

AN IMPROVED AND COMPREHENSIVE

SCHOOL GRAMMAR,

CONTAINING ALL THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE
USUALLY FOUND IN OTHER WORKS:

WITH AN ADDITION OF MUCH THAT IS NEW, CRITICAL, AND
HIGHLY APPROVED BY COMPETENT JUDGES.

24

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SCHOOL GRAMMAR;

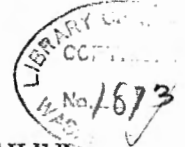
IN WHICH ARE EQUALLY REGARDED BOTH THE WANTS OF THE BEGINNER
AND THOSE OF THE ADVANCED AND CRITICAL STUDENT:

CONTAINING ALL THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE USUALLY FOUND IN OTHER WORKS:-

WITH AN ADDITION OF MUCH THAT IS NEW, CRITICAL, AND HIGHLY APPROVED BY
COMPETENT JUDGES.

12.10
BY A NORTH AMERICAN TEACHER.

Charles Edward Greenleaf.



GARDINER:

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1855.

country since last
If our desires
ad be in trouble,
the performance
assistance from
will recover it.
ip relieved them.
He had written
ave accomplished
received a favor,
it. Henry hav-
ady of divinity if
hed their business
; thou hast been
Having resigned
is truth. If pro-
gers. If we look
niverse is full of
od will be con-
all have subdued
r against rivers,
s chains and use
tly maintain our
c ad pr ad
7, if now, with so
le? The evil lies
of fortune. How
change in their
end. Be faithful

PARSING LESSON 5. Hope exhilarates the mind. Air is sensible to the touch by its motion. A wise parent educates his children properly. The lark on each morning waked me with her sprightly lay. The incense of gratitude perfumes and regales ourselves. Honest endeavors, if we persevere in them, will finally be successful. We should be cheerful without levity. A steady mind may receive counsel. The rigor of monkish discipline often conceals great depravity of heart. We may be very busy to no useful purpose. A witty and humorous temper has often produced enemies. The experience of want enhances the value of plenty. We may injure ourselves by custom, to bear the extremities of weather without injury. We should not encourage persons to do evil. Precepts have small influence, when they are not enforced by example. If we injure others, we must expect retaliation. Esau sold his birth-right for a savoury mess of pottage. A negligent youth is generally ignorant. The industrious bee reproves the slothful clown. An affable deportment will gain high esteem. John will have earned his wages when his service is completed. If thy neighbor shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between him and thee alone. They may gain their ends. I would have prevented it. Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee. All men have their frailties. When thou hast received a favor, remember it; when thou hast granted one, forget it. God's goodness is conspicuous in all his works. Hast thou read Cowper's beautiful poems? We have seen the husbandman scattering his seed upon the furrowed ground.

I will restore thy daughter again to life, said an eastern sage to a prince, who grieved immoderately for the loss of a beloved child, provided thou art able to engrave on her tomb the names of three persons who have never mourned. The prince made inquiry after such persons; but found the inquiry vain and was silent.

Yet day stole upon day, and month glided after month, till I found that seven years of the first ten had vanished. If thou hast found a friend, bind him to thee by acts of benevolence and kindness. Beware of desperate deeds; the darkest day (if we live till to-morrow) will have passed away. The appearances of our security are frequently deceitful. In the midst of his studied refinements the voluptuary languishes. The principal of the establishment had gone to Boston. A knowledge of the works of nature enlarges the understanding. By motion and exertion, the system of being is preserved in vigor. He was unfortunate because he was inconsiderate. Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which afterwards may load you with dishonor. A dutiful son will bear his father's instruction, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD expresses action or being in a doubtful or conditional manner. It is used in all the tenses; the present and imperfect having been exhibited in the 5th page.

The *Perfect Tense* refers to past time and conveys an allusion to the present.

The *Pluperfect Tense* denotes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified.

The *First Future Tense* simply denotes future time.

The *Second Future Tense* refers to a future point of time, which completes an act or a period of time, which is previously begun.

		<i>Perfect Tense.</i>			<i>Perfect Tense.</i>
<i>Have moved</i>	{	is plural and first person singular,		{	We, ye or you, they, or I <i>have moved.</i>
<i>Hast moved</i>	{	is second person singular,	Thus,	{	Thou <i>hast moved.</i>
<i>Has moved</i>	{	is third person singular,		{	He <i>has moved.</i>
		<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>			<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>
<i>Had moved</i>	{	is plural and first and third person singular,		{	We, ye or you, they, I or he <i>had moved.</i>
<i>Hadst moved</i>	{	is second person singular,	Thus,	{	Thou <i>hadst moved.</i>
		<i>First Future Tense.</i>			<i>First Future Tense.</i>
<i>Shall</i>	{	is plural and first and third person singular,		{	We, ye or you, they, I or he <i>shall</i>
or <i>move</i>	{		Thus,	{	or <i>move.</i>
<i>will</i>	{			{	I or he <i>will</i>
<i>Shalt</i>	{	is second person singular,		{	Thou <i>shalt</i>
or <i>move</i>	{			{	or <i>move.</i>
<i>wilt</i>	{			{	Thou <i>wilt</i>
		<i>Second Future Tense.</i>			<i>Second Future Tense.</i>
<i>Shall or will</i>	{	is plural and first and third person singular,		{	We, ye or you, they, I or he <i>shall or will</i>
<i>have moved</i>	{		Thus,	{	<i>have moved.</i>
<i>Shalt or wilt</i>	{	is second person singular,		{	Thou <i>shalt or wilt</i>
<i>have moved</i>	{			{	<i>have moved.</i>
<i>The verb BE — Subjunctive Mood.</i>					
		<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Present Tense,	{	If I <i>be,</i>	Imperfect Tense,	{	If I <i>were,</i>
		If thou <i>be,</i>			If thou <i>wert,</i>
		If he <i>be.</i>			If he <i>were.</i>
		<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
		If we <i>be,</i>			If we <i>were,</i>
		If you or ye <i>be,</i>			If you or ye <i>were,</i>
		If they <i>be.</i>			If they <i>were.</i>

RULE 8. A noun or pronoun denoting possession, is governed by the following noun,* and should have the possessive form. (See under figures 1, 2, 3, on 15th page, in last part of this work.) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

RULE 10. Verbs connected by conjunctions should generally be expressed in the same mood and tense.

* The following noun is often understood.

RULE 9. The object of a preposition, transitive verb, or transitive participle, must be of the objective case; (i. e. of the objective form). 1, 2.

RULE 11. Nouns and pronouns connected by one or more conjunctions, must be of the same case; because they are either the subject of the same verb, or are the object of the same preposition, transitive verb, or participle.

PARSING LESSON 6. She is my sister. It is his book. James shall be librarian. We were class-mates in college. An idle person is a monster in the creation. Art thou a son or a daughter? Obey thy parents. Virtue's precepts are our best inheritance. John's brother is my real friend. Jane is to be mistress of the school. Music and drawing are sister arts. Wars are regulated robberies and piracies. Prophecies and miracles proclaimed Jesus Christ to be the Saviour of the world. The Roman pontiff claims to be the supreme head of the church on earth. Sir, this gentleman being a fellow boarder, felt free to accompany me in a walk to your office. Lyon being chosen governor, could not sit as judge. Webster being appointed secretary, resigned his seat in the Senate. And there sat in the window a young man named Eutycus. Alexander, the conqueror of the world, was, in fact, a robber and a murderer. The Thracian was called a robber, because he had only one small vessel; but Alexander was styled a conqueror, because he commanded great fleets and armies. Harry, the peddler, sells pins and needles. The emperor Antonius wrote an excellent history. Vice, the bane of happiness, destroys our health. Newton, the philosopher, was a great astronomer. My neighbor has two sons, James and John. My friends, I am glad to see you. Guard, drag here the Spanish prisoner Alonzo! quick! bring the traitor here. Gentlemen, you are wrong; I am not the person to whom you allude. The general being slain, the army was routed. She being absent, the business was attended to by others. They being willing to improve, the study was rendered agreeable. He having ended his discourse, the assembly dispersed.

