | 3. If they were. |

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I have been. | 1. If we have been. |
|--------------------|---------------------|

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. If you have been. | 2. If you have been. |
| 3. If he has been. | 3. If they have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. If I had been. | 1. If we had been. |
| 2. If you had been. | 2. If you had been. |
| 3. If he had been. | 3. If they had been. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If I shall <i>or</i> will be. | 1. If we shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 2. If you shall <i>or</i> will be. | 2. If you shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will be. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will be. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If I shall have been. | 1. If we shall have been. |
| 2. If you shall have been. | 2. If you shall have been. |
| 3. If he shall have been. | 3. If they shall have been. |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2. Be you, <i>or</i> do you be. | 2. Be you, <i>or</i> do you be. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,

To be.

Perfect,

To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present,

Being.

Perfect,

Been.

Comp. Perf.

Having been.

Synopsis of the verb To Be.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present,

I am.

Imperfect,

I was.

Perfect,

I have been.

Pluperfect,

I had been.

*First Future,*I shall, *or* will be.*Second Future,*

I shall have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	If I be.
<i>Imperfect,</i>	If I were.
<i>Perfect,</i>	If I have been.
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	If I had been.
<i>First Future,</i>	If I shall, or will be.
<i>Second Future,</i>	If I shall have been.

POTENTIAL MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	I may, can, or must be.
<i>Imperfect,</i>	I might, could, would, or should be.
<i>Perfect,</i>	I may, can, or must have been.
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	I might, could, would, or should have been.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	Be you, or do you be.
-----------------	-----------------------

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	To be.
<i>Perfect,</i>	To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present,</i>	Being.
<i>Perfect,</i>	Been.
<i>Comp. Perf.</i>	Having been.

Examples of the verb To Be.

The learner may give the mode, tense, number and person of each example :

I am. You were. He has been. We had been. You shall be. They will have been. I may be. You might be. He may have been. We could have been. You may be. They can have been. If I be. If he were. If we have been. If you had been. If they will be. If you will have been. Be thou. You wish to be. They ought to have been. Being at home. Having been abroad. They must be. I should have been. He may be. We shall be. It may have been.

Conjugation of the Active verb To Love.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. You love.	2. You love.
3. He loves.	3. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. You loved.	2. You loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. You have loved.	2. You have loved.
3. He has loved.	3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. You had loved.	2. You had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall <i>or</i> will love.	1. We shall <i>or</i> will love.
2. You shall <i>or</i> will love.	2. You shall <i>or</i> will love.
3. He shall <i>or</i> will love.	3. They shall <i>or</i> will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have loved.	1. We shall have loved.
2. You will have loved.	2. You will have loved.
3. He will have loved.	3. They will have loved.

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may, can, <i>or</i> must love.	1. We may, can, <i>or</i> must love.
2. You may, can, <i>or</i> must love.	2. You may, can, <i>or</i> must love.
3. He may, can, <i>or</i> must love.	3. They may, can, <i>or</i> must love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love.	1. We might, could, would <i>or</i> should love.
2. You might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love.	2. You might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love.
3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love.	3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I may, can, *or* must have loved.
2. You may, can, *or* must have loved.
3. He may, can, *or* must have loved.

Plural.

1. We may, can, *or* must have loved.
2. You may, can, *or* must have loved.
3. They may, can, *or* must have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have loved.
2. You might, could, would, *or* should have loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have loved.

Plural.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should have loved.
2. You might, could, would, *or* should have loved.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I love.
2. If you love.
3. If he love.

Plural.

1. If we love.
2. If you love.
3. If they love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I loved.
2. If you loved.
3. If he loved.

Plural.

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

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I have loved.
2. If you have loved.
3. If he has loved.

Plural.

1. If we have loved.
2. If you have loved.
3. If they have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I had loved.
2. If you had loved.
3. If he had loved.

Plural.

1. If we had loved.
2. If you had loved.
3. If they had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

1. If I shall *or* will love.
2. If you shall *or* will love.
3. If he shall *or* will love.

Plural.

1. If we shall *or* will love.
2. If you shall *or* will love.
3. If they shall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. If I shall have loved. | 1. If we shall have loved. |
| 2. If you shall have loved. | 2. If you shall have loved. |
| 3. If he shall have loved. | 3. If they shall have loved. |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. Love you, or do you love. | 2. Love you, or do you love. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|

INFINITIVE MODE.

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

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving.
Perfect, Loved.
Comp. Perf. Having loved.

Synopsis of the Active Verb To Love.

INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	I love.
<i>Imperfect</i> ,	I loved.
<i>Perfect</i> ,	I have loved.
<i>Pluperfect</i> ,	I had loved.
<i>First Future</i> ,	I shall, or will love.
<i>Second Future</i> ,	I shall have loved.

POTENTIAL MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	I may or can love.
<i>Imperfect</i> ,	I might, could, would, or should love.
<i>Perfect</i> ,	I may or can have loved.
<i>Pluperfect</i> ,	I might, could, would, or should have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present</i> ,	If I love,
<i>Imperfect</i> ,	If I loved.
<i>Perfect</i> ,	If I have loved.
<i>Pluperfect</i> ,	If I had loved.
<i>First Future</i> ,	If I shall or will love.
<i>Second Future</i> ,	If I shall have loved.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, Love you.

INFINITIVE MODE.

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

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present,</i>	Loving.
<i>Perfect,</i>	Loved.
<i>Compound Perfect,</i>	Having loved.

Examples of the Active verb.

Let the learner give the mode, tense, number, and person, of each example:

I love. You had. He has known. We had beheld. You will perceive. They will have read. They might have asked. You may have expected. We might surrender. He can make. You may have suspected. I can find. If he write. If you speak. If I admired. If they have shunned. If you had felt. If we shall do. Perform. It is time to plant. You ought to have sown. He is studying his lesson. Having committed his piece. He might have questioned. You will divide. I have finished. We must follow. They can hear. He has tasted. Did you see? What say you?

Conjugation of the Passive verb, To BE LOVED.

The Passive verb is conjugated, by adding to the verb, *to be*, through all its inflections, the perfect participle of the active verb.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am loved.	1. We are loved.
2. You are loved.	2. You are loved.
3. He is loved.	3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was loved.	1. We were loved.
2. You were loved.	2. You were loved.
3. He was loved.	3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have been loved.	1. We have been loved.
2. You have been loved.	2. You have been loved.
3. He has been loved.	3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

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

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 2. You shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 2. You shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. You will have been loved. | 2. You will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 2. You may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 2. You may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 2. You might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 2. You might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I may, can, <i>or</i> must have been loved. | 1. We may, can, <i>or</i> must have been loved. |
|--|---|

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|---|--|
| 2. You may, can, or must have been loved. | 2. You may, can, or must have been loved. |
| 3. He may, can, or must have been loved. | 3. They may, can, or must have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 2. You might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 2. You might, could, would, or should have been loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have been loved. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have been loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

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

IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. If I were loved. | 1. If we were loved. |
| 2. If you were loved. | 2. If you were loved. |
| 3. If he were loved. | 3. If they were loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If I have been loved. | 1. If we have been loved. |
| 2. If you have been loved. | 2. If you have been loved. |
| 3. If he has been loved. | 3. If they have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. If I had been loved. | 1. If we had been loved. |
| 2. If you had been loved. | 2. If you had been loved. |
| 3. If he had been loved. | 3. If they had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. If I shall or will be loved. | 1. If we shall or will be loved. |

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|--|---|
| 2. If you shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 2. If you shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 3. If he. shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. If I shall have been loved. | 1. If we shall have been loved. |
| 2. If you shall have been loved. | 2. If you shall have been loved. |
| 3. If he shall have been loved. | 3. If they shall have been loved. |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

- | Singular. | Plural. |
|---|---|
| 2. Be you loved, <i>or</i> do you be loved. | 2. Be you loved, <i>or</i> do you be loved. |

INFINITIVE MODE.

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

PARTICIPLES.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Present,</i> | Being loved. |
| <i>Perfect,</i> | Loved. |
| <i>Comp. Perf.</i> | Having been loved. |

Synopsis of the Passive Verb, To BE LOVED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Present,</i> | I am loved. |
| <i>Imperfect,</i> | I was loved. |
| <i>Perfect,</i> | I have been loved. |
| <i>Pluperfect,</i> | I had been loved. |
| <i>First Future,</i> | I shall, <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| <i>Second Future,</i> | I shall have been loved. |

POTENTIAL MODE.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>Present,</i> | I may, can, <i>or</i> must be loved. |
| <i>Imperfect,</i> | I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| <i>Perfect,</i> | I may, can, <i>or</i> must have been loved. |
| <i>Pluperfect,</i> | I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	If I be loved.
<i>Imperfect,</i>	If I were loved.
<i>Perfect,</i>	If I have been loved.
<i>Pluperfect,</i>	If I had been loved.
<i>First Future,</i>	If I shall, or will be loved.
<i>Second Future,</i>	If I shall have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	Be you loved, or do you be loved.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>Present,</i>	To be loved.
<i>Perfect,</i>	To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present,</i>	Being loved.
<i>Perfect,</i>	Loved.
<i>Comp. Perf.</i>	Having been loved.

Examples of the Passive Verb.

The learner will give the mood, tense, number, and person, of each example :

We are loved. He was confounded. You have been surprised. I had been intrusted. They will be pleased. You will have been disappointed. He may be injured. I might be disposed. They might have been respected. We may have been received. If I be commanded. If you have been led. If we shall be spared. He labors to be honored. You ought to have been received. Having been decided.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

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

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Write,	Wrote,	Written.
Go,	Went,	Gone.

The following are the principal Irregular verbs. Those marked with an *r*, admit also a regular form.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Abide,	Abode,	Abode.
Am,	Was,	Been.
Arise,	Arose,	Arisen.
Awake,	Awoke,	Awaked.
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i> , Bare,	Bore,	Born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i> ,	Bore,	Borne.
Beat,	Beat,	Beaten,
Begin,	Began,	Begun.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Bend,	Bent,	Bent, <i>r.</i>
Bereave,	Bereft,	Bereft, <i>r.</i>
Beseech,	Besought,	Besought.
Bid,	Bid, Bade,	Bidden, Bid.
Bind,	Bound,	Bound.
Bite,	Bit,	Bitten, Bit.
Bleed,	Bled,	Bled,
Blow,	Blew,	Blown,
Break,	Broke,	Broken.
Breed,	Bred,	Bred.
Bring,	Brought,	Brought.
Build,	Built,	Built.
Burst,	Burst,	Burst.
Buy,	Bought,	Bought.
Cast,	Cast,	Cast.
Catch,	Caught,	Caught, <i>r.</i>
Chide,	Chid,	Chidden, Chid.
Choose,	Chose,	Chosen.
Cleave, <i>to split,</i>	Clove, <i>or</i> Cleft,	Cleft, <i>or</i> Cloven, <i>r.</i>
Cling,	Clung,	Clung.
Clothe,	Clothed,	Clad, <i>r.</i>
Come,	Came,	Come.
Cost,	Cost,	Cost.
Crow,	Crew,	Crowed, <i>r.</i>
Creep,	Crept,	Crept.
Cut,	Cut,	Cut.
Dare, <i>to venture,</i>	Durst,	Dared.
Deal,	Dealt,	Dealt, <i>r.</i>
Dig,	Dug,	Dug, <i>r.</i>
Do,	Did,	Done.
Draw,	Drew,	Drawn.
Drive,	Drove,	Driven.
Drink,	Drank,	Drunk.
Dwell,	Dwelt,	Dwelt, <i>r.</i>
Eat,	Eat, <i>or</i> Ate,	Eaten.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Fall,	Fell,	Fallen.
Feed,	Fed,	Fed.
Feel,	Felt,	Felt.
Fight,	Fought,	Fought.
Find,	Found,	Found.
Flee,	Fled,	Fled.
Fling,	Flung,	Flung.
Fly,	Flew,	Flown.
Forget,	Forgot,	Forgotten.
Forsake,	Forsook,	Forsaken.
Freeze,	Froze,	Frozen.
Get,	Got,	Gotten.
Gild,	Gilt,	Gilt, <i>r.</i>
Gird,	Girt,	Girt, <i>r.</i>
Give,	Gave,	Given.
Go,	Went,	Gone.
Grave,	Graved,	Graven.
Grind,	Ground,	Ground.
Grow,	Grew,	Grown.
Have,	Had,	Had.
Hang,	Hung,	Hung.
Hear,	Heard,	Heard.
Hew,	Hewed,	Hewn, <i>r.</i>
Hide,	Hid,	Hidden, Hid.
Hit,	Hit,	Hit.
Hold,	Held,	Held.
Hurt,	Hurt,	Hurt.
Keep,	Kept,	Kept.
Knit,	Knit,	Knit, <i>r.</i>
Know,	Knew,	Known.
Lade,	Laded,	Laden.
Lay,	Laid,	Laid.
Lead,	Led,	Led.
Leave,	Left,	Left.
Lend,	Lent,	Lent.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Let,	Let,	Let.
Lie, <i>to lie down,</i>	Lay,	Lain.
Load,	Loaded,	Laden, <i>r.</i>
Lose,	Lost,	Lost. .
Make,	Made,	Made.
Meet,	Met,	Met.
Mow,	Mowed,	Mown.
Pay,	Paid,	Paid.
Put,	Put,	Put.
Read,	Read,	Read.
Rend,	Rent,	Rent.
Rid,	Rid,	Rid.
Ride,	Rode,	Rode, Ridden.
Ring,	Rung, Rang,	Rung.
Rise,	Rose,	Risen.
Rive,	Rived,	Riven.
Run,	Ran,	Run.
Saw,	Sawed,	Sawn, <i>r.</i>
Say,	Said,	Said.
See,	Saw,	Seen.
Seek,	Sought,	Sought.
Sell,	Sold,	Sold.
Send,	Sent,	Sent.
Set,	Set,	Set.
Shake,	Shook,	Shaken.
Shape,	Shaped,	Shaped, Shapen, <i>r.</i>
Shave,	Shaved,	Shaven, <i>r.</i>
Shear,	Sheared,	Shorn.
Shed,	Shed,	Shed.
Shine,	Shone,	Shone, <i>r.</i>
Show,	Showed,	Shown.
Shoe,	Shod,	Shod.
Shoot,	Shot,	Shot.
Shrink,	Shrank, Shrunk,	Shrunk.
Shred,	Shred,	Shred.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Shut,	Shut,	Shut.
Sing,	Sung, Sang,	Sung.
Sink,	Sunk, Sank,	Sunk.
Sit,	Sat,	Sat.
Slay,	Slew,	Slain.
Sleep,	Slept,	Slept.
Slide,	Slid,	Slidden.
Sling,	Slung,	Slung.
Slink,	Slunk,	Slunk.
Slit,	Slit,	Slit, <i>r.</i>
Smite,	Smote,	Smitten.
Sow,	Sowed,	Sown, <i>r.</i>
Speak,	Spoke,	Spoken.
Speed,	Sped,	Sped.
Spend,	Spent,	Spent.
Spill,	Spilt,	Spilt, <i>r.</i>
Spin,	Spun,	Spun.
Spit,	Spit, Spat,	Spit, Spitten.
Split,	Split,	Split.
Spread,	Spread,	Spread.
Spring,	Sprung, Sprang,	Sprung.
Stand,	Stood,	Stood.
Steal,	Stole,	Stolen.
Stick,	Stuck,	Stuck.
Stink,	Stunk,	Stunk.
Stride,	Strode, <i>or</i> Strid,	Stridden.
Strike,	Struck,	Struck, <i>or</i> Stricken.
String,	Strung,	Strung.
Strive,	Strove,	Striven.
Strow <i>or</i> Strew,	Strowed, <i>or</i> Strewed,	Strowed, Strowed, Strewed, <i>r.</i>
Swear,	Swore	Sworn.
Sweat,	Sweat,	Sweat, Sweated.
Swell,	Swelled,	Swollen, <i>r.</i>
Swim,	Swam, Swum,	Swum.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
Swing,	Swung,	Swung.
Take,	Took,	Taken.
Teach,	Taught,	Taught.
Tear,	Tore,	Torn.
Tell,	Told,	Told.
Think,	Thought,	Thought.
Thrive,	Throve,	Thriven.
Throw,	Threw,	Thrown.
Thrust,	Thrust,	Thrust.
Tread,	Trod,	Trodden.
Wax,	Waxed.	Waxen, <i>r.</i>
Wear,	Wore,	Worn.
Weave,	Wove,	Woven.
Weep,	Wept,	Wept.
Win,	Won,	Won.
Wind,	Wound,	Wound.
Work,	Wrought,	Wrought,
	<i>or Worked,</i>	<i>or Worked, r.</i>
Wring,	Wrung,	Wrung, <i>r.</i>
Write,	Wrote,	Written.

ADVERB.

The Adverb is a word used to qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, adverbs, and sometimes nouns, pronouns and prepositions.

Grammarians are accustomed to classify adverbs in some such manner as the following :

1. Adverbs of *Place* ; as, here, there, where, anywhere, everywhere, somewhere, elsewhere, nowhere, further, thither, whither, whithersoever,

wherever, upward, downward, backward, forward, whence, thence, hence, yonder, &c.

2. Of *Number* ; as, once, twice, thrice, &c.

3. Of *Order* ; as, first, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, lastly, finally, &c.

4. Of *Time*.

(1.) Of Time Past ; as, already, yesterday, before, lately, hitherto, heretofore, long ago, long since, &c.

(2.) Of Time Present ; as, now, to-day, &c.

(3.) Of Time to Come ; as, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, by-and-by, presently, instantly, straightway, immediately, &c.

(4.) Of time Indefinite ; as, oft, oftentimes, oftentimes, often, sometimes, seldom, soon, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, never, ever, again, &c.

5. Of *Quantity* ; as, much, sufficiently, little, how much, how great, enough, &c.

6. Of *Manner*, or *Quality* ; as, wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, &c.

Adverbs of manner or quality mostly end in *ly*.

7. Of *Doubt* ; as, perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, &c.

8. Of *Affirmation* ; as, yes, verily, truly, doubtless, undoubtedly, certainly, yea, surely, indeed, really.

9. Of *Negation*; as, no, not, nay, &c.
 10. Of *Interrogation*; as, how, why, wherefore, whether, &c.
 11. Of *Comparison*; as, more, most, better, best, worse, worst, less, least, very, almost, &c.
 Adverbial phrases are frequent; as, in short, in fine, in general, in particular, in vain, at first, at last, at once, by and by, on a sudden, &c.
 Some adverbs are susceptible of comparison; as, wisely, more wisely, most wisely.

MODE OF PARSING THE ADVERB.

He studies *diligently*.
Diligently is an adverb, and qualifies *studies*.
 (Rule XXV.)
 Parse likewise the following examples of adverbs.
 He is a *very* good man.
 He behaves himself *wisely*.
 James was doing *very* well.
 He acted *nobly* in that matter.

PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition is a word used to show the relation between other words.
 A preposition may show the relation between

two nouns; as, A *man of business*. Such prepositions have been called *possessive*.

A preposition may show the relation between a noun and a verb, or between a noun and an adjective; as, He *conversed with me*, John is *diligent in study*. These have been called *relative*.

In general, a preposition shows relation between the objective case following it, and the word which, in the simplest form of the sentence, comes next before it. For example: In his ideas, he was greatly mistaken; that is, *mistaken* in *ideas*.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

Of,	Beneath,	Against,
To,	From,	Unto,
For,	Beyond.	Across,
By,	At,	Around,
With,	Near,	Amidst,
In,	Up,	Throughout,
Into,	Down,	Betwixt,
Within,	Before,	Aside,
Without,	Behind,	Athwart,
Over,	Off,	Towards,
Under,	On or upon,	Notwithstanding,
Through,	Among,	Instead of,
Above,	Underneath,	Over against,
Below,	After,	According to.
Between,	About,	

The mode of parsing the preposition is simply to name it and the words which it shows the relation between.

In this manner let the prepositions in the following examples be parsed.

He went into the house.

He came to me and inquired for James.

I saw him in the street.

In China are many ingenious artists.

He sprang over the wall into the street.

Attend very diligently to your business.

In your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging.

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a word used to connect sentences, so as out of two to make one ; it often connects words only.

There are two classes, namely, *Copulative* and *Disjunctive*.

The Copulative Conjunction continues a sentence by connecting an addition, a supposition, a cause. As,

If they are diligent *and* virtuous, they will pro-

bably be eminent ; *because* diligence *and* virtue are the usual forerunners of true greatness.

Disjunctive signifies *disjoining* ; and a disjunctive conjunction, while it connects and continues a sentence, introduces an interruption, or opposition of meaning. As,

You came yesterday, *but* you did not come to-day.

LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative. And, if, that, both, then, as, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore, provided.

Disjunctive. But, or, nor, than, though, lest, unless, neither, either, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, except, whether.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word thrown in between the parts of a sentence to express passion or emotion ; as, What, *alas*, will become of us ?

The principal interjections are, O, Oh, Alas, Hush, What ! Pish, Tush, Poh, Hem, Ho, Hallo, &c.

In parsing the Conjunction and Interjection, it

is sufficient simply to name the part of speech, together with the reason.

The following list of words used as different parts of speech, is taken principally from Smith's Grammar.

THAT is a *relative*, when *who* or *which* may be substituted for it and make sense; as, The man that (who) arrived yesterday.

THAT is a *demonstrative adjective pronoun*, when it is placed before a noun to point it out; as, That man is intelligent.

THAT is a *conjunction*, when it is neither a demonstrative nor a relative; as, He studies that he may learn.

BUT is a *preposition*, when it has the sense of *except*; as, All but (except) John came.

BUT is an *adverb*, when it has the sense of *only*; as, This is but (only) doing our duty.

BUT is a *conjunction*, when not an adverb or a preposition; as, He called, but I refused to go.

AS is a *relative*, when it may be substituted by *who* or *which*; as, Let such as (who) hear, take heed.

AS is an *adverb*, when it is used in the sense of *so*; as, He does as well as he can.

AS is a *conjunction*, when not an adverb, or a relative; as, As it was warm, I retired into the shade.

EITHER is a *conjunction* when it corresponds to *or*; as, Either the one, or the other.

EITHER is a *distributive adjective pronoun*, when it means one of two; as, You can take either road.

BOTH is a *conjunction*, when followed by *and*; as, Both the one and the other.

BOTH is an *adjective pronoun* when it means *the two*; as, Both the men were guilty.

YET is a *conjunction*, when it follows *though*; as, Though he reproves, yet I esteem him. In other cases *yet* is an adverb.

FOR is a *conjunction*, when it has the sense of *because*; as, He trusted him for (because) he knew that he would not deceive him.

FOR is a *preposition* when not a *conjunction*.

WHAT is a *compound pronoun*, when it stands for *that which*; as, I will take what (that which) you send me.

WHAT is an *interrogative pronoun*, when used in asking questions; as, What do you want?

WHAT is an *adjective pronoun*, when joined with a noun; as, What strange things he said!

WHAT is an *interjection*, when used to express wonder; as, What! take my money?

THEN is a *conjunction*, when it has the sense of *therefore*; as, If he has commanded, then I must obey.

THEN is an *adverb*, when it relates to time ; as, Did you hear it thunder then ?

MUCH is a *noun*, when it stands for a noun ; as, Where much is given, much will be required.

MUCH is an *adjective*, when it is joined to nouns ; as, Much labor fatigues me.

MUCH is an *adverb*, when it qualifies the parts of speech which the adverb does ; as, Thou art much mightier than I.

MORE is a *noun*, when used in the place of a noun ; as, The more we have, the more we want.

MORE and MOST are *adjectives*, when they qualify nouns ; as, The more joy—the most joy.