2. It is the watch which he sold. They are the goods which I bought. I sincerely love him whom you saw. She is the lady whom he adores. He is a man whom nothing will satisfy. Lafayette is the general whom we greatly respect. And he inquired of him, *whom seekest thou?* The ladies, whom we saw at court, were genteelly dressed. The friend whom thou hast lost, thou wilt long remember. Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honor, if idleness had not frustrated the effects of all their powers.

3. That man has missed his way. This statement is to all persons whom it may concern. One person cannot know every thing. Either road will carry you to the city. Any person knows fire from water. Neither boy caught any fish. All men pursue happiness. Some people talk of subjects which they do not understand. I lent both books to Nathan. That boy must be punished for such mischief. Other soils may require different treatment.

The *Potential Mood* declares the power, liberty, possibility, or necessity of an action or a state of being. It has four tenses, as here exhibited in

<i>The verb MOVE.</i>			
<i>Present Tense.</i>			
<i>May, can or must</i>	move	{ is plural and first and third person singular,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he
<i>Mayest,* canst or must</i>	move	{ is second person singular,	{ Thou
<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>			
<i>Might, could, would or should</i>	move	{ is plural and first and third person singular,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he
<i>Mightest,* couldst, wouldst or shouldst</i>	move	{ is second person singular,	{ Thou
<i>Perfect Tense.</i>			
<i>May, can or must have</i>	MOVED	{ is plural and first and third person singular,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he
<i>Mayest, canst or must have</i>	MOVED	{ is second person singular,	{ Thou
<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>			
<i>Might, could, would or should</i>	have MOVED	{ is plural and first and third person singular,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he
<i>Mightest, couldst, wouldst or shouldst</i>	have MOVED	{ is second person singular,	{ Thou

RULE 12. Any verb or participle requires the same case after as before it, when both words mean the same person or thing; as, *She walks a queen.* 1, 2, 3.

RULE 14. When a person or thing is addressed, the name of it is in the nominative case independent. 1.

RULE 13. A noun or personal pronoun used to further explain, or to emphasise on a preceding noun, must agree with it in case; as, *Are you acquainted with Noleini, him who plays the organ?*

RULE 15. A noun or pronoun placed before a participle and disconnected with the rest of the sentence, is in the nominative case independent,—and should have the nominative form.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. Adjectives of one syllable are generally compared thus: Positive, *wise*; Comparative, *wiser*; Superlative, *wisest*. Of more than one syllable, thus: Positive, *religious*; Comparative, *more religious*; Superlative, *most religious*. Or by diminution of the quality: Positive, *able*; Comparative, *less able*; Superlative, *least able*.

* See figure 34 in 30th page of Supplemental Grammar.

PREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

intercourse with his hands. We still the tumult. known to have permission. It idence. Henry, to give pain to m little. Com- ts. We should meet adversity. to do it. They lered agreeable. him violate the mitted, and who its let no unfair- urn virtue into rts. To confess the immoderate es. To recom- t.* He had no ad v p m not make them n n an's character. v pr ad 2 censured by so p p me. He being Charles, are you a young man so a n pr seful member of n a is health. True or. r. two syllables.

PARSING LESSON 7. He is the same man whom I saw at the Whig caucus. Another opportunity will occur. The former noun is in the nominative; the latter noun is in the objective case.
 2. That is John's hat. General, this is the sword which you gave me. This is the scholar whom I taught. This is Peter's book, and that is Eliza's. That is the cane which he lost. Neither of the boys was at school. Each of the apples is tart. I saw both of the girls at meeting. Not one of them whom thou hast clothed in purple is happy. He dined on beef steak, and I will dine on the same. You must not take, without permission, that which belongs to another. Some took a part in the meeting; others kept silence. None can escape punishment for their crimes.
 3. That pencil belongs to Mary. That boy will be late at school. That is the same little girl that sold us the fine strawberries. This is the soldier that slept at his post. The bird that sang so sweetly has flown. I read a story of a boy that stole apples. Mary, see that the biscuit are well baked. I hear that peace is restored. A child that can learn and will not learn, must be made to learn. My friend, I am glad that you are well. He that trusts in the Lord will never be without a friend. We may rest assured that by the steady pursuit of virtue, we shall obtain and enjoy it.
 4. We heard them reviling our sincere friend. We saw them approaching us at a distance. He passed through life adored by his friends. Raised to greatness, he employed his power. Having resigned his office, he retired to private life. Money taken by fraud betrays its possessor. Having rested, we ascended the hill. Jesus knowing their thoughts, rebuked them. His father having received the intelligence, departed. When you behold wicked men multiplying in number and increasing in power, imagine not that Providence favors them. We find man placed in a world where he has by no means the disposal of the events that happen. A manifesto was then read, exhibiting, in glowing colors, the tyrannical conduct of the king.
 5. Jane and Eliza have recited their lessons. Patience and diligence remove mountains. Charles and John study history. Diligence and economy have made him rich. We favored you and them. He deceived me and thee. They love and obey him. We fear and reverence God. Love and practice virtue. I had written and sealed the letter. I will perform the operation, if he desire it. We must be virtuous, if we desire to be trusted. Self conceit, presumption, and obstinacy, blast the prospect of many a youth. Health, life, connections, and pleasures, will imperceptibly pass away. She moves gracefully and sings admirably.

The *Infinitive Mood* expresses an action or a state of being, in a general and unlimited manner; having no nominative, consequently neither number nor person. It has two tenses, as exhibited below in the verbs,

MOVE—HAVE— and BE.

<i>Present Tense,</i> To move,	<i>Present Tense,</i> To have,	<i>Present Tense,</i> To be,
<i>Perfect Tense,</i> To have moved.	<i>Perfect Tense,</i> To have had.	<i>Perfect Tense,</i> To have been.
<i>Participles.</i> Present <i>Moving,</i> Perfect <i>Having moved.</i>	<i>Participles.</i> Present <i>Having,</i> Perfect <i>Having had.</i>	<i>Participles.</i> Present <i>Being,</i> Perfect <i>Having been.</i>

RULE 16. The verbs which follow *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see, &c.*, are generally used without the prefix *to* in the infinitive mood.

RULE 17. A verb in the infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, noun, adjective or participle. 1, 2, 3.

RULE 18. A verb in the infinitive absolute, stands independent of the rest of the sentence; as, *To speak plainly, I think you are wrong.*

A list of the principal Prepositions.

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

List of the principal Conjunctions.

Copulative. And, if, that, both, then, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore. | *Disjunctive.* But, or, nor, as, than, lest, yet, though, unless, either, neither, notwithstanding.

Irregular Adjectives compared.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Good,	better,	best.	Fore,	former,	{ foremost (<i>in place.</i>)
Bad, ill, or evil,	worse,	worst.	Late,	later,	{ first (<i>in time or order.</i>)
Far,	further or farther,	furthest or farthest.	Near,	nearer,	{ latest (<i>referring to time.</i>)
Little,	less or lesser,	least.			{ last (<i>in order.</i>)
Much or many,	more,	most.			{ nearest (<i>referring to place.</i>)
Old,	older or elder,	oldest or eldest.			{ next (<i>in order.</i>)

ne state, that
cious; the for-
vivacity. He,
whose I am,
the Rubicon,
on the public

been prevented by timely consideration. The mind should be stored with useful knowledge and cultivated with care. A desire to be thought learned often prevents our improvement. The ladies whom we saw at court were genteelly dressed. To have been censured by so judicious a friend would have greatly discouraged me.

shines by day,
ore than me.
i as the sover-
n. Meekness
severe judge-
ous ancestors,
boy despises
the man, and
d the fullness
earth than of
his hands, and

7. Ezra is studying Greek. He was writing a letter when I saw him. The brightness of the flame is wasting its fuel. As Ortoqral of Bazra, was one day wandering along the streets of Bagdat, musing on the variety of merchandise which the shops opened to his view; and observing the different occupations which busied the multitude on every side, he was awakened from the tranquility of meditation by a crowd that obstructed his passage.

was in college
six months.
im last week.
ited Philadel-
infield Mills?
The next new
years.

8. It was such a sight as terrified us. He has as many men as can be employed. They have raised as much money as will be needed. The arguments were such as follow. Fishes increase more than beasts or birds, as appears from their numerous spawn.

John a book.
rth a voyage
second medal
nnatus retired
bo speaks in
lo person eats
f.
history.

9. Whoever seeketh findeth. Whoever sins will repent of it. Whoever does well, will receive favor. Whoever seeks fame shall receive a reward of fame. Whoever believeth on me shall not be ashamed.

stranger many

10. Do not hurt yourselves or others by the pursuit of pleasure. Consult your whole nature. Consider yourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational beings; not only as rational, but social; not only as social, but immortal.* Time we should consider as a sacred trust committed to us by God; of which we are now the depositories, and are to render an account at the last. We quickly perceived, that what the ignorant natives had been terrified at as a giant, was nothing more than a sparry concretion, formed by the water dropping from the roof of the cave, and by degrees hardening into a figure, which their fears had formed into a monster.

To write a
cel is praise-
o love it. To
been admired
sink a man's
, argues great
is honorable,

11. The manner of a young lady's employing herself usefully in reading, will be the subject of another paper. He reminded Dr. Johnson of Mr. Murphy's having paid him the highest compliment that was ever paid to a layman. I gave him an account of my having examined the chest of books which he had sent to me.

children are
ourged by us
ned and sup-
ief has often

12. He would have his children taught † well in reading, grammar, and history. Knowledge softened by complacency and good breeding, makes a man beloved and admired. † What you would not have done † to you, do not to others.

* The last sentence is very elliptical; and as in this sentence and the two following, connects words in apposition.

† See under figure 2, on classing the Participle, in 26th page of last part of the work.

PARSING LESSON 9. 1.* What pleases my parents pleases me. I have found what you lost. Remember what you learn. He related what he heard distinctly. What benefits every one is useful. What we contend for is removed. What cannot be prevented must be endured. Choose what is most fit; custom will render it most agreeable. Foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess. What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. Whatever purifies fortifies also the heart. Whatever you find take care of. Whatsoever promotes the interest of the soul, is also conducive to our present felicity. Whatsoever a man sows he shall reap.

2. In what town does Captain Ladd live? What lady sat in your pew last Sabbath? What new books did you see in Mr. Payne's library? What will be the lesson for next time? What avail the best sentiments if people do not live suitably to them?

3. Uncorrupted as yet by ambition or greatness, his indignation rose at being thought capable of the savage actions which the prophet had mentioned; and, with much warmth, he replies: But what! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing? What, said I, does virtue then reside in the vale? I am found, said she, in the valley and in the mountain.

4. And what is more remarkable still, he succeeded amongst a thousand enemies. The unusual length of her administration, and the strong features of her character, were able to overcome all prejudices; and obliging her detractors to abate much of their invectives, and her admirers somewhat of their panegyrics, have, at last, in spite of political factions, and what is more, of religious animosities, produced a uniform judgement with regard to her conduct.

5. What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball,
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice.
What though the glittering robe,
Of every hue reflected light can give,
Or floated loose, or stiff with mazy gold,
The pride and gaze of fools, oppress him not.

6. Virtue's precepts are our best inheritance. Charles's resignation filled all Europe with astonishment. Our good or bad fortune depends on the choice we make of our friends. If we look around us, we shall perceive that the whole universe is full of active powers. She moves grace-

* The five uses of the word *what* are illustrated in the following five paragraphs, commencing under the figure 1, referred to in the last part of the article under the head Pronoun.

fully, and sings admirably. How soon man's earthly enjoyments pass away. Friendship can scarcely exist where virtue is not the foundation. A young man so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society. Some talk of subjects, they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it. A letter which we have just received, gives us an answer: General, this is the sword which you gave me. Human affairs are in continual motion and fluctuation, altering their appearance every moment, and passing into some new forms. If the mind be well cultivated it produces a store of fruit; if not, it is overrun with weeds. They being willing to improve, the study was rendered agreeable. To have been admired availed him little. If from any internal cause a man's peace of mind be disturbed, in vain we load him with riches and honors. No more! Unbind that trembling wretch; let him depart; it is well he should report the mercies which we show to insolent defiance. Hark! our troops are moving; follow me, friends. If our friend be in trouble, we whom he knows and loves, will console him. Be not afraid of the wicked; they are under the control of Providence. If we do not study the scriptures, they will never make us wise. The butler did not remember Joseph. Earthly happiness does not flow from riches. The glazier's business was unknown to the ancients. The antecedent in grammar is the noun to which the relative refers. Calico is an Indian stuff made of cotton, sometimes stained with lively colors.

7. The roughness found on our entrance into the paths of virtue and learning, grows smoother as we advance. Then were they in great fear. He had no colorable excuse to palliate his conduct. Reveal none of the secrets of thy friend. A certain house-holder planted a vineyard, but the men employed in it made ungrateful returns. We find man placed in a world where he has by no means the disposal of the events that happen. Blind must that man be who discerns not the most striking marks of a divine government exercised over the world. Complaisance produces good nature and mutual benevolence; it encourages the timorous, and soothes the turbulent. He who is a stranger to industry may possess, but he cannot enjoy. Integrity leads us straight forward, disdaining all doublings and crooked paths. Incense signifies perfumes exhaled by fire, and made use of in religious ceremonies. He who has not virtue is not truly wise. An enemy that disguises himself under the veil of friendship is worse than he that declares open hostility. Convey no intelligence to others which you would be ashamed to avow. Expect the same filial duty from your children which you pay to your parents. Thou who hast been a witness of the fact, canst describe it.

GRAMMAR.

aphy, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.
 of letters, and the just method of spelling words.
 rds, their various modifications and their derivation.
 t, and proper arrangement, of words and sentences.
 vords, and the laws of versification.*

PHONOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

considered in ten classes, which have been commonly called parts of speech;
 ributes of most of them briefly noticed. Things will now be taken up,
 ore omitted. And first, under the

ARTICLE.

limit its signification. There are two articles, *a* or *an*, and *the*.
 l before all words beginning with a vowel or diphthong, taking the sound
 y *a one*; *a unicorn*.
 sed before a vowel or a silent *h*; it is also to be used before an *h* that is
 le of the word; as, *An index, an hour, an historical oration.* Why is *an*
 thers? *Answer*: To render the expression more easy for the organs of

fore adverbs of the comparative or superlative degree, in order to mark
 recisely; as, *The more I read the book the better I like it.*
 e application of the articles, are of great importance. Their force con-
 e individual, or individuals, meant.
 nd, for the most part, is nearly synonymous with *one*, and never means
 he same meaning, as 'Give me *one* apple.' The only difference in the
 number, than we intend by the article. The following are still more
 in the article *a* or *an*: I took *a* share, and my friend took *a* share. But
a, would be repugnant to the sense: George has become almost *a* man;
 is sense, number is not presented to the mind, but quality or kind. In
 ch of giving the sense: The whole society were in action like *one* man.
 l is nearly synonymous with *this, that, these, those*. Still one can never
 nilar. The definite article is of far more extensive and various use, than
 s. One difference between these words and the definite article is, they
 as, *If a man profess a regard for the duties of religion and neglect those*
 neaning here demands the more weighty definitive.
 tails in Supplemental Grammar.)

NOUN.

and Proper Nouns reviewed.
 all of the same kind, class, sect, or family; as, *Man, boy, horse, river*,
 mmon noun; as, *Charles, Ranger, Thames, Boston, Sarah, Benjamin*.
 e name of every boy; *Boston* is a city, but *Boston* is not the name of

ensions, and from other books, a place is not given them in this work.

every city. Franklin* considered as the name of a family is a common noun, because it is a name common to all of that family. But Benjamin not being a name common to all the members of that family, is a proper noun. Sarah is a Baptist, but every Baptist is not named Sarah; but every one of that sect has the name Baptist. Horse is a common noun, because every individual in this class of animals is a horse; but Ranger in this sense is a proper noun, because it is not the name of every horse. The same remarks will apply in every instance of a common or a proper noun.

3. Besides *common* and *proper*, nouns are divided by grammarians into *Collective, Abstract, and Participial nouns*.
 A *Collective noun* is that, which with the singular form, expresses more persons or things than one; thus, *Family, flock, people, congress*, are collective nouns, because with the singular form they express a plurality of persons or animals. All these are singular nouns, that is, they have the singular form; as *families, flocks, congresses*, are their plurals. *People* has no plural.

4. *Abstract nouns* are the names of qualities or attributes—things that are not substance; as, *Knowledge, goodness, virtue*.

5. *Participial nouns* are derived from participles; as, *Beginning, reading, writing*.