MORE and MOST are *adverbs*, when used in comparison ; as, This boy is more studious—that boy most studious.

III. SYNTAX.

Syntax is *the putting together*, or “construction of words into sentences and phrases.”

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

A *phrase* is an assemblage of words not of themselves forming a complete sense.

Of *sentences* there are two kinds, viz. simple and compound.

A *simple sentence* has but one nominative and one verb agreeing with it ; as, Idleness produces poverty.

A *compound sentence* contains two or more simple sentences ; as, Idleness produces poverty, but diligence leads on to wealth.

Agreement is the relation which one word bears to another ; when it is of the same person, number, gender and case.

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

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Let the following rules of syntax be very carefully studied, and the examples for illustration be faithfully compared with those rules.

RULE I.

The nominative case governs the verb in number and person.

RULE II.

The verb must agree with the word that is nominative to it in number and person.*

* It will be perceived that Rules I. and II. are very much the same. Rule I. being usually applied in parsing the nominative, and Rule II. in parsing the verb.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

The *man* is happy. The *men* are happy.
I sing. *Thou singest.* *He sings.*

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Disappointments sinks the heart of man, but the renewal of hope give consolation.

Great pains has been taken to reconcile the parties.

The smiles that encourage severity of judgment, hides malice and insincerity.

So much, both of ability and merit are seldom found.

A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye.

The sincere is always esteemed.

He dare not act contrary to his instructions.

He need not proceed in such haste.

There is many things to be done.

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

The variety of the productions like that of the operations of nature, are without limit.

In piety and virtue consist the happiness of man.

Oh thou, my voice inspire,

Who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire.

NOTE I.—When a verb comes between two

nouns which refer to the same thing or person, it must agree with that noun which is most naturally the subject of it.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

The wages of sin *is* death.

His pavilion *were* dark waters and thick clouds.

His meat *was* locusts and wild honey.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

The crown of virtue is peace and honor.

His chief occupation and delight are controversy.

What was his difficulties?

NOTE II.—Every nominative case must have a verb, except the case absolute and the case independent.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Two substantives, when they come together and do not signify the same thing, the former must be in the genitive case.

Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighboring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which hath been offered up to him.

NOTE III.—On the other hand every verb must have a nominative case, except verbs in the infinitive mood.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

These curiosities we have imported from China, and *are* similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.

Will martial flames forever fill thy mind,
And never, never *be* to heaven resigned?

RULE III.

A noun or pronoun placed before a participle, and independent of the rest of the sentence, is said to be *nominative case absolute*.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.
Their work being accomplished, they returned home.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Him having arrived, the services commenced.
Whose gray top shall tremble him descending.
They were all present, him only excepted.

RULE IV.

When an address is made to a person or thing, the noun or pronoun addressed is *nominative case independent*.

EXAMPLES.

Plato, thou reasonest well.
Attend to your studies, *James*.

RULE V.

Two or more nouns coming together, and referring to the same person or thing, agree in case.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Paul, the Apostle, was distinguished for his zeal.

Julius Cæsar, a Roman general, conquered the Gauls.

They slew Varus, him that was mentioned before.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

I saw Jane and her sister, they that were present yesterday.

It was John, him who preached repentance.

Caroline, her that attends school, studies astronomy.

I propose to visit my relations, they that visited me a year ago.

RULE VI.

Two or more nouns or pronouns connected to-

gether by *and*, must have verbs, nouns and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Anger and revenge *make* men insane.

Their love, their hatred, and their envy *are* perished.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Wisdom, virtue and happiness dwells with the golden mediocrity.

In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.

Time and tide waits for no man.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

Pride and vanity always renders its possessor despicable in the eyes of the judicious.

Religion and virtue, our best support and highest honor, confers on the mind principles of noble independence.

NOTE I.—If, however, the nouns connected by *and* are preceded by *each* or *every*, the verb agreeing with them must be singular.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Every man woman and child *was* numbered.

Each day, each month, and each year *presents* new scenes to us.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Every twig, every leaf, every drop of water *teem* with life.

Each thought, word and deed are known to God.

NOTE II.—If a singular noun has another connected with it otherwise than by the conjunction *and*, the verb must be singular.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Prosperity with humility *renders* its possessor truly amiable.

John, in company with James, has gone abroad.

The ship with all its furniture was destroyed.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

The king, with the lords and commons, form an excellent frame of government.

Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and respectability.

Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produce great profits.

One added to nineteen, make twenty.

The religion of these people, as well as their

customs and manners, were strangely misrepresented.

NOTE III.—If any of the singular nouns connected by *and* are of the first person, the *verb* is of the first person, or if there be no first person, but a second person, the verb is of the second person.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Charles and I have finished our task.

Thou and he shared it between you.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Thou and I art engaged in the study of grammar.

My brother, my sister, and I are daily employed in their respective pursuits.

Thou and I must be diligent in thy business.

RULE VII.

When two or more singular nouns or pronouns are connected together by a *disjunctive* conjunction, they must have verbs agreeing with them in the singular number.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake.

John, James, or Joseph *intends* to accompany us.

In many minds there *is* neither knowledge nor understanding.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Man's happiness or misery are in a great measure put into our hands.

Neither of them are remarkable for precision.

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

When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life, for they are perhaps to be your own lot.

NOTE I.—When singular pronouns, or a noun and pronoun are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree in person with that which is placed nearest to it.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Thou or I *am* in fault.

I or thou *art* to blame.

I, thou, or he is the author of it.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Either thou or I art greatly mistaken.

I or thou am the person who must finish the business.

NOTE II.—When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun, or pronoun, and a plural one, the verb must agree in number with the plural noun and pronoun. But in this case, the plural noun or pronoun should, if possible, be placed next to the verb.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Neither poverty nor riches *were* injurious to him.

I or they *were* offended by it.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Both of the scholars, or one of them at least, was present at the transaction.

Neither the sailors nor the captain was saved.

Either one or both is to be present on that occasion.

RULE VIII.

Those nouns of multitude which convey unity of idea must generally have verbs and pronouns agreeing with them in the singular.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

The meeting was large.

The council was composed wholly of farmers.
The party was entirely broken up.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

The Court of Rome were not without solicitude.

The flock, and not the fleece are, or ought to be the objects of the shepherd's care.

The nation were once powerful, but now they are feeble.

The Church have no power to inflict corporal punishment.

The fleet were seen sailing up the channel.

RULE IX.

Those nouns of multitude that convey plurality of idea, must have verbs and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

The council were divided in their sentiments.

The multitude eagerly pursue pleasure as their chief good.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

The people rejoices in that which should give it sorrow.

The fleet is all arrived and moored in safety.

The committee was divided in its sentiments, and it has referred the business to a general meeting.

The enemy was driven from its works.

The fair sex has a solemn responsibility devolving upon itself.

RULE X.

A noun or a pronoun in the possessive case is governed by the noun it possesses.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

A wise *man's* anger is of short continuance.

James was commended for *his* diligence.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

My ancestors virtue is not mine.

Her brothers offence will not condemn him.

A mans manners frequently influence his fortune.

Nevertheless I see his heart was perfect with the Lord.

NOTE I.—When the possessive is a phrase, in which the words are so connected together as to admit of no pause before the end, the possessive sign should usually be applied to the last term only.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

The King of Great Britain's prerogative.

The Bishop of Landaff's excellent book.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

The Lord Mayor's of London authority.

That is the Duke's of Bridgewater canal.

The Captain's of the guard house.

Neither of the above modes of expression is the best. The possessive preposition *of* should be made use of in such cases; as, The prerogative of the king of Great Britain, instead of, The king of Great Britain's prerogative, &c.

NOTE II.—Nouns in opposition, and following each other in quick succession, have the genitive sign upon the last; but when a pause is proper, and the governing noun is not expressed, the genitive sign is applied to the first and understood to the last.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

For David my servant's sake.

John the Baptist's head.

I reside at Lord Stormont's, my old patron and benefactor.

These psalms are David's, the king and prophet of the Jewish people.

We staid at Lord Lyttleton's, the ornament of his country.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

This is Paul's the Apostle's advice.

I will not for David's thy father's sake.

I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler's.

The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer's and haberdasher's.

Whose works are these? They are Ciceros, the most eloquent of men's.

NOTE III.—Participles not unfrequently govern nouns and pronouns in the possessive case, though in such instances the participle is considered a substantive.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

What is the reason of this *person's dismissing* his servant so hastily?

I remember *its being reckoned* a great exploit.

Much will depend on the *pupil's composing*, but more on his reading frequently.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Much depends on this rule being observed.

The time of William making the experiment arrived.

Such will ever be the effect of youth associating with vicious companions.

What can be the cause of the Parliament neglecting so important a business?

NOTE IV.—Two words connected by *and* as one term, have the sign of the possessive upon the last.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

John and Elvira's books.

This was my father and uncle's advice.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

It was the men's, women's and children's lot to suffer.

Peter's, John's and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen.

John's and James' lesson was difficult.

NOTE V.—Little explanatory circumstances between the possessive case and the following noun are to be avoided, as in the following examples:

They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct.

They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates.

NOTE VI.—In many cases the possessive preposition *of* should be used in preference to the possessive noun, as in the following examples:

The world's government is not left to chance.

She married my son's wife's brother.

It was necessary to have both the physician's and the surgeon's advice.

Unless he is very ignorant of the kingdom's condition.

RULE XI.

The indefinite article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only.

RULE XII.

The definite article *the* agrees with nouns of the singular or plural number.

The following examples may assist to point out the inquiry arising from a wrong use of the articles as well as from its omission where it ought to be inserted.

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

Reason was given to *a* man to control his passions.

A man is the noblest work of creation.

Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.

He is a much better writer than *a* reader.

The king has conferred on him the title of *a* duke.

The virtues like his are not easily acquired.

Such qualities honor the nature of *a* man.

He has been much censured for conducting himself with *a* little attention to his business.

So bold a breach of order called for little severity in punishing the offender.

There were so many circumstances in his favor that he found few friends who were disposed to interest themselves in his behalf.

RULE XIII.

Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns.

NOTE I.—Adjectives are sometimes improperly used as adverbs, as in the following examples:

She reads proper, writes very neat, and composes accurate.

They lived conformable to the rules of prudence.

He reasons clear, and exceeding strong.

He was exceeding careful not to give offence.

He says express that he saw the transaction.

Such an amiable disposition will secure universal regard.

NOTE II.—On the contrary, adverbs are sometimes improperly used as adjectives, as in the following examples :

The teacher reproved him in terms *suitably* to his offence.

He lived in a manner *agreeably* to the dictates of reason and religion.

NOTE III.—Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided ; as,

He has a more serene temper than she.

The pleasures of the understanding are more preferable than those of the imagination or sense.

The nightingale's is the most sweetest voice in the grove.

The Supreme Being is the most wisest, the most powerfulest, and the most best of beings.

NOTE IV.—So also those adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification do not properly admit the comparative or superlative form ; as,

Virtue confers the *supremest* dignity on man.

He claims admission to the chiefest offices.

His assertion was more true than that of his opponent.

NOTE V.—Adjectives are sometimes improperly separated from their substantives ; as,

A large enough number.

He is a good enough judge of my character.

RULE XIV.

Numerical adjectives and adjective pronoun must agree in number with their substantives.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

I have not travelled *these* twenty years.

That set of books was a valuable present.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

You have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favors do no real injury.

He saw one or more persons enter the garden.

The chasm was twenty foot broad.

NOTE I.—The word *means* is both singular and plural, and consequently to this word we apply the singular or plural pronoun, according as reference is had to the singular or plural number.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Frugality is one means of acquiring a competency.

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.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Charles was extravagant, and by this mean became poor.

This person was full of vanity, and by these means rendered himself ridiculous.

Joseph was industrious, frugal and discreet, and by this means became rich.

Study is a mean of acquiring knowledge.

NOTE II.—The adjective pronouns, *each*, *every*, *either*, agree with nouns, pronouns and verbs in the singular number only.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Let each esteem others better than *himself*.

Every tree *is* known by *its* fruit.

If either of these two qualities is wanting, the language is imperfect.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion.

Either of them are necessary appendages.

RULE XV.

Pronouns must agree with the nouns for which they stand in gender, number and person.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

A man will be rewarded according to *his* works.

Can any one, on *his* entrance into the world, be fully secure that *he* shall not be deceived?

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

One should not think too favorably of ourselves.

They that seek wisdom will certainly find her.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, and put them upon Jacob.

Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can state it.

The mind of man cannot be long without food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

NOTE I.—Personal pronouns are sometimes unnecessarily and improperly employed, as in the following examples.

The king, *he* is just.

The cares of this world, *they* often choke the growth of virtue.

Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, *they* often improve us.

NOTE II.—The relative *who* being applied to persons, a term which only implies the idea of persons will hardly authorize the use of it. This will appear from the following

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

He instructed the crowds *who* surrounded him.

The faction *who* most powerfully opposed his pretensions.

The court *who* gives currency to manners.

NOTE III.—So also is the relative *who* considered as improperly applied to little children; as,

The child *whom* we have just seen.

NOTE IV.—*Who* also should not be applied when the name of a person is used merely as a *name*, and does not refer to the *person*; as,

Having once disgusted him, he could never regain the favor of Nero, *who* was indeed another name for cruelty.

The above examples under Notes 2, 3 and 4, would more properly receive the relative *which*.

RULE XVI.

The relative is nominative case to the verb when no nominative comes between it and the verb.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

The master *who* taught us was eminent.

The trees *which* are planted appear very flourishing.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

This is the man *whom*, he informed me, was my benefactor.

There are three or four here *whom*, you would say, are very cheerful.

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

RULE XVII.

When a nominative comes between the relative and verb, the relative is, in general, in the objective case, and governed by the verb, or by a preposition in the same sentence.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

He *whom* I serve is eternal.

They to *whom* much is given, will have much to answer for.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

That is a friend *who* I sincerely esteem.

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

Our benefactors and teachers are persons who we ought to be grateful to.

Who did you see?

Who did you walk with?

Who did you mention the subject to?

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

RULE XVIII.

Active verbs govern the objective case.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Truth ennobles *her*.

They *whom* opulence has made proud, and *whom* luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

Who did they entertain so freely?

The man who he raised from obscurity is dead.

He and they we know, but who are you?

She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.

He invited my brother and I to see his library.

We should fear the Author of our being—even He who has power to reward or punish us forever.

They who he had most injured he had the greatest reason to love.

RULE XIX.

Verbs of *asking* and *teaching*, and some others, govern two objective cases, one of a person, the other of things; as,

He taught *me* grammar.

James asked *him* some questions.

RULE XX.

Neuter verbs have the same case after them as before them.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

I am *he*.

I believe it to have been *him*.

I would do so, if I were *he*.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

It is *him* indeed.

It is *me*—you have no cause for fear.

I know not whether it were *them* who conducted the business.

I took it to be he.

It could not have been her, for she always behaves discreetly.

Who do you think him to be?

If it was not him who was it?

Whom do the people say that we are?

RULE XXI.

Passive verbs have the same case after as before them when both words refer to the same person or thing.

EXAMPLES.

He was called *John*.

The general was saluted *emperor*.

NOTE.—Passive verbs are sometimes made to govern an objective case, but not in strict propriety; as,

I was taught grammar.

I was offered a dollar.

It is better to say, Grammar was taught to me, &c.

RULE XXII.

A verb in the infinitive mood may be governed by verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles, and sometimes by conjunctions and adverbs.

EXAMPLES.

Cease to do evil—learn to do well.

There is a great work to be accomplished.

He ordered me to start.

He is eager to learn.

He is preparing to depart.

He desired no more than to know his duty.

He is wise enough to study.

NOTE I.—The sign *to* of the infinitive is omitted in verbs which follow *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel* and *let*; as,

I bade him do it.

I saw him do it, &c.

NOTE II.—The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, has often the nature of a substantive, and is parsed like a substantive, having a verb, adjective, or participle agreeing with it.

EXAMPLES.

To see the sun *is pleasant*.

To be ridiculed *is unpleasant*.

To do good *to our enemies* *is not natural*.

NOTE III.—A verb in the infinitive mood is sometimes independent; as, *To confess the truth*, I was in fault.

RULE XXIII.

Participles, like verbs, relate to nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

He was seen *writing*.

I saw the *boy* *abused*.

RULE XXIV.

Participles have the same government as verbs have from which they are derived ; as,

I saw the boys *studying* their *books*.

He is fond of *instructing* his *pupils*.

NOTE. I.—Participles preceded by the article are followed by *of*, and are parsed like nouns, and are sometimes called participial nouns.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

He prepared the way by *the* preaching *of* repentance.

By *the* observance *of* which you may avoid mistakes.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

By observing of truth you will command esteem.

We cannot be wise without the taking pains for it.

NOTE II.—Participles are sometimes improperly used for verbs, and verbs as improperly used for participles.

EXAMPLES.

He done me no harm.

He begun his lesson before me.

I have wrote a letter.

The sun had arose before I started.

He would have went, if an opportunity had offered.

They have chose the part of honor and virtue.

NOTE III.—Neuter and passive participles, like their verbs, have the same case after as before them, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

EXAMPLES.

He, being an aged *man*, was cautious.

He, having been left an *heir*, became prodigal.

EXCEPTION. Participles have sometimes a possessive case before them, and a nominative after them ; as, There is no doubt of *his* being the *man*.

Participles are sometimes used as prepositions.
As,

They were all in fault *excepting* him.
 I know nothing *concerning* him.
 I am unable to answer *respecting* that matter.

RULE XXV.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs.

My pen *writes well*.

By *exercising temperately*, you will preserve your health.

He is a *very good* man.

He studies *very diligently*.

NOTE I. Adverbs sometimes qualify nouns and pronouns. As,

The art of teaching, *particularly*, has been most minutely investigated.

Charles was present, and he *only*.

Adverbs occasionally qualify prepositions also. As,

He was injured *just* above the elbow.

He went far beyond his strength.

NOTE II.—Much depends on giving adverbs the proper situation in a sentence, and it is often a matter of no small difficulty to the student in composition. They 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.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

He made a very sensible discourse.

He spoke unaffectedly and forcibly.

He was attentively heard by the whole assembly.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

We may happily live, though our possessions are small.

It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate.

These things should be never repeated.

Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil.

It is impossible continually to be at work.

The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually.

My opinion was given on rather a cursory perusal of the book.

NOTE III.—The adverb *where* is sometimes improperly used instead of the preposition and relative. As,

He drew up a petition *where* he too fully represented his own merits.

His follies had reduced him to a situation *where* he had much to fear.

The phrase, *in which*, should be substituted for *where* in the above examples.

NOTE IV.—The adverbs, *hence*, *thence* and *whence*, implying a preposition, should not have a preposition joined with them; the following are therefore redundant.

An ancient author prophecies from *hence*.

This is the leviathan from *whence* the wits of our age borrow their weapons.

RULE XXVI.

Two negatives in the English language destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Nor did they not perceive him; that is, They did perceive him.

Such things are not uncommon; that is, They are common.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

I do not know nothing about what you say.

Nothing never affects her.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

We cannot, by no means, permit it.

Neither precept nor discipline is not so forcible as example.

RULE XXVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

He is a friend to *whom* I am highly indebted.

He came from *her* to *me*.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

We are all accountable, each for hisself.

I hope it is not I who he is displeased with.

To poor we there is not much hope remaining.

Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

Who did he receive that intelligence from?

NOTE I.—In examples like the last, it is better to connect the preposition with the pronoun; as, from whom, &c.

The following examples also of separation of a preposition from the word which it governs, is improper in common writings.

They were refused entrance into, and forcibly driven from, the house.

He was sentenced to, and confined in, the state prison.

NOTE II.—Nouns signifying *which way, how far, how long*, and *time when*, are in the objective case, and governed by a preposition understood. As,

He proceeded the other way.

He rode ten miles.

He resided five years in Boston.

He returned from Europe last August.

Some nouns, again, appear to be in the objective case without any governing word, such, for example as signify duration, quantity, extension, valuation, &c.; as

He was seventy *years* of age.

The load weighs two *tons*.

The river is two *miles* in width.

This book is worth seventy-five *cents*.

NOTE III.—The following examples present instances where one preposition is incorrectly used for another.

She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind.

Her sobriety is no derogation to her understanding.

He died for thirst.

We can confide on none but the truly good.

I have no occasion of his services.

This is a principle in unison to our nature.

I have no prejudice to him.

He is resolved of doing his duty.

It is conformable with custom.

We often think on him.

His present was accepted of by his friends.

He was accused with having acted unjustly.

Their house is situated to the northeast side of the road.

I found my book to home.

We went leisurely above stairs and came hastily below.

We shall write up stairs this forenoon and down stairs this afternoon.

He had a taste of such studies.

“The preposition *to* is made use of before nouns of place, when they follow verbs or participles of motion; as, I went to Boston; I am going to town. But the preposition *at* is generally used after the neuter verb *to be*. As, I have been at Boston; I shall be at New York. 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; he resides in Boston. But before villages, single houses, and cities which are in distant countries, *at* is used; as, He lives at Haverhill; he resides at Paris.”

RULE XXVIII.

Conjunctions usually connect verbs of the same mood and tense, and nouns and pronouns of the same case.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

To deride the maxims of the unhappy is inhuman, and *to want* compassion towards them is unchristian.

The court *met and adjourned* the same day.

He and she are on good terms.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

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

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

To be moderate in our views, and proceed temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success.

Between him and I there is some disparity of years.

NOTE.—When different modes and tenses are connected, the nominative should, in general be repeated before the latter. As,

He may return, but *he* will not continue.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

We have met with many disappointments, and shall probably meet with many more.

Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue.

Learning strengthens the mind, and will improve our morals too.

RULE XXIX.

The subjunctive mood follows those conjunctions that are expressive of doubt or contingency, but conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative after them.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

If he *be* diligent he will be successful.

As he *is* diligent, he is therefore successful.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

If he acquires riches they will corrupt his mind.

I shall finish my work to-day unless it rains.

She disapproved the measure because it were very improper.

Though he were her friend, he did not attempt to justify her conduct.

Despise not any condition lest it happens to be your own.

Unless he learns faster, he will be no scholar.

Though virtue appear severe she is truly amiable.

Though he be high, he hath respect unto the lowly.

NOTE.—Some conjunctions and adverbs naturally go together, or correspond to each other; as, Though—yet; whether—or; either—or; neither—nor; as—as; as—so; so—as; so—that, &c.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

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

Whether he will go or not, I cannot tell.

I will either send, or come myself.

Neither himself, nor his wife was present.

She is as amiable as her sister.

She is not so amiable as her brother.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

I saw neither one or the other.

He is not as diligent as his brother.

I must be so candid to own I was mistaken.

I gained a son,

And such a son as all men hailed me happy.

As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written.

The following conjunctions are also used improperly :

The matter was no sooner proposed, but he finally withdrew to consider it.

They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies.

He has little more of the scholar besides the name.

His conduct, as far as it respects others, appears to be unexceptionable.

RULE XXX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or preposition, expressed or understood.

CORRECT EXAMPLES.

Thou art wiser than I; that is, than I am.

They loved him more than me; that is, than they loved me.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

She suffers more than me.

He is as good as her.

It was executed better by his brother than he.
They are much greater gainers than me by this event.

They accomplished more than us.

A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both.

RULE XXXI.

Interjections O, Oh, and Ah, require pronouns of the *first* person after them to be in the objective case; as,

Oh me! Ah me!

RULE XXXII.

The interjections O, Oh, and Ah, require pronouns of the *second* person after them to be in the nominative case; as,

Oh thou who hearest prayer.

Oh thou that hast murdered my friend.

RULE XXXIII.

All parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction throughout should be carefully preserved.

INCORRECT EXAMPLES.

This dedication may serve for almost any book that has, is, or shall be published.