6. *Nominative case*. This case is so called from *nomen* a name, the Latin word from which *noun* is also derived. It means the naming case. The *nominative case* is the primary, original form of *names*, or the state in which a name is always found, unless when its proper form is varied to denote its subordination to some other word with which it is connected in composition.

Therefore there seems no need of a fourth case called *independent case*. We may call a noun or pronoun the *nominative case independent*—meaning the naming case standing independent. Hence we may define the *nominative case* thus: The *Nominative case* simply denotes the name of a thing; or it is the subject of a verb.

PRONOUN.

The word *Pronoun* (from the Latin *pro*, meaning *for* or *instead of*, and *nomen* a name,) signifies instead of a name or noun; hence,

A *Pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun to avoid a too frequent use of the same word.

Pronouns are divided into two classes, called *personal* and *relative*.

Personal pronouns stand directly for the name of some person or thing.

Relative Pronouns relate, in general, to some preceding noun or personal pronoun, which is therefore called the antecedent.

The *personal pronouns* are *I, thou* or *you, he, she, and it*, singular; *we, you* or *ye, they*, plural.
 2. The inquisitive pupil may ask, and the query may occur to the mind of the closest student, why there are two classes made of pronouns. He has been told that every pronoun is used instead of a noun or some other word, and that each class of pronouns may refer to persons and things. And although there is a little difference in the wording of the definitions, he does not see wherein one really affirms any difference from the other.

Now what is the marked difference between the two classes of pronouns? *Answer*:
 First; a relative pronoun nearly always, except when a question is asked, relates, as its definition says, to some antecedent word—to some noun or personal pronoun which goes first. Of personal pronouns, only the third person does this; and that does not refer to

* In case of a family, the individual or first name with the family or surname, would rightly be considered a proper noun; thus, Benjamin Franklin is a proper noun, the same as Benjamin alone. The custom of parsing connections like the following has been various: James Pike, Deacon Ames, Miss Goodwin, sister Susan, king James, lake Huron, Niagara river, &c. But we object to this last, although similar expressions are often made by careless writers, or by those who do not know or consider analogy of the language. River Niagara would be better. In connections similar to these examples, some have parsed the first word an adjective belonging to the next; others have parsed the first a noun and the other in apposition with it; whilst some parse the two together as a noun. As the given and surname together, like James Pike, are the name only of a particular individual, they are most properly parsed together, as a proper noun. We may add *complex* to such to distinguish them from proper nouns generally. The rest of these examples may be well parsed, the words together, as a complex noun; some of them common, and some proper; or a preference would be given to parse some of these examples, the first a noun and the other in apposition. If an article or adjective precedes, the latter way is decidedly preferable; as, *My sister Susan* is with me; *We sailed across the lake Huron*.

† The author prefers calling *you* here a plural pronoun, used for the second person singular. This reconciles *you* with a plural verb, which it always must have, wherever used. But to call *you* second person singular with a plural verb, makes an anomaly in applying a grammar rule.

use. John bought a knife, but *he* soon lost *it*. Here the pronouns stand for antecedent, as well as the first and second, often refers to persons or things which have not their order in the sentence, as in the following example:—*John bought a knife, but he soon lost it.* In connecting sentences, which a personal pronoun cannot do, which person they are of or represent; and this is probably the reason that they are relative pronouns do not vary their form for number or person. subject,—the first and second person always do: examples, *I* am silent, *thou* art improves time; *they* that sow in tears shall reap in joy. All of them can properly ng word. Relative pronouns are not so used, (or do not admit of this,) unless it be

a sentence or part of a sentence; as, The Jews, *it* is well known, were at To make this plain, transpose the whole sentence: The Jews were at (it or all that) is well known. As for the pulling of them down, if the ng of them down,—for which part of the sentence *it* is a substitute. and may be applied to any being or thing in the universe. Of the Divine nis. Of an infant we say, *it* cries. We also say, *it* was you; Who is *it*? gan to rail. Thus we see that *it* is not only often substituted for persons, ten represents the condition or state of persons and things; as, Now is *it* e, or state of the air, is unhealthful. It will be seen from examples which g, that *it* oftener than any other of the pronouns, third person, stands for eed: *It* is cold this morning; *It* is I. In the former sentence *weather* is person—or a more definite word, as, the boy, the girl, according to the

not substitute *I* here for *it*. nces introduced by *it*, to mistake the antecedent of a relative pronoun; as, y change, both mine and yours; 'Tis education which forms the common fer to the pronouns *it*, partly understood, and not to *providence* and *educa*-Supply what *it* stands for, and transpose the sentence, and this truth will secures in every change both mine and yours, is Providence. *That thing*, Something is affirmed in the last sentence to be education; and what is l, is education. So in the other sentence, Providence is not explained, but (state) *that* protects us, is. In the sentence, "They who roam are fools," e not explained, but *they*; as the question comes up—what *they*? Why, e fools. *Fools* is left with its general meaning.

radical sentences, the verb might be left of the wrong number, (or, to who stand before you, your sister Jane. The verb should be *stands* third e *who*, referring to *it* as its antecedent, which is third person singular. the noun for which it stands, *the person*, and transposing the sentence; your sister Jane. we are liable to misrefer the relative in some other constructions of sen- e of those savage animals that has been exhibited for public curiosity. efully study which antecedent needs further explanation. We shall per- out further explanation; but that those savage animals, without further *that* refers to, or explains animals, qualified by the adjectives. It then

is, and the latter with the preposition *of* and without an adjective; is an relative or personal, almost invariably refers to the former noun; as, the shops opened, &c.; The *hive* of a city is in the best condition when refers to *variety* qualified by its adjunct *of merchandise*; and *it* refers to , in a city live. sometimes understood after the superlative degree; as, This is the mildest s. *That* does not refer to winter expressed, but to winters understood.

This is deduced from two considerations. First; This winter has not been known these many years; therefore the relative cannot represent this winter. Secondly; The superlative degree necessarily implies a comparison of one thing with a plurality of things. There is not a plurality of things named in the sentence; therefore it must be supplied in the mind; thus, This is the mildest winter of the winters that have been known, &c. Also after adjectives of order, as *first, second, &c.*, the antecedent is sometimes understood; thus, The wheel killed another man, which is the sixth that have lost their lives by these means.* From the two foregoing remarks about elliptical antecedents it will be seen that *that* refers to the plural *men* understood, and not to *man*; as it means the sixth man of the men that have lost, &c.; therefore the verb *have* is right. In course *their* and *lives* are right, referring to *men*. Which is right by paragraph 4 on the Pronoun, in Supplemental Grammar.

10. To avoid ambiguity in the meaning the relative should be placed next to its antecedent, unless euphony or some other point in the expression requires an exception.

11. Whatever relative is used in one of a series of clauses, should generally be used in them all, if it refers to the same antecedent. In the following sentence, this rule is violated: It is remarkable that Holland, against which the war was undertaken, and that in the very beginning, was reduced to the brink of destruction, lost nothing. Which should have been used instead of *that*.

12. A relative pronoun sometimes refers to a clause or a phrase, and sometimes to an adjective; as, The houses are large and elegant, which is an indication of great wealth; They supposed him to be innocent, which he certainly was not. If the former sentence *which* relates to the preceding clause; in the latter, to the adjective *innocent*.

13. *Ourselves, yourselves, myself, himself, &c.*, are called compound personal pronouns, and are used sometimes in the nominative, and sometimes in the objective case.

14. The words *ours, yours, theirs, hers*, and commonly *mine* and *thine*, which are given in grammars as one of the possessive forms of the personal pronouns, are disposed of by different teachers and authors, two or more ways. In this work they are treated of as a class of compound words, blending the ideas given by two words in one; thus, This pen is *mine*, and that is *yours*. *Yours* is a compound pronoun, equivalent in meaning to *your* and *pen*. *Your*, the first word included in the idea, is a personal pronoun, second person plural, possessive case and governed by *pen*—included in the meaning of the word *yours*. *Pen*, the other word included in *yours*, is a noun and nominative after *is*. So *mine* is a compound pronoun, equivalent in meaning to *my* and *pen*. *My*, the first word, is a personal pronoun of the first person singular, possessive case and governed by *pen*; &c. So in all such words, we would parse the first a pronoun, &c., and the second a word which suits the sense.