He was guided by interests always different, sometimes contrary to those of community.

He is as old, and even older than I am.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

Neither has he nor any other persons visited him.

The first project was by cutting polysyllables into one.

The greatest men differ among one another.

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

The deaf man whose ears were opened, and his tongue loosened, doubtless glorified the great Physician.

The reward has already or will hereafter be given him.

Whatever we do secretly, shall be displayed and heard in the clearest light.

He was more beloved but not so much admired as his brother.

[The following examples of False Syntax, promiscuously arranged, are copied from Kirkham's Grammar.]

FALSE SYNTAX, PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

We adore the Divine Being—He who is from eternity to eternity.

On these causes depend all the happiness or misery which exist among men.

The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts.

Is it me or him who you requested to go?

Though great has been his disobedience and folly, yet if he sincerely acknowledges his misconduct, he shall be forgiven.

There were in the metropolis much to amuse them.

By exercising of our memories, they are improved.

The property of my friend, I mean his books and furniture, were wholly consumed.

Affluence might give us respect in the eyes of the vulgar, but will not recommend us to the wise and good.

The cares of this world, they often choke the growth of virtue.

They that honor me, I will honor; and them that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.

I intended to have called last week, but could not.

The fields look freshly and gaily since the rain.

The book is printed very neat, and on fine wove paper.

I have recently been in Washington, where I have seen Martin Van Buren, he who is now president.

Take the two first, and, if you please, the three last.

The Chinese wall is thirty foot high.

It is a union supported by an hypothesis merely.

I have saw him who you wrote to, and he would have came back with me if he could.

Not one in fifty of those who call themselves Deists, understand the nature of the religion which they reject.

If thou studieth diligently, thou will become learned.

Education is not attended to properly in Spain.

He know'd it was his duty, and he ought, therefore, to do it.

He has little more of the scholar besides the title.

Richard acted very independent on the occasion.

We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.

The time of my friend entering on business, soon arrived.

His speech is the most perfect specimen I ever saw.

Calumny and detraction are sparks which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves.

Those two authors have each of them their merit.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lies in three words, health, peace and competence.

A great mass of rocks thrown together by the hand of nature with wildness and confusion, strike the mind with more grandeur, than if they were adjusted to one another with the accuratest symmetry.

A lampoon, or a satire, do not carry in them robbery and murder.

The side A, with the sides B and C, compose the triangle.

If some persons opportunities were never so favorable, they would be too indolent to improve.

It is reported the governor will come here to-morrow.

Beauty and innocence should be never separated.

Extravagance and folly may reduce you to a

situation where you will have much to fear and little to hope.

Not one in fifty of our modern infidels are thoroughly versed in their knowledge of the Scriptures.

Virtue and mutual confidence is the soul of friendship. When these are wanting, disgust or hatred often follow little differences.

An army present a painful sight to a feeling mind.

To do good to them that hate us, and on no occasion to seek revenge, is the duty of a Christian.

The libertine is miserable amid all his pleasures. The rude inhabitant of Lapland is happier than him.

There are principles in man which ever have, and ever will, incline him to offend.

Every church and sect have opinions peculiar to themselves.

Pericles gained such an ascendant over the minds of the Athenians, that he might be said to attain a monarchical power in Athens.

Thou, Lord, who hath permitted afflictions to come upon us, shall deliver us from it in due time.

In his conduct was treachery, and in his words, faithless professions.

After I visited Europe, I returned to America.

I have not, nor shall not, consent to a proposal so unjust.

The college consists of one great and several smaller edifices.

He would not believe that honesty was the best policy.

Surely, goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.

He might have completed his task sooner, but he could not do it better.

The following are some of the more frequent improprieties committed in conversation :

To admire, in the sense of to be pleased ; as, I should admire to be there.

I admire him as an orator.

An't, Can't, Shan't, Don't, Won't, &c. instead of, Is not, Cannot, Shall not, Do not, Will not, &c.

Ary one for either, and *nary one* for neither.

Awful for disagreeable ; as, An *awful* face.

Awfully for badly ; as, The child behaved *awfully*.

Calculate for intend ; as, I *calculate* to go.

Clever for honest ; as, He is very *clever*, though not very intelligent.

Cleverly for good health ; as, How do you do ? *Cleverly*.

Expect for believe, think ; as, I *expect* he has gone.

Guardeen for guardian.

Guess for suppose, think ; as, I *guess* it rains.

Heft for weight ; as, What is the *heft* ?

Heft for lift ; as, *Heft* this book.

Have got, to express necessity ; as, I *have got* to go ; instead of, I *must* go.

Had rather for would rather ; as, I *had rather* do it.

Jag for load ; as, We got in a heavy *jag*.

Jest for just ; as, This is *jest* what I wanted.

Het for heated ; as, His blood was *het*.

Housen for houses ; as, Pass two *housen*, and take the left.

Hisen for his ; as, This book is *hisen*.

Yourn for yours ; and *Thairn* for theirs.

Sithe for sigh ; as, Did you hear him *sithe* ?

Sat for set ; as, He *sat* out on his journey.

Sot for sat ; as, He *sot* down.

Lay for lie ; as, I will *lay* down.

Mighty for very ; as, It is *mighty* warm.

Gineral for general.

Frinds for friends.

Furder for further.

Nicely for in good health ; as, How are the folks ? *Nicely*.

No for not ; as, Whether he likes it or *no*.

Yea or nay, for or not ; as, Whether he likes it, *yea or nay*.

Had ought, *hadn't ought*, *don't ought*, for ought, and ought not.

Poorly for unwell ; as, I feel *poorly*.

See and *seed* for saw ; as, I *see* him do it ; I *seed* him do it.

Sich for such ; as, I hate *sich* things.

Foot for feet ; *Pound* for pounds ; as, It was four *foot* long, and weighed fifty *pound*.

That are for that ; *This ere* for this ; and *Them* for those ; as, *That are* slate is mine ; *This ere* knife is yours ; and *Them* quills are his.

Mad for angry. *Mad* means deranged.

Ugly for ill-tempered. A woman may be very ugly and very amiable at the same time.

Rugged for strong ; as, He is a *rugged* boy.

Sight for quantity ; as, What a *sight* of money ?

Afeard for afraid ; as, I am *afeard*.

Taint for it is not.

Hum for home.

Arter for after.

Gal for girl.

Gwine for going.

Hithe for height.

Critter for creature.

PROSODY.

Prosody consists of two parts ; the former teaches the true Pronunciation of words, comprising Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Pause, and Tone ; the latter, the laws of Versification.

OF PRONUNCIATION.

OF ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them ; as, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable *sume*, which takes the accent.

OF QUANTITY.

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

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel, which occasions it to be slowly joined in pronunciation with the following letter; as, *fāll, tāle, mōōd, hōuse, feature.*

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant, which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter; as, *ānt, bōnnēt, hūngēr.*

A long syllable generally requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it; thus *māte* and *nōte* should be pronounced as slowly again as *māt* and *nōt.*

OF EMPHASIS.

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

OF PAUSES.

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

OF TONES.

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

OF VERSIFICATION.

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

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

OF POETICAL FEET.

A certain number of syllables connected form a foot. They are called *feet*, because it is by their aid that the voice, as it were, steps along through the verse in a measured pace.

All feet used in poetry consist either of two or of three syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds—four of two syllables, and four of three—as follows:

DISSYLLABLE.

A Trochee, — ∪

An Iambus, ∪ —

A Spondee, — —

A Pyrrhic, ∪ ∪

TRISSYLLABLE.

A Dactyl, — ∪ ∪

An Amphibrach, ∪ — ∪

An Anapæst, ∪ ∪ —

A Tribrach, ∪ ∪ ∪

A Trochee has the first syllable accented, and the last unaccented; as

Hătefŭl, pétish.

An Iambus has the first syllable unaccented, and the latter accented; as,

Bětrāy, cōnsist.

A Spondee has both the words or syllables accented; as,

The pāle mōōn.

A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented; as,

Ōn thē tall tree.

A Dactyl has the first syllable accented, and the two latter unaccented; as,

Lābōrěr, pōssiblě.

An Amphibrach has the first and last syllables unaccented, and the middle one accented; as,

Dělightfŭl, doméstic.

An Anapæst has the two first syllables unaccented, and the last accented; as,

Cōntrāvēne, acquiēsce.

A Tribrach has all its syllables unaccented; as,
Nŭměrăblě, conquerable.

Some of these may be denominated *principal* feet, as pieces of poetry may be wholly or chiefly formed of any of them. Such are the Iambus, Trochee, Dactyl and Anapæst. The others may be termed *secondary* feet, because their chief use is to diversify the numbers, and to improve the verse.

PUNCTUATION.

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

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

OF THE COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence which, though very closely connected in sense and construction, require a pause between them.

RULE I.—With respect to a simple sentence, the several words of which it is composed have so near a relation to each other, that, in general, no points are requisite, except a full stop at the end of it; as,

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Every part of nature swarms with living creatures.

A simple sentence, however, when it is a long one, and the nominative case is accompanied with inseparable adjuncts, may admit of a pause immediately before the verb; as,

The good taste of the present age, has not allowed us to neglect the cultivation of the English language.

To be totally indifferent to praise or censure, is a real defect in character.

RULE II.—When the connection of the different parts of a simple sentence, is interrupted by an imperfect phrase, a comma is usually introduced before the beginning and at the end of the phrase; as,

I remember, *with gratitude*, his goodness to me.

His work is, *in many respects*, very imperfect.
It is, *therefore*, not much approved.

But when the interruptions are slight and unimportant, the comma is better omitted; as,

Flattery is certainly pernicious.

There is *surely* a pleasure in beneficence.

RULE III.—When two or more nouns occur in the same construction, they are parted by a comma; as,

The husband, wife, and children, suffered extremely.

They took away their furniture, clothes, and stock in trade.

From this rule there is mostly an exception, with regard to two nouns closely connected by a conjunction; as,

Virtue and vice form a strong contrast to each other.

Libertines call religion bigotry *or* superstition.

If the parts connected are not short, a comma may be inserted, though the conjunction is expressed; as,

Romances may be said to be miserable rhapsodies, *or* dangerous incentives to evil.

RULE IV.—Two or more adjectives, belonging to the same substantive, are likewise separated by commas; as,

Plain, honest truth wants no artificial covering.

David was a brave, wise, and pious man.

But two adjectives immediately connected by a conjunction, are not separated by a comma; as,
Truth is fair *and* artless.

We must be wise *or* foolish: there is no medium.

RULE V.—Two or more verbs, having the same nominative case, and immediately following one another, are also separated by commas; as,

Virtue supports in adversity, moderates in prosperity.

In a letter, we may advise, exhort, comfort, request, and discuss.

Two verbs immediately connected by a conjunction, are an exception to the rule; as,

The study of natural history expands *and* elevates the mind.

Two or more participles are subject to a similar rule and exception.

RULE VI.—Two or more adverbs immediately succeeding each other, must be separated by commas; as,

We are fearfully, wonderfully framed.

We must act prudently, steadily, and vigorously.

When two adverbs are joined by a conjunction, they are not parted by a comma; as,

Some men sin deliberately *and* presumptuously.

RULE VII.—When participles are followed by something that depends upon them, they are gen-

erally separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as,

The king, *approving the plan*, put it in execution.

His talents, *formed for great enterprises*, could not fail of rendering him conspicuous.

RULE VIII.—When a conjunction is parted by a phrase or sentence from the verb to which it belongs, such intervening phrase has usually a comma at each extremity; as,

They set out early, *and*, before the dawn of day, arrived at the destined place.

RULE IX.—Expressions in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as,

My son, give me thy heart.

I am obliged to you, *my friends*, for your many favors.

RULE X.—The case absolute, and the infinitive mood absolute, are separated by commas from the body of the sentence; as,

His father dying, he succeeded to the estate.

At length, their ministry performed, and race well run, they left the world in peace.

To confess the truth, I was much in fault.

RULE XI.—Nouns in apposition, that is, nouns added to other nouns in the same case, by way of

explication or illustration, when accompanied with adjuncts, are set off by commas ; as,

Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge.

The butterfly, child of the summer, flutters in the sun.

But if such nouns are single, or only form a proper name, they are not divided ; as,

Paul the apostle.

The Emperor Antoninus wrote an excellent book.

RULE XII.—Simple members of sentences, connected by comparatives, are for the most part distinguished by a comma ; as,

As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, *so* doth my soul pant after thee.

Better is a dinner of herbs with love, *than* a stalled ox and hatred with it.

If the members in comparative sentences are short, the comma is, in general, better omitted ; as,

How much *better* is it to get wisdom *than* gold.

RULE XIII.—When words are placed in opposition to each other, or with some marked variety, they require to be distinguished by a comma ; as,

Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull ;

Strong, without rage ; without o'erflowing, full.

Good men, in this frail, imperfect state, are often found not only in union *with*, but in opposition *to*, the views and conduct of one another.

Sometimes, when the word with which the last preposition agrees, is single, it is better to omit the comma before it ; as,

Many states were in alliance *with*, and under the protection *of* Rome.

The same rule and restriction must be applied when two or more nouns refer to the same preposition ; as,

He was composed both under the threatening, and at the approach, *of* a cruel and lingering death.

RULE XIV.—A remarkable expression, or a short observation, somewhat in the manner of a quotation, may be properly marked with a comma ; as,

It hurts a man's pride to say, I do not know.

Plutarch calls lying, the vice of slaves.

RULE XV.—Relative pronouns are connective words, and generally admit a comma before them ; as,

He preaches sublimely, *who* lives a sober, righteous, and pious life.

But when two members of phrases are closely connected by a relative, restraining the general no-

tion of the antecedent to a particular sense, the comma should be omitted; as,

Self-denial is the sacrifice which virtue must make.

The fifteenth rule applies equally to cases in which the relative is not expressed, but understood; as,

It was from piety, warm and unaffected, that his morals derived strength.

RULE XVI.—A simple member of a sentence, contained within another, or following another, must be distinguished by a comma; as,

To improve time whilst we are blessed with health, will smooth the bed of sickness.

Very often, while we are complaining of the vanity and the evils of human life, we make that vanity, and we increase those evils.

If, however, the members succeeding each other are very closely connected, the comma is unnecessary; as,

Revelation tells us how we may attain happiness.

When a verb in the infinitive mood follows its governing verb, with several words between them, those words should generally have a comma at the end of them; as,

It ill becomes good and wise men, to oppose and degrade one another.

Several verbs in the infinitive mood, having a common dependence, and succeeding one another, are also divided by commas; as,

To relieve the indigent, to comfort the afflicted, to protect the innocent, to reward the deserving, are humane and noble employments.

RULE XVII.—When the verb *to be* is followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, which, by transposition, might be made the nominative case to it, the former is generally separated from the latter verb by a comma; as,

The most obvious remedy is, to withdraw from all associations with bad men.

The first and most obvious remedy against the infection, is, to withdraw from all associations with bad men.

RULE XVIII.—When adjuncts or circumstances are of importance, and often when the natural order of them is inverted, they may be 'set off' by commas; as,

Virtue must be formed and supported, not by unfrequent acts, but by daily and repeated exertions.

Vices, like shadows, towards the evening of life, grow great and monstrous.

RULE XIX.—Where the verb is understood, a comma may often be properly introduced. This is a general rule, which, besides comprising some

of the preceding rules, will apply to many cases not determined by any of them ; as,

From law arises security ; from security, curiosity ; from curiosity, knowledge.

RULE XX.—The words *now, so, hence, again, first, secondly, formerly, now, lastly, once more, above all, on the contrary, in the next place, in short*, and all other words and phrases of the same kind, must generally be separated from the context by a comma.

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other as those which are distinguished by a colon.

The semicolon is sometimes used when the preceding member of the sentence does not of itself give a complete sense, but depends on the following clause ; and sometimes when the sense of that member would be complete without the concluding one ; as in the following instance :

As the desire of approbation, when it works according to reason, improves the amiable part of our species in every thing that is laudable ; so nothing is more destructive to them when it is governed by vanity and folly.

OF THE COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences.

The colon may be properly applied in the three following cases :—

1. When a member of a sentence is complete in itself, but followed by some supplemental remark, or further illustration of the subject ; as,

Nature felt her inability to extricate herself from the consequences of guilt : the gospel reveals the plan of divine interposition and aid.

2. When several semicolons have preceded, and a still greater pause is necessary, in order to mark the connecting or concluding sentiment ; as,

A divine Legislator, uttering his voice from heaven ; an almighty Governor, stretching forth his arm to punish or reward ; informing us of perpetual rest prepared hereafter for the righteous, and of indignation and wrath awaiting the wicked : these are the considerations which overawe the world, which support integrity and check guilt.

3. The colon is commonly used when an example, a quotation, or a speech is introduced ; as,

The Scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity, in these words : "God is love."

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a Period.

The period should be used after every abbreviated word; as, M. S., P. S., N. B., A. D., O. S., N. S., &c.

THE DASH.

The Dash, though often used improperly by hasty and incoherent writers, may be introduced with propriety where the sentence breaks off abruptly; where a significant pause is required; or where there is an unexpected turn in the sentiment; as,

If thou art he, so much respected once—but, oh! how fallen! how degraded!

INTERROGATION.

A Note of Interrogation is used at the end of an interrogative sentence; that is, when a question is asked; as,

Who will accompany me?

Shall we always be friends?

EXCLAMATION.

The Note of Exclamation is applied to expressions of sudden emotion, surprise, joy, grief, &c., and also to invocations or addresses; as,

My friend! this conduct amazes me!

Bless the Lord, O my soul! and forget not all his benefits!

The interrogation and exclamation points are indeterminate as to their quantity or time, and may be equivalent, in that respect, to a semicolon, a colon, or a period, as the sense may require. They mark an elevation of the voice.

PARENTHESIS.

A Parenthesis is a clause containing some necessary information, or useful remark, introduced into the body of a sentence obliquely, and which may be omitted without injuring the grammatical construction; as,

Know, then, this truth, (enough for man to know,)

Virtue, alone, is happiness below.

The parenthesis marks a moderate depression of the voice, and may be accompanied with every point which the sense would require if the parenthetical characters were omitted.

Other characters are frequent in composition, and which are important therefore to be made familiar.

CARET.

A Caret, marked thus, $\wedge$ is placed where some word or letter is omitted in writing, and which is inserted over the line; as,

is
Life short.
 $\wedge$

HYPHEN.

A Hyphen, marked thus, - is used to connect compound words; as,

Lap-dog; Mother-in-law.

The hyphen is also used when a word is divided at the end of a line, and the latter part of the word written at the beginning of the next line.

The hyphen should never divide the letters of a single syllable.

When the same character - is placed over a letter, it indicates the long sound of that letter; as, Nōte; whereas the curved line $\smile$ placed over a letter indicates the short sound; as, Nŏt.

DIÆRESIS.

A Diæresis .. is placed over one of two vow-

els coming together, showing that they are not a diphthong; as, Creätor.

QUOTATION.

Quotation marks, " " in composition, enclose the words of some other author, which have been transcribed in his own language; as,

"To err is human; to forgive, divine."

INDEX OR HAND.

An Index or Hand ¶ points out something requiring particular attention.

BRACE.

A Brace $\}$ in poetry, is placed at the end of three lines that have the same rhyme.

It is used also to connect a number of words with one common term; as,

A. B. }
C. D. } Justices of the Peace.
E. F. }

ASTERISK.

The Asterisk * directs the reader to a note at the bottom of the page. Several together * * * * * denote the omission of some letters, or words.

ELLIPSIS.

The Ellipsis — is also used where some letters are omitted.

OBELISK AND PARALLEL.

The Obelisk † and Parallels, || &c., refer to the margin, or the bottom of the page.

DIRECTIONS RESPECTING THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

- It is proper to begin with a capital,
1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing.
 2. The first word after a period, and, if the two sentences are totally independent, after a note of interrogation or exclamation.
 3. The appellations of the Deity ; as,
God, Jehovah, the Almighty, the Supreme Being, the Lord, Providence, the Messiah, the Holy Spirit.
 4. Proper names of persons, places, streets, mountains, rivers, ships ; as,
George, York, the Strand, the Alps, the Thames, the Seahorse.

5. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places ; as,

Grecian, Roman, English, French, Italian, &c.

6. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon, or when it is in a direct form ; as,

Always remember this ancient maxim : " Know thyself."

The first word of an example may also very properly begin with a capital.

7. Every substantive and principal word in the title of books ; as,

Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language ; Thomson's Seasons.

8. The first word of every line in poetry.

9. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are written in capitals.

Other words, besides the preceding, may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical or the principal subject of composition.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS ARE SUBJOINED
AS EXERCISES IN PARSING.

CHAPTER I.

In your whole behavior, be humble and obliging.

Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

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

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

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

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

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

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

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

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

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

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

In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be found.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule :

"Do unto others, as you wish they should do unto you."

Truth and candor possess a powerful charm ; they bespeak universal favor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Happiness does not grow up of its own accord :

it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labor and care.

A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.

The brightest parts are sometimes found without virtue or honor.

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

Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and becoming in youth.

Can we, untouched by gratitude, view that profusion of good, which the Divine Hand pours around us ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.

SCHEMES OF LIFE OFTEN ILLUSORY.

Omar, the son of Hassan, had passed seventy-five years in honor and prosperity. The favor of three successive caliphs had filled his house with gold and silver; and whenever he appeared, the benedictions of the people proclaimed his passage.

Terrestrial happiness is of short continuance. The brightness of the flame is wasting its fuel; the fragrant flower is passing away in its own odors. The vigor of Omar began to fail; the curls of

beauty fell from his head; strength departed from his hands, and agility from his feet. He gave back to the caliph the keys of trust, and the seals of secrecy; and sought no other pleasure for the remains of life, than the converse of the wise, and the gratitude of the good.

The powers of his mind were yet unimpaired. His chamber was filled by visitants, eager to catch the dictates of experience, and officious to pay the tribute of admiration. Caled, the son of the viceroy of Egypt, entered every day early, and retired late. He was beautiful and eloquent: Omar admired his wit, and loved his docility.

"Tell me," said Caled, "thou to whose voice nations have listened, and whose wisdom is known to the extremities of Asia, tell me how I may resemble Omar the prudent. The arts by which thou hast gained power and preserved it, are to thee no longer necessary or useful; impart to me the secret of thy conduct, and teach me the plan upon which thy wisdom has built thy fortune."

"Young man," said Omar, "it is of little use to form plans of life. When I took my first survey of the world in my twentieth year, having considered the various conditions of mankind, in an hour of solitude, I said thus to myself, leaning against a cedar, which spread its branches over my head: 'Seventy years are allowed to man: I have yet fifty remaining. Ten years I will allot to the attainment of knowledge, and ten I will pass in foreign coun-

tries; I shall be learned, and therefore shall be honored; every city will shout at my arrival, and every student solicit my friendship. Twenty years thus passed, will store my mind with images, which I shall be busy, through the rest of my life, in combining and comparing. I shall revel in inexhaustible accumulations of intellectual riches; I shall find new pleasures for every moment; and shall never more be weary of myself. I will not, however, deviate too far from the beaten track of life, but will try what can be found in female delicacy. I will marry a wife beautiful as the Houries, and wise as Zobeide; with her I will live twenty years within the suburbs of Bagdat, in every pleasure that wealth can purchase, and fancy can invent. I will then retire to a rural dwelling; pass my days in obscurity and contemplation; and lie silently down on the bed of death. Through my life it shall be my settled resolution, that I will never depend upon the smile of princes; that I will never stand exposed to the artifices of courts; I will never pant for public honors, nor disturb my quiet with the affairs of state.' Such was the scheme of life, which I impressed indelibly upon my memory.