There seems no good reason that these words should not be called compound personal pronouns, as well as *what* called a compound relative. They are different from the adjective nouns which will be considered under the next part of speech. In the word *that* of the foregoing example, the mind looks forward for a noun—*that* what is *yours*? The mind looks onward to *pen*. But *yours* embraces all which the mind surveys, namely, *your pen*. At the end of the word the mind stops satisfied. If it was written, "and that is *your*," we should feel that the idea was not completed, and look beyond the word for something more.†

15. It is sometimes difficult to decide whether the pronoun *they*, or the noun adjective *those* should be used; as, We are not unacquainted with the calumny of *those* (or *them*) who openly make use of the warmest professions. *Those*, on familiar occasions, sometimes introduces a subject.

16. *Whoever, Whosoever; Whatever* and *Whatssoever*, are compound pronouns, including an antecedent and a relative. Each of the former two is equal in meaning to *he who*; the latter, to *that which*. Model of parsing them: "Whoever seeketh wisdom shall find her." *Whoever* is a compound pronoun, equivalent in meaning to *he* and *who*; *he* the antecedent is a personal pronoun and the nominative to shall find; *who* the relative is nominative to seeketh.

* On account of such elliptical antecedents having been almost universally overlooked, several authors have presented this sentence in a false grammar lesson, to be referred for correction to the Rule for the agreement of pronouns with their antecedents, and to a Note about the use of *who* and *which*. It was evidently intended as big with errors—*which* to be changed into *who* because it refers to *men*, *have* to be changed into *has* to agree with *that* referring, as was supposed, to *man*, or *sixth* used a noun, and *their* and *lives* into the singular to agree with *man*. But from the preceding remarks on this sentence those four words need not be altered. The word *these*, however, should be put singular, *this* or *that*, as *means* here is singular, evidently referring to *wheel*, which is but one means. *That* would be preferable to *this*, because *wheel* is referred to here as an absent subject. See figure 6, under the Adjective, in Supplemental Grammar.

† The remarks under figure 14 are not all original; but the substance of the first two thirds of the paragraph is adopted from Kirkham's Grammar, to which the author of this Work would not fail to acknowledge his indebtedness for a method of parsing those words, which appears to him so appropriate.

Whatever is a compound relative pronoun, including an antecedent and verb, is an adjective noun and the nominative to fortifies; *which* this relation is seldom used otherwise than as adjectives. (*Whatever* and *whatsoever* are seldom used at the present day.) The compounds with *soever*, are seldom used at the present day; and the like, are elegantly divided by the interposition of the correlative king cast his eyes, would appear better if written, On which side

ly used for the conjunction *that*; as, I have no doubt but *what* he did it mitted. (See under figure 16 on Conjunction in Supplemental Grammar.) *what* has the following various uses: the sense of *that which*; as, I have heard *what* has been alleged, i. e., *that which*; as, It is for you to judge, gentlemen, whether *what* I advance are not truths; The antecedent *those* is an adjective noun and nominative (or subject) of *are*, and a sample of parsing *whatever*, in a passage on compound words.) *What* sometimes *who*; as, Nor hope to find a friend but *what* has found a friend in *thee*; i. e., but in

ntly used as a noun adjective; as, I know not *what* impressions time may have made sion; as, *What* character will you appear in? Sometimes the noun is understood; *What* have I done? i. e., *what deed* have I done. Or in cases like the last two ljective noun.

What! could ye not watch with me one hour? e, instead of *which*, and is equally a relative pronoun. In such a use it stands for us, And *what* is worthy of special remark, they were effective just in proportion at here is a relative pronoun, in nature precisely like *which*, standing for the last ely before the first of the last two clauses, and read those first, and the relative will

ith *though*, as a conjunction; as, "*What though* in solemn silence all move round are—the sense admits of none. The meaning is different from *what if*, as in Pope: —aspired to be the head. Here is clearly an ellipsis—*what would be the conse-* with *though* in a meaning like this, is simply a conjunction, equal in meaning to *yet*, implied before the third line of the stanza.

's treat of it as forming a distinct class of this word; as, He cares not *what* he says or a be fairly parsed as a compound relative pronoun belonging to the first division of it. ns, and *which* to things or brutes. *That* is applied to both persons, and

ference of *that* to *who* or *which*, there are other cases where its use as a ter *who*, used interrogatively; as, *Who*, *that* has any sense of religion, ersons make but a part of the antecedent; as, The *woman*, and the *estate*, rards.

r *which* after an adjective in the superlative degree, and after the noun re the most profligate *that* could be found in any city; He is the same man

ed in asking questions, lose some of their relative nature, and are therefore not refer to something going before, but to the word which answers the ; i. e., it was James who, &c. But we would not allow this use of these pronoun.

ADJECTIVE.

of the earlier grammars, *adjective pronouns*. But in several late works, in is, a part of those words are called *pronominal adjectives*, and the rest classed

As the division of pronouns into but two classes appears the most simple and distinct, they are so reckoned in this work. But here the word *noun* is substituted for *pronominal*, as being a shorter and fitter word.

1. *Noun Adjectives* are a limited class of words, which are sometimes used as adjectives, and sometimes as nouns. Such are the following: *This, that, these, those,—each, either, neither,—some, any, one, all, such,—much, many, few, both, same, several, former, latter, another, other,* none.** When the nouns which these words relate to are expressed, they may be called *noun adjectives*; or simply adjectives; when their nouns are not expressed, they may be called *adjective nouns*, as a distinction from nouns generally.

2. But there is quite a weightier reason than shortness of word, for preferring this name and classification of those words. "*Some will gain a prize.*" If we parse those words as pronouns when used like *some* in this sentence, we shall have a third kind of pronouns, which will contradict our classification. No author has included them either in his list of personal, or relative pronouns; besides this they have not the characteristics of either of those classes of words. Therefore if we call those words pronouns sometimes, we must alter our division of them, and say there are occasionally three kinds. But they have not the distinguishing character of a pronoun in the general sense of the word; for they are not used instead of a noun. Nor are they used to avoid a too frequent use of the same word, so much as for their being a contraction of words. What does *some* stand in place of in that sentence? *Persons* will not give the sense. It stands in place of no single noun. But in such cases the adjective is used instead of itself and the noun together. Substitute *some persons*, and we have the meaning. We never have to exhibit a pronoun and a noun joined with it for its substitute. In the sentence, John bought a knife, but he soon lost it—he stands for *John*, not *he John*; it stands for *knife*, (or at most, the knife,) not *it knife*.†

3. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison,—a *positive*, a *comparative*, and a *superlative* degree, which are defined in the first part of the work. An imperfect degree below the positive is expressed by affixing to it *ish*; as, *Blue-ish*, *dark-ish*.

4. Adjectives expressing qualities which do not admit of increase or diminution, are not compared; as, *Round, square, right, supreme, chief, exact, perfect*. The last two, with one or two others similar, are by good writers sometimes allowed to take the forms of comparison.

5. When one individual person or thing is compared with only one other, the adjective or adverb should be in the comparative degree; but when three or more are compared, the superlative should be used; as, This is the *better* apple of the *two*; that is the *best* pen of the *three*.

6. The comparative is also used when one individual is compared with *two or more* persons or things, if they are in a class, and he is not one of that class; as, Thomas is *wiser* than *his teachers*. *His teachers* are the class, and he is not one of his teachers, therefore the comparative degree is used. It will be seen that when one individual is compared with several or many, in a collective body separate from that individual, the comparative degree is used on the same principle as when two individuals are compared.

7. Then, in course, as is embraced in the last paragraph but one, when a person is included in the class of those with whom he is compared, the superlative degree should be used; as, Cicero was the most eloquent of the Romans. To say that Cicero was more eloquent than the Romans, would be saying that Cicero was more eloquent than himself, as he was one of the Romans.

8. *This* and *that*, the only adjectives varied to express number, must agree in number with the nouns to which they refer; as, *This city, that church*; *these cities, those churches*: *these* being the plural of *this*, and *those* of *that*.

9. One adjective sometimes qualifies another; as, *Pale green silk*; *deep blue pitchers*; *red hot iron*.

10. Adjectives sometimes express a quality which depends on, or is the result of, the action of the verb, produced on its object, or affirmed of its agent; as, Boil the *apples soft*; Hone the *razor sharp*; The *clay burns white*; The *wind blows cold*.‡

11. The adjective *Such*. Without nice regard to the meaning intended, this word is liable to be misapplied: When

* *None* and the plural of *other* do not strictly belong to this class of words, as they are never adjectives. They are therefore parsed as nouns; or, to be particularly technical in manner of parsing, they may be called compound adjective nouns, as *none* is equal to *no persons* or *no person*, and *others* to *other persons*.

† Various other adjectives are frequently used alone for neatness, force, and brevity; and it has been almost a universal custom, to parse them, when so used, as nouns, or adjectives used as nouns; as, The *wicked* in great power; The *righteous* not forsaken.

‡ Adjectives when so used have generally been spoken of as qualifying both the noun and the verb; but they have no reference to the manner of the action.

UNDER RULE VIII.

Note 1. When participles are used as nouns; they often in like manner govern the possessive case; as, His *having been addicted to intemperance*; &c.; Much will depend on the pupil's *composing*!

Note 2. When two or more nouns connected imply joint possession, the possessive form should be given to the last term only; as, John and Eliza's books. But if separate ownership is implied, the possessive sign should be given to each noun; thus, John's and James's money was stolen.

Note 3. When possession is denoted by two or more nouns coming together in apposition, the sign is generally annexed to the last term only; as, John the Baptist's head. But when a pause is proper, and the governing noun is not expressed, the possessive sign should generally be annexed to the first noun only, especially when the possession is expressed by more than two nouns; as, He bought the knives at Smith's, the bookseller; The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer and haberdasher.

Note 4. It is seen in the preceding rules and examples, that unless perspicuity requires it, we should aim to avoid the unpleasant appearance of several possessive nouns coming together, by employing, in part, some other word or words which denote possession, as the word *belong* or *belonging*, and *of* prefixed to the name of the possessor, which is equivalent to the noun with the possessive form. Then instead of saying, Mr. Milton's sister's husband's house was burnt, we would give it thus; A house belonging to a brother-in-law of Mr. Milton, was burnt: Or, to make the individual more definite,—A house was burnt, belonging to the husband of Mr. Milton's sister. Here we employ *belonging* to express one possessive, *of* before the noun to express another, and the possessive form of the noun for the other—which form a harmonious variety.

Note 5. To render the expression easy and agreeable to the ear we sometimes make a use of the possessive like the following: The duke of Bridgewater's canal. The meaning is left entirely clear, and the expression is elegant.

Note 6. Little explanatory phrases between the possessive case and the word which governs it, are particularly awkward and should be avoided; as, She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding. It should be, The excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.

UNDER RULE IX.

Note 1. In some situations nouns carry the appearance of being governed by a transitive verb, when in reality they are governed by a preposition understood; as, He resided several years in that street, i. e. during several years; He traveled seven miles an hour; i. e. over the space or distance of seven miles in an hour.

Note 2. Prepositions are often omitted before pronouns; as, Give it me; buy him some books; i. e. to me, for him. Also after the adjective *near*, and the participle *adjoining*; as, Bring them near the truth; a garden adjoining a river; to the truth, to the river. After *worth* as an adjective, *of* is understood, and after *like* as an adjective or adverb, *to* is understood, which govern the cases after them; as, The knife is worth a dollar, i. e. worth of a

dollar; Seth is like his father, i. e. like to his father. *How* after a verb denoting motion *to*, is always used without *to*.

UNDER RULE XII.

Note 1. Rule 12th is to be applied, and not Rule 13th; in all cases, where a verb or participle intervenes and the two words mean the same person or thing. This rule embraces also nouns coming after a verb or participle, expressing what that which is denoted by the first noun, is turned into; as, A calf becomes an ox. An ox is not a calf, but it shows what the calf is changed into.

Note 2. *Nero* a beggar will die, conveys a different meaning from, *Nero* will die a beggar. The former only affirms that he is now a beggar and will at some time die; the other asserts that he will be a beggar when he dies, and nothing more.

Note 2. The nominative to a verb often follows it. When a question is asked and there are two nominatives, the first is parsed the nominative case after the verb; and the second the nominative to it; as, Who art thou? in the order of parsing—thou art who. And when both nominatives come after the verb, the first in order is the nominative to the verb, and the second the nominative after it; as, Art thou the Thracian robber?

Note 3. Sometimes when there is no question asked, that which is more prominently the subject of the affirmation, is placed after the verb to give it force; as, But the end thereof are the ways of death. Here the verb agrees with *ways* as being the more direct subject of the affirmation, and placed after the verb to give it emphasis.

UNDER RULE XIV.

Note 1. A noun used with an interjection, or with a note of exclamation, may be *passed* as an exclamatory phrase, or we may *parse* it by the following rule: A noun used in an exclamation, and disconnected with the rest of the sentence, is in the nominative case independent.

UNDER RULE XVII.

Note 1. *As* after *so*, *than* after a comparison, and sometimes the adverb *how*, are the immediate governing words of the infinitive mood; as, An object so high as to be invisible; He knows better than to do it; I know not how to address you.

Note 2. It is sometimes governed by a preposition; as, My friend is about to leave.

Note 3. It is sometimes governed by a part of a sentence; as, We used our best endeavors to be serviceable to the commonwealth.

Additional Notes.

Note 1. Two or more nouns or pronouns connected by *and* require their verbs, nouns and pronouns to be of the plural number; as, Socrates and Plato were wise men; They were eminent philosophers.

Note 2. Two or more nouns connected by *and*, meaning the same person or thing, require their verb, noun and pronoun to be of the singular number; as, The milliner and mantuamaker was there.

Also, when two nouns are connected by *and* to express the

nects the clause or simple sentence, *London is*, partly understood, with *n* connects *Charles writes*, partly understood, with the preceding clause. Conjunctions connecting either words, or sentences; as, *Cæsar* crossed the sized upon the public treasury. Here we may connect the four verbs by *or* so many different sentences, and repeat the first nominative for each, re the connection is close, good judgement seems to dictate the connection he connection of sentences. *ere more dense and comprehensive. What is expressed in the sentence, without conjunctions; would require three simple sentences—John went to went to New York. In parsing such compact sentences we properly connectment accordingly! In analyzing, we would reckon the three nouns a rs, John, James and Joseph, went to New York. When a sentence conition, is made of each, they may be most filly taken together and called a considered, it can be resolved into as many simple sentences as there are obey our parents.*

ect words only, as the affirmation cannot be made of each subject, taken h ninety dollars; The side *A*, the side *B*, and the side *C*, form a triangle; not say his watch is worth 90 dollars, and his chain is worth 90 dollars. ust see if the same construction will bear with the word we connect, as ot, it cannot be connected with it; thus, With all the presence of mind, d, &c.; judgement and sagacity are not connected with *mind*, because it it, and presence of sagacity; but it gives the meaning to say, with all the re connected with *presence*. Take another example: The present parti-ving is not connected by *as* with the noun *ing*, for that would make out *moving*! *As* must either connect a following sentence, "Moving ends in h the preceding, or *moving* in apposition with *participle*. The latter is

s head, see Interjection in Supplemental Grammar.

CONNECTION WITH THE RULES.

UNDER RULE V.

Note 1. When a pronoun refers to two or more pronouns, of different persons, connected by *and*, it should agree with the first in person in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third; as, You and I must mind our P's and Q's; You and James must mind your study.

Note 2. When nouns expressing persons of different sex, are connected by *or* or *nor*, their pronoun should be of the plural number; as, It is accounted almost uncivil with the polite, to ask, when in company, a gentleman or a lady *their* age.

UNDER RULE VII.

Note 1. Adverbs sometimes qualify nouns, the article included sometimes; as, *Nearly* a suit of new clothes was burnt; He went *almost* half way with me; By *solitude* here is meant, a temporary seclusion from the world. They in some instances qualify prepositions; as, He went *almost* to Boston; Let down *exactly* over his head.