"The first part of my ensuing time was to be spent in search of knowledge, and I know not how I was diverted from my design. I had no visible impediments without, nor any ungovernable passions within. I regarded knowledge as the highest honor and the most engaging pleasure; yet day stole upon

day, and month glided after month, till I found that seven years of the first ten had vanished, and left nothing behind them. I now postponed my purpose of travelling; for why should I go abroad when so much remained to be learned at home? I immured myself for four years, and studied the laws of the empire. The fame of my skill reached the judges; I was found able to speak upon doubtful questions; and was commanded to stand at the footstool of the caliph. I was heard with attention; I was consulted with confidence; and the love of praise fastened on my heart.

"I still wished to see distant countries; listened with rapture to the relations of travellers; and resolved some time to ask my dismissal, that I might feast my soul with novelty: but my presence was always necessary; and the stream of business hurried me along. Sometimes I was afraid lest I should be charged with ingratitude; but I still proposed to travel, and therefore would not confine myself by marriage.

"In my fiftieth year, I began to suspect that the time of travelling was past; and thought it best to lay hold on the felicity yet in my power, and indulge myself in domestic pleasures. But at fifty no man easily finds a woman beautiful as the Houries, and wise as Zobeide. I inquired and rejected, consulted and deliberated, till the sixty-second year made me ashamed of wishing to marry. I had now nothing left but retirement; and for retirement I never found

a time, till disease forced me from public employment.

"Such was my scheme, and such has been its consequence. With an insatiable thirst for knowledge, I trifled away the years of improvement; with a restless desire of seeing different countries, I have always resided in the same city; with the highest expectation of connubial felicity, I have lived unmarried; and with unalterable resolutions of contemplative retirement, I am going to die within the walls of Bagdat."—*Dr. Johnson.*

CHAPTER III.

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen, without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped. Upon this, the dial-plate, (if we may credit the fable,) changed countenance with alarm; the hands made a vain effort to continue their course; the wheels remained motionless with surprise: the weights hung speechless: each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagna-

tion, when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice, protested their innocence.

But now a faint tick was heard below from the pendulum, who thus spoke:

"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage; and I am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is, that I am tired of ticking."

Upon hearing this, the old clock became so enraged, that it was on the very point of *striking*.

"Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its hands.

"Very good!" replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me,—it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness! You, who have had nothing to do all the days of your life, but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and to wag backwards and forwards year after year, as I do."

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house, on purpose for you to look through?"

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark here; and, although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, to look out at it. Besides, I am really tired of my way of life;

and if you wish, I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my employment. I happened, this morning, to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the course of only the next twenty-four hours; perhaps some of you, above there, can give me the exact sum."

The minute hand being *quick* at figures, presently replied, "Eighty six thousand four hundred times."

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum; "well, I appeal to you all, if the very thought of this was not enough to fatigue one; and when I began to multiply the strokes of one day by those of months and years, really it is no wonder if I felt discouraged at the prospect; so, after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation, thinks I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but resuming its gravity, thus replied—

"Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful, industrious person as yourself, should have been overcome by this sudden action. It is true, you have done a great deal of work in your time; so have we all, and are likely to do; which, although it may fatigue us to *think* of, the question is, whether it will fatigue us to *do*. Would you now, do me the favor to give about half a dozen strokes to illustrate my argument?"

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times in its usual pace.

"Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to

inquire, if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"

"Not in the least," replied the pendulum; "it is not of six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of *millions*."

"Very good," replied the dial; "but recollect, that though you may *think* of a million strokes in an instant, you are required to *execute* but one; and that, however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."

"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty; for the maids will lie in bed if we stand idling thus."

Upon this, the weights, who had never been accused of *light* conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed; when, as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to swing, and, to its credit, ticked as loud as ever; while a red beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen, shining full upon the dial plate, it brightened up, as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock, he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

MORAL:

A celebrated modern writer says, "Take care of the *minutes*, and the *hours* will take care of them-

selves." This is an admirable remark, and might be very seasonably recollected when we begin to be "weary in well doing," from the thought of having much to do. The present moment is all we have to do with, in any sense; the past is irrecoverable; the future is uncertain; nor is it fair to burden one moment with the weight of the next. Sufficient unto the *moment* is the trouble thereof. If we had to walk a hundred miles, we should still have to set but one step at a time, and this process continued, would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and is always increased, by calculating in a minute the exertion of hours.

Thus, in looking forward to future life, let us recollect that we have not to sustain all its toil, to endure all its sufferings, or encounter all its crosses, at once. One moment comes laden with its own *little* burdens, then flies, and is succeeded by another no heavier than the last:—if *one* could be borne, so can another and another.

Even looking forward to a single day, the spirit may sometimes faint from an anticipation of the duties, the labors, the trials to temper and patience, that may be expected. Now this is unjustly laying the burden of many thousand moments upon *one*. Let any one resolve always to do right *now*, leaving *then* to do as it can; and if he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he would never do wrong. But the common error is to resolve to act right after

breakfast, or after dinner, or to-morrow morning, or *next time*; but *now, just now, this once*, we must go on the same as ever.

It is easy, for instance, for the most ill-tempered person to resolve that the next time he is provoked, he will not let his temper overcome him; but the victory would be to subdue temper on the *present* provocation. If, without taking up the burden of the future, we would always make the *single* effort at the *present* moment; while there would, at any one time, be very little to do, yet, by this simple process continued, every thing would at last be done.

It seems easier to do right to-morrow than to-day, merely because we forget that when to-morrow comes, *then* will be *now*. Thus life passes with many, in resolutions for the future, which the present never fulfils.

It is not thus with those, who, "by *patient continuance in well-doing*, seek for glory, honor and immortality." Day by day, minute by minute, they execute the appointed task, to which the requisite measure of time and strength is proportioned; and thus having worked while it was called day, they at length rest from their labors, and their works "follow them."

Let us then, "whatever our hands find to do, do it with all our might, recollecting that *now* is the proper and accepted time."

CHAPTER IV.

CHARACTER OF MR. BROUGHAM.

Brougham is a thunderbolt. He may come in the dark, he may come at random, his path may be in the viewless and graspless air; but still, give him something solid, let him come in contact with the earth, and, be it beautiful or barren, it feels the power of his terrible visitation. You see not, or rather you heed not, the agent which works: but, just as when the arch-giant of physical destroyers rends his way, you see the kingdoms of nature yielding at his approach, and the mightiest of their productions brushed aside as though they were dust, or torn as though they were gossamer.

While he raises his voice in the house—while he builds firmly and broadly the bases of his own propositions, and snatches from every science a beam to enlarge and strengthen his work; and while he indignantly beats down and tramples upon all that has been reared by his antagonist, you feel as if the wind of annihilation were in his hand, and the power of destruction in his possession.

There cannot be a greater treat than to hear Brougham upon one of those questions which give scope for the mighty swell of his mind, and which permit him to launch the bolts of that tremendous sarcasm, for which he has not now, and perhaps

never had, an equal in the house. When his display is a reply, you see his long and lathy figure drawn aside from others, and coiled up within itself like a snake, and his eyes glancing from under the slouched hat, as fiery and as fatal as those of the basilisk; you mark the twin demons of irony and contempt, playing about the tense and compressed line of his mouth.

Up rises the orator, slowly and clumsily. His body, swung into an attitude which is none of the most graceful. His long and sallow visage seems lengthened and deepened in its hue. His eyes, his nose, and mouth seem huddled together, as if, while he presses every illustration into his speech, he were at the same time condensing all his senses into one. There is a lowering sublimity in his brows, which one seldom sees equalled; and the obliquity of the light shows the organization of the upper and lateral parts of his forehead, proud and palpable as the hills of his native north. His left hand is extended with the palm, prepared as an anvil, upon which he is ever and anon to hammer, with the forefinger of his right, as the preparation to that full swing which is to give life to every muscle, and motion to every limb. He speaks! In the most powerful and sustained, and at the same time, the most close, clear and logical manner, does he demolish the castle which his opponent had built for himself. You have the sounds, you see the flash, you look for the castle, and it is not. Stone after stone, turret after

turret, battlement after battlement, and wing after wing, are melted away, and nothing left, save the sure foundation, upon which the orator himself may build. There are no political bowels in him. He gives no quarter, and no sooner has he razed the fort, than he turns him to torture the garrison. It is now that his mock solemnity is something more terrible than the satire of Canning, the glow of Burdett, or the glory of Mackintosh. His features, (which are always grave,) assume the very depth of solemnity; and his voice (which is always solemn) falls into that under soprano, (that visionary tone between speech and whisper) which men employ when they speak of their own graves, and coffins. You would imagine it not audible, and yet its lowest syllable runs through the house like wild-fire. You would think it meant only for the ear of him who is the subject of it, yet it comes immediately, and powerfully, and without the possibility of being forgotten, to every one within the walls. You would think it the fond admonition of a sainted father to the errors of a beloved son; and yet, it has in reality more of that feeling which the Devil is said to exercise, when he acts as the accuser of the brethren.—You may push aside the bright thing which raises a laugh; you may find a cover from the wit which ambles to you on antithesis or quotation; but, against the home reproof of Brougham there is no defence; its course is so firm that you cannot dash it aside.

CHAPTER. V.

ELOQUENCE OF WHITEFIELD.

The eloquence of Whitefield was indeed very great, and of the truest kind. He was utterly devoid of all appearance of affectation. He seemed to be quite unconscious of the talents he possessed. The importance of his subject, and the regard due to his hearers engrossed all his concern. He spoke like one who did not seek their applause, but was concerned for their best interests; and who, from a principle of unfeigned love, earnestly endeavored to lead them in the right way. And the effect, in some measure, corresponded to the design. They did not amuse themselves with commending his discourses; but being moved and persuaded by what he said, entered into his views, felt his passions, and were willing for a time, at least, to comply with all his requests. The charm, however, was nothing else but the power of his irresistible eloquence; in which respect, it is not easy to say whether he was ever excelled either in ancient or modern times.

He had a strong and musical voice, and a wonderful command of it. His pronunciation was not only proper, but manly and graceful. Nor was he ever at a loss for the most natural and strong expressions. Yet, these in him were but lower qualities.

The grand sources of his eloquence were an ex-

ceedingly lively *imagination*, which made people think they saw what he described; an *action* still more lively, if possible, by which, while every accent of his voice spoke to the ear, every feature of his face, every motion of his hands, and every gesture spoke to the eye.

An intimate friend of the infidel Hume, asked him what he thought of Mr. Whitefield's preaching; for he had listened to the latter part of one of his sermons at Edinburgh. "He is, sir," said Mr. Hume, "the most ingenious preacher I ever heard. It is worth while to go twenty miles to hear him." He then repeated the following passage which he heard, towards the close of that discourse: "After a solemn pause, Mr. Whitefield thus addressed his numerous audience;—'The attendant angel is just about to leave the threshold, and ascend to heaven. And shall he ascend and not bear with him the news of one sinner, among all this multitude, reclaimed from the error of his ways?' To give the greater effect to this exclamation, he stamped with his foot, lifted up his hands and eyes to heaven, and with gushing tears, cried aloud, '*Stop, Gabriel!—Stop, Gabriel!—Stop*, ere you enter the sacred portals, and yet carry with you the news of one sinner converted to God.' He then, in the most simple, but energetic language, described a Saviour's dying love to sinful man; so that almost the whole assembly melted into tears. This address was accompanied with such animated, yet natural action, that it

surpassed any thing I ever saw or heard in any other preacher."

Happy had it been for poor Hume, had he received what he then heard, "as the word of God, and not as the word of man!"