Note 2. They sometimes qualify a part of a sentence; as, He was content to purchase repose, *even* by the most humiliating sacrifice.

in the infinitive; To it belongs to a part of a sentence; It has been afore-

entence is some-verb must be of to write a neat

ite, or without speaking, his

preposition or in in the objective.

singular num-
r, and are pre-
of the singular
share.
singular num-
s and pronouns
the boy.
d a plural one
with the plural
the verb; as,

d is equivalent
industrious, as
the preceding
"The argu-
as parsed as a
but it can be
by supplying
it; thus, such

adverb, is an
content, &c.;

faithful, &c., a person's being faithful, &c. Applying these pos-
sives to the infinitive mood, is the same thing, though it does
not appear so familiar; as, *Our* to be *faithful*, &c., a *person's* to
be *faithful*, &c. Thus we with some propriety apply the adjective
to *our*, or whatever possessive we use.

5. The word *but*, when it has the meaning of *except*, has been
parsed by many as a preposition, but it has not the nature of a
preposition. The venerable Murray parses it, in such a use, as a
conjunction, as it commonly is, necessarily understanding some-
thing. Most graduates of colleges follow his manner; thus, in the
sentence, "None but the temperate enjoy life," they would parse
None enjoy life, as one sentence, and The temperate enjoy life,
partly understood, as another sentence, and *but* connecting them.

Some of our learned lexicographers consider *but* in this sense to
be derived from the Saxon word *be-utan*, a verb in the imperative
mood, meaning in English, *be out*. Thus in the foregoing exam-
ple, one can parse *but* a verb in the imperative mood, governing
the word *temperate*. Murray's way amounts to the same thing,
and it saves departing from the long established use of the word.

6. Sometimes a conjunction requires the indicative form of the
verb, and sometimes the subjunctive.

When there is both doubt and reference to future time, the verb
should generally be in the subjunctive form; but when there is
not both doubt and reference to future time, it should generally be
in the indicative form.

False Grammar,

Under figure 5 on the use of the Adjective.

This is the best apple of the two. Which of these three kites is
the higher? James and Samuel are studying grammar, but as
the latter is the most diligent of the two, he will probably obtain
a knowledge of it the soonest. Of two evils we should choose the
least. The least that is said is the soonest mended. His parents
frequently visited him, but his mother much the oftener.

Under figure 8 on the use of the Adjective.

These kind of indulgences softens and injures the mind. Those
sort of favors did real injury under the appearance of kindness.
I have not seen my parents this six months. I have been waiting
for you this three hours. I never saw one of those kind of birds
before.

Under Remark figure 6.

I shall walk out to-day unless it rains. Although the fact be
extraordinary, it certainly did happen. If there be a cavity in
the centre of the earth, it cannot be ascertained. If the sky is
clear, we shall witness the eclipse. No one engages in that busi-
ness unless he aim at reputation. Although he were thy friend,
he did not justify thy conduct.

If thou have promised, be faithful to thy engagement. Unless
he have improved, he is unfit for the office. If thou had succeed,
perhaps thou would not be the happier for it. Unless thou can
fairly support the cause, give it up honorably.

If the distance be over fifty miles, the postage will be one and a
half cent.

CRITICISMS

IN

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX;

A SUPPLEMENTAL GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING MUCH THAT IS NEW, ORIGINAL, AND IMPORTANT.

WHILST IT IS DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY FOR THE HIGHER CLASSES OF GRAMMARIANS, AND TO IMPROVE
THE LANGUAGE OF MANY IN A VERY EXTENSIVE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY, IT WILL BE FOUND

ALSO A PROFITABLE AND AN ENCOURAGING BOOK FOR BEGINNERS.

"Mulum in parvo," vero.

Greenleaf, Charles Edward

BY A NORTH AMERICAN TEACHER.

GARDINER:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY MORRELL & HEATH.

1854.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

work might seem to cast a disrespect on compilers of grammars generally, and arrogate thought it becoming here to make a brief statement in his behalf. Youth twelve years, in all of which grammar was made a principal study, averaging—and thenceforward, having made the teaching of this branch an exclusive profession constantly employed in it during that period—generally carrying on two schools the,—it should be expected that the author can tell something new in this department

we have been of a higher order than those who attend to grammar elsewhere. His pupils grammarians who were through this study in other schools. Besides such scholars, tried persons, some of whom were of good education, already distinguished, and course of instruction closed at the expiration of four weeks, and he did not often have a pupil carried him through a large extent of population, so that the author reaped the benefit, and opinions, given birth to by the different geniuses, tastes, talents, and literary attainments of England.* His mind, as a matter in course, became engrossed in this subject, and he made it a lesson tributary to his profession. He has found that we have some general

and what incorrect language, the author has, in all but one or two instances, (as in the best scholars of Great Britain his model. Such American scholars as rank with Professor Goodrich, Bryant,—accord to the best English usage. If they depart from their decisions on points of language, he has had a reference to the best usage of the lan-

guage, what his long experience and superior opportunities have enabled him to acquire. The reasons he has made, truth and simplicity, the good of the learner—constrained him to work has cost the author much time and research, and close and laborious thought. In order to bring it into a smaller compass, did time permit of it. Some may complain that there is an error; but the author has little to fear on that point. He has not written this work to profess to know these things—such as are desirous to learn and are willing to be instructed by mature understanding. It is often the case that an example of illustration in one form, which, in another form, it would fail to do.

It is yet unknown. But having had the testimony of more than five thousand pupils appreciated by many of the youth of our country, the author sends it forth, however imperfect it will be well received.

THE AUTHOR.

At some time had this work in prospect, he would thankfully say, that there have been no errors here mentioned. He hopes it will meet their expectation. Whoever at this time, this edition will be sold only by the author and two or three select booksellers, at Waterville, Me.—post paid, and a reply will be immediately made. Any suggestion of any improvement or alteration in the work, will be thankfully received.

As the people speak and write the English language so well, as in that small spot of the globe called

year 1853, by MORRELL & HEATH, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Maine.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.*

GRAMMAR, in a general sense, is the art of speaking and writing correct language. Hence the English Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correct English.

WORDS.

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

Words, for the most conveniently acquiring a knowledge of the right application of them to practice, are divided into ten classes or sorts; the names of which are Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

ARTICLE.

An article is a word placed before a noun to limit its signification. There are two articles, *a* or *an*, and *the*. *A* or *an* is an indefinite article. *The* is a definite article.

With regard to the application of the articles, subjects may be considered of two kinds, indefinite and definite. *A* or *an* should be applied to an indefinite subject, and *the* should be applied to a definite subject,—that is, if an article is required. Sometimes a noun is so used as not to require an article, as will be noticed in its order. An indefinite subject is one which has not been made definite. A subject becomes definite several ways.

1st. A definite subject is that which is well known or familiar, or something that has been previously pointed out to the mind of him that speaks, and that is spoken to; as, Pass me *the* book, meaning some book previously referred to, or well known by the person who is spoken to. So among the members of a family we say, *The* dog; *the* well; *the* orchard; *the* blue pitcher. Among members of the same town or neighborhood we say, *The* mill; *the* meeting house; *the* bridge; *the* pond, &c. And among people the globe over we say, *The* sun; *the* moon; *the* earth,—because all these things are known or are supposed to be familiar to those to whom we speak. They are therefore definite subjects of the first class.

A. A subject is not to be considered as definite when it is only pointed out by the explanation given in the last part of the sentence; as, An account of *the* great earthquake which occurred at Lisbon, in the year 1755. That earthquake is not supposed to be generally known to readers in the middle of the nineteenth century, to whom an account of it might be given, therefore *a* should have been used instead of *the*. The following presents an error of the same kind: It is in accordance with *the* law of Congress passed in the year 1829, diminishing the weight of gold in American coin. It is not a matter in course that the reader knows about this law, therefore *the* should be *a*. B. But if the person or thing, which is explained after it is named, is supposed to be known to those who hear or read our language, *the* would be proper. Example: My dear, says a husband to his wife, I will give you an anecdote about *the* sick man who stopped with us two years ago last new year's day. But to his little daughter he would say, My little girl, I will tell you a story about *a* man who stopped at our house on the night of your third birth day. The person alluded to is definite to the wife, and we use *the*; but not so to the daughter, and we use *a*. So if one man speaks to another about a law which is supposed to be well known to him—for instance, one legislator is speaking to another about such a law, it is then a definite subject and *the* would be proper.

Persons who have traveled but little, and who are untaught in the precision of language, would be likely to make errors like the following: *The* French servant where I staid last night, stole my gloves. The same would be likely to

* What is not in this work is found in any of the common grammars, one or more copies of which are among the books of almost every family in New England.