Dr. Franklin, in his memoirs, bears witness to the extraordinary effect which was produced by Mr. Whitefield's preaching in America; and relates an anecdote equally characteristic of the preacher and of himself. "I happened," says the doctor, "to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved he should get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars, and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded, I began to soften, and concluded to give the *copper*. Another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that, and determined me to give the *silver*; and he finished so admirably, that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collector's dish, *gold and all*. At this sermon there was also one of our club; who, being of my sentiments respecting the building in Georgia, and suspecting a collection might be intended, had by precaution emptied his pockets before he came from home; towards the conclusion of the discourse, however, he felt a strong inclination to give, and applied to a neighbor who stood near him to lend him some money for the purpose. The request was fortunately made to perhaps the only man in the company

who had the firmness not to be affected by the preacher. His answer was, "At any *other* time, friend Hodgkinson, I would lend to thee freely; but not *now*, for thee seems to be out of thy right senses."—*Gillies*.

CHAPTER VI.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The first great obstacle to the extinction of war, is the way in which the heart of man is carried off from its barbarities and its horrors, by the splendor of its deceitful accompaniments. There is a feeling of the sublime in contemplating the shock of armies, just as there is in contemplating the devouring energy of a tempest; and this so elevates and engrosses the whole man, that his eye is blind to the tears of bereaved parents, and his ear is deaf to the piteous moan of the dying, and the shriek of their desolated families. There is a gracefulness in the picture of a youthful warrior, burning for distinction on the field, and lured by this generous aspiration to the deepest of the animated throng, where, in the fell work of death, the opposing sons of valor struggle for a remembrance and a name;—and this side of the picture is so much the exclusive object of our regard, as to disguise from our view the mangled carcases of the fallen, and the writhing agonies of the hundreds and the hundreds more, who have

been laid on the cold ground, where they are left to languish and to die. There no eye pities them. No sister is there to weep over them. There no gentle hand is present to ease the dying posture, or bind up the wounds, which in the maddening fury of the combat, have been given and received by the children of one common father. There death spreads its pale ensigns over every countenance, and when night comes on, and darkness around them, how many a despairing wretch must take up with the bloody field as the untended bed of his last sufferings, without one friend to bear the message of tenderness to his distant home, without one companion to close his eyes.

I avow it. On every side of me I see causes at work which go to spread a most delusive coloring over war, and to remove its shocking barbarities to the back ground of our contemplations altogether. I see it in the history which tells me of the superb appearance of the troops, and the brilliancy of their successive charges. I see it in the poetry, which lends the magic of its numbers to the narrative of blood, and transports its many admirers; as by its images, and its figures, and its nodding plumes of chivalry, it throws its treacherous embellishments over a scene of legalized slaughter. I see it in the music, which represents the progress of the battle, and where, after being inspired by the trumpet notes of preparation, the whole beauty and tenderness of a drawing-room are seen to bend over the

sentimental entertainment; nor do I hear the utterance of a single sigh to interrupt the death-tones of the thickening contest, and the moans of the wounded men, as they fade away upon the ear, and sink into lifeless silence. All, all goes to prove what strange and half-sighted creatures we are. Were it not so, war could never have been seen in any other aspect than that of unmingled hatefulness; and I can look to nothing but to the progress of Christian sentiment upon earth, to arrest the strong current of its popular and prevailing partiality for war. Then only will an imperious sense of duty lay the check of severe principle on all the subordinate tastes and faculties of our nature. Then will glory be reduced to its right estimate, and the wakeful benevolence of the gospel, chasing away every spell, will be turned by the treachery of no delusion whatever, from its sublime enterprises for the good of the species. Then the reign of truth and quietness will be ushered into the world, and war, cruel, atrocious, unrelenting war, will be stript of its many and its bewildering fascinations.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SHEPHERD AND THE PHILOSOPHER.

Remote from cities liv'd a swain,
Unvex'd with all the cares of gain;
His head was silver'd o'er with age,
And long experience made him sage;
In summer's heat, and winter's cold,
He fed his flock, and penn'd the fold;
His hours in cheerful labor flew,
Nor envy nor ambition knew;
His wisdom and his honest fame
Through all the country rais'd his name.

A deep philosopher (whose rules
Of moral life were drawn from schools)
The shepherd's homely cottage sought,
And thus explor'd his reach of thought.

"Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books consumed the midnight oil?
Hast thou old Greece and Rome survey'd,
And the vast sense of Plato weigh'd?
Hath Socrates thy soul refin'd?
And hast thou fathom'd Tully's mind?
Or, like the wise Ulysses, thrown
By various fates on realms unknown,
Hast thou through many cities stray'd,
Their customs, laws, and manners weigh'd?"

The shepherd modestly replied,
"I ne'er the paths of learning tried;

Nor have I roam'd in foreign parts,
 To read mankind, their laws and arts ;
 For man is practis'd in disguise ;
 He cheats the most discerning eyes.
 Who by that search shall wiser grow ?
 By that ourselves we never know.
 The little knowledge I have gain'd,
 Was all from simple nature drain'd ;
 Hence my life's maxims took their rise,
 Hence grew my settled hate to vice.
 The daily labors of the bee
 Awake my soul to industry.
 Who can observe the careful ant,
 And not provide for future want ?
 My dog (the trustiest of his kind)
 With gratitude inflames my mind :
 I mark his true, his faithful way,
 And in my service copy Tray.
 In constancy and nuptial love,
 I learn my duty from the dove.
 The hen, that from the chilly air,
 With pious wing protects her care,
 And ev'ry fowl that flies at large,
 Instruct me in a parent's charge.
 "From nature too I take my rule,
 To shun contempt and ridicule
 I never, with important air,
 In conversation overbear.
 Can grave and formal pass for wise,
 When men the solemn owl despise ?

My tongue within my lips I rein ;
 For who talks much must talk in vain.
 We from the wordy torrent fly :
 Who listens to the chatt'ring pie ?
 Nor would I, with felonious flight,
 By stealth invade my neighbor's right :
 Rapacious animals we hate ;
 Kites, hawks, and wolves deserve their fate.
 Do not we just abhorrence find
 Against the toad and serpent kind ?
 But envy, calumny and spite,
 Bear stronger venom in their bite.
 Thus ev'ry object of creation
 Can furnish hints to contemplation ;
 And, from the most minute and mean,
 A virtuous mind can morals glean."
 "Thy fame is just," the sage replies ;
 "Thy virtue proves thee truly wise."
 Pride often guides the author's pen ;
 Books as affected are as men :
 But he who studies nature's laws,
 From certain truth his maxims draws ;
 And those without our schools, suffice
 To make men moral, good, and wise.—*Gay*

CHAPTER VIII.

PROVIDENTIAL DISTINCTIONS.

One man there was,—and many such you might
 Have met—who never had a dozen thoughts
 In all his life, and never changed their course;
 But told them o'er, each in its 'customed place,
 From morn till night, from youth till hoary age.
 Little above the ox which grazed the field
 His reason rose: so weak his memory,
 The name his mother called him by, he scarce
 Remembered; and his judgment so untaught,
 That what at evening played along the swamp,
 Fantastic, clad in robe of fiery hue,
 He thought the devil in disguise, and fled
 With quivering heart, and winged footsteps home.
 The word philosophy he never heard,
 Or science; never heard of liberty,
 Necessity; or laws of gravitation:
 And never had an unbelieving doubt.
 Beyond his native vale he never looked;
 But thought the visual line, that girt him round,
 The world's extreme: and thought the silver moon,
 That nightly o'er him led her virgin host,
 No broader than his father's shield. He lived—
 Lived where his father lived—died where he died;
 Lived happy, and died happy, and was saved.
 Be not surprised. He loved, and served his God.

There was another, large of understanding,
 Of memory infinite; of judgment deep:
 Who knew all learning, and all science knew;
 And all phenomena in heaven and earth
 Traced to their causes; traced the labyrinths
 Of thought, association, passion, will;
 And all the subtile, nice affinities
 Of matter traced; its virtues, motions, laws;
 And most familiarly and deeply talked
 Of mental, moral, natural, divine.
 Leaving the earth at will, he soared to heaven,
 And read the glorious visions of the skies;
 And to the music of the rolling spheres
 Intelligently listened; and gazed far back,
 Into the awful depths of Deity.
 Did all, that mind assisted most, could do;
 And yet in misery lived, in misery died,
 Because he wanted holiness of heart.

A deeper lesson this to mortals taught,
 And nearer cut the branches of their pride:
 That not in mental, but in moral worth,
 God excellence placed; and only to the good,
 To virtue, granted happiness alone.—*Pollok.*

CHAPTER IX.

SELFISHNESS REPROVED.

Has God, thou fool! work'd solely for thy good—
 Thy joy, thy pastime, thy attire, thy food?
 Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn,
 For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn.
 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings?
 Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings.
 Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat?
 Loves of his own, and raptures swell the note.
 The bounding steed you pompously bestride,
 Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.
 Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
 The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain.
 Thine the full harvest of the golden year?
 Part pays, and justly, the deserving steer.
 The hog, that ploughs not, nor obeys thy call,
 Lives on the labors of this lord of all.

Know, nature's children all divide her care;
 The fur that warms a monarch, warm'd a bear.
 While man exclaims, "See all things for my use!"
 "See man for mine!" replies a pamper'd goose.
 And just as short of reason he must fall,
 Who thinks all made for one, not one for all.

Grant that the powerful still the weak control;
 Be man the wit and tyrant of the whole;
 Nature that tyrant checks: he only knows,
 And helps another creature's wants and woes.

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
 Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?
 Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
 Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings?
 Man cares for all: to birds he gives his woods,
 To beasts his pastures, and to fish his floods.
 For some his interest prompts him to provide,
 For more his pleasure, yet for more his pride.
 All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy
 Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.
 That very life his learned hunger craves,
 He saves from famine, from the savage saves;
 Nay, feasts the animal he dooms his feast;
 And, till he ends the being, makes it blest;
 Which sees no more the stroke, nor feels the pain,
 Than favor'd man by touch ethereal slain.
 The creature had his feast of life before;
 Thou too must perish when thy feast is o'er!

Pope.

CHAPTER X.

DEITY.

O Thou Eternal One, whose presence bright,
 All space doth occupy, all motion guide,
 Unchanged through time's all devastating flight,
 Thou only God! There is no God beside.

Being above all beings ! Mighty One !
 Whom none can comprehend, and none explore,
 Who fill'st existence with thyself alone ;
 Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
 Being whom we call God ; and know no more !

A million torches lighted by thy hand,
 Wander unwearied through the blue abyss ;
 They own thy power, accomplish thy command,
 All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss :
 What shall we call them ? Piles of crystal light ?
 A glorious company of golden streams :
 Lamps of celestial ether, burning bright ?
 Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams ?
 But thou to these art as the noon to night.

Yes ! as a drop of water in the sea,
 All this magnificence is lost in Thee :—
 What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee ?
 And what am *I*, then ? Heaven's unnumbered host,
 Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
 In all the glory of sublimest thought,
 Is but an atom in the balance weighed
 Against thy greatness—is a cipher brought
 Against infinity ! what am *I* then ? Nought !

Nought ?—But the effluence of thy light divine,
 Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too ;
 Yes, in my spirit doth thy spirit shine,
 As shines the sun beam in a drop of dew.

Nought ?—But I live, and on hope's pinions fly,
 Eager towards thy presence ; for in thee
 I live, and breathe, and dwell ; aspiring high,
 Even to the throne of thy Divinity.
 I am, O God, and surely thou must be !

Thou art ! directing, guiding all. Thou art !
 Direct my understanding then to thee ;
 Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart ;
 Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
 Still I am something fashioned by thy hand !
 I hold a middle rank, 'twixt heaven and earth,
 On the last verge of being stand,
 Close to the realm where angels have their birth
 Just on the boundary of the spirit land !

CHAPTER XI.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

Vital spark of heav'nly flame !
 Quit, O quit this mortal frame :
 Trembling, hoping, ling'ring, flying,
 O the pain, the bliss of dying !
 Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
 And let me languish into life.
 Hark ! they whisper ; angels say,
 " Sister spirit, come away ; "

What is this absorbs me quite ?
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirit, draws my breath ?
Tell me, my soul, can this be death ?
The world recedes, it disappears !
Heav'n opens on my eyes—my ears
With sound seraphic ring !
Lend, lend your wings, I mount ! I fly !
O grave, where is thy victory ?
O death, where is thy sting ?—*Pope.*

THE END.