E. W. F. Copy. 13-10

ES FOR THE ARTICLE.

the way, Keep this road till you come to *the* bridge, then turn to the . These subjects would be definite to him that should speak, but not to of definite subjects would be like the language of a man who having accustomed neighborhood, begins to talk with the strangers, about the each Bray, persons familiar to him, but of whom the company knew *some acquaintance* of mine, does or says this or that. One or two more James to Thomas, there are four girls in this room. But three, says ucy, Jane, Ruth, and a little girl hid in the clock-case. As James is and even unguessed by Thomas, the sense plainly suggests to James the perly and as naturally say, I will find *the* girl hid in the clock-case. er, or by any adjective, may be reckoned of this class; as, *The first, the*

number or class are disposed of except one, the remaining one becomes quarters, — give me one quarter, James another, Nathan another, and rter because that had become definite. You hold one end of the rope, hat, in such a case, all but the last named are indefinite subjects and hem.

It known that there is only one of the kind belonging to something else *the* head of a pin; *The* captain of a ship. We see how *stem, head* and e cases which may easily be mistaken for this class of definite subjects, long to it; as, Whoever shall find and return it, shall receive *the* reward eeive *the* reward of praise; Whoever labors with his hands shall receive plied only in the last of these sentences; although at first view all three *one dollar* is like *a crown of gold*, which means *a golden crown*, — *a one* to reward. The same may be said of the second sentence; praise is the nd a should have been used. But in the third sentence the meaning is s the reward, and as she may justly be said to possess but one reward, sweet sleep, &c., it is a definite subject belonging to class third.

circumstance, time, or place with which they are connected, or to which e earth; He went into *the* water; i. e. the earth and water where they ld this morning; i. e. the weather on a certain occasion, and the air of d the coffee were good, but *the* pastry was poor; meaning the steak; ceasion. A. Some things are definite in distinction from other parts nd the lungs are vital parts; The health of *the* mind is intimately con- lungs are definite in distinction from other parts of the body; mind and

ing no definite individual, but a definite class — definite in contradistinc- soon learned; *The* glazier's business was unknown to the ancients; *The* mal. No definite individual is referred to in these instances. *Noun* definite in reference to the other nine classes; *glazier* means all glaziers, f employment; as, *the* carpenter, *the* smith, *the* farmer, *the* merchant, *the* of the other two nouns.

y way of eminence, or to give dignity to the subject; as, *The* saint; *the* ke *the* thunderbolt. Saint here is not meant as a definite individual, nor

onoun in the possessive case; as, Pure water is the best thing for *the*

re adverbs of the comparative or superlative degree, to mark the degree is, *The more* I read the book, *the better* I like it. Many cases now follow

9. It is needless to say that a proper name requires no article, as that is definite of itself; unless by way of emi- nence, or spoken of as a common noun.

10. When a noun is used as merely the name of a thing, no article should be used; as, This is *beer*, not *water*; Fill it with *air*.

11. When a noun without any definitive or adjunct is taken in its most extensive sense, no article should be used; as, *Horses* are useful; *Dogs* are faithful; *Man* is mortal; *Mathematics* is a hard study; *S* is a crooked letter; *Oil* is different from essence; *Air* is an invisible fluid. Errors to be referred to this instruction are not only very common, but they often escape the notice of literary people; as, What kind of *a noun* is it? What sort of *an instrument* do you play? *Noun* here means all nouns — it is a kind of all the nouns that are. The same of *instrument*; therefore the article in both cases should be omitted. There is however one exception to this rule; as when the singular number represents a class as definite in reference to other kindred classes; as, *The* horse is a noble animal; meaning all horses, and definite in distinction from other quadrupeds. (See figure 5.)

12. When all the individuals in a described class or number, limited by an adjective, adjunct, or explanatory phrase are meant, the definite article should be applied; as, *The* black people in some of the States are almost as numerous as *the* whites. *The* ladies who are to go in the Lowell stage are informed that it is ready. *The* essence of peppermint is a good medicine. The affirmation is made of all the individuals, and of all the essence, described in those sentences.

13. The clown who, as the story is, assured the philosopher that *white sheep eat more than black ones*, and asked him to tell the reason, was essentially defective in his assertion by lack of this use of the article. Without *the* before *white* and *black*, only an equal number of each is implied, therefore his assertion was false. But he did not mean, nor do we know it to be a fact, that an equal number of white sheep eat more than black ones, for the cause he said was, that there were more of them. His language was therefore not according to his meaning; he should have said, Sir, why is it that *the white sheep* eat more than *the black ones*? it is certain that they do.

14. But if only an indefinite portion of such described class is meant, we should use no article; as, Good men can be hired for twelve dollars a month; Bills of the performance can be had at the door; He was cured with essence of peppermint. Not all the good men, — not all the bills of the performance, — not with all essence of peppermint; but an indefinite number or quantity of each is meant — some of them, some of it.

15. When two or more adjectives standing in connection show the quality of the same thing or things, the article should generally be applied only to the first noun; as, *A* red and white flag; *The* high and mighty states; — one flag, which is red and white — states both high and mighty.

16. But if each adjective qualifies a different thing, perspicuity generally requires the article to be repeated before the other noun or nouns; as, *The* old and *the* new world — meaning two worlds (eastern and western continents) comparatively called so.

17. When we refer to a term spoken of merely as a word, it should have no article; as, He conferred on him the title of *duke*; not *a duke*.

18. There is a case in which a regard to the omission or application of *a* or *an* is necessary to determine the meaning; thus, He is a greater philosopher than scholar, would mean that he is a greater philosopher than he is a scholar. But if we mean he is a greater philosopher than a scholar is, *a* should be applied. The following use seems to belong next.

19. When the number or quantity of any thing is intended to be expressed in a positive manner, the article *a* or *an* should be used; but when a negative meaning is intended, the article should be omitted. Thus, if we say, He spoke with *a* little reverence, our meaning is positive and we rather praise the person; but if we say, He spoke with little reverence, our meaning is negative and we dispraise him. Few were pleased, and *a* few were pleased, convey quite different meanings. The former expression leaves it doubtful whether any were pleased; the latter assures us that some were pleased.

20. Nouns made definite by the application of an adjective derived from a proper noun, or a proper noun used as an adjective, do not necessarily require an article, though taste would use it in some such cases; as, He is attending Hampden Academy; He graduated from Harvard University; He is cashier of Thomaston Bank; They study English Grammar. But though the noun is thus made definite, when one thing is contrasted to another, the article should be used; as, *The* English Grammar is more easily learned than *the* French; *The* Thomaston Bank redeems its paper. In the last instance the contrast is but dimly seen, though there is a comparison with other banks rather implied; thus, to write the contrast, But the Lafayette Bank does not,

object deserves emphasis or dignity of expression: *The United States Bank*. It should not escape our notice: The committee have formed a standard of *a* house. Says an infidel to his acquaintance—Christians say, the world that all these are indefinite subjects. They have not formed *the* standard, *ed* it. House had not been brought to view, even in imagination, that we

There was no end to the world previously had in view in the mind of the article is therefore right in these three examples. But in reply to those *the* standard they have formed? How large will *the* house be? because right to mind, although the house is not yet built. We reply to a traveling you come to *a* school-house, and you will find Mr. Jones in the next beyond indefinite, because it had not been previously introduced. But being intro-

article next claims our attention. It is when one person only is the possessor another in the instance meant; as, She is *heir* to one-fourth of the Bingham article, sustain that *heir* is a definite subject, requiring *the* before it, for know whether a part of the Bingham property, or the whole of it, has one ily including the idea of *one*, would imply that there are or may be more further examples: He was prime *minister* to King James the First, — not *a* Col. Laine. The language *a wife* would imply that he might have now or e used. It is not a definite subject, — *the* wife does not in this case exist; . She is the *intended wife* of Col. Laine, is correct, because *intended wife*

application of the article and the omission of it, I now proceed to give a the omission of it, depends on good taste, and a fitness which is better seen or is closed with *ice*; *B. The Boston Cadets* appeared in uniform; *A. He* 7; *A. The wheel* moves without noise and without friction; *B. It passed* with great rapidity; *B. It moves* with a rapidity which can scarcely be strasting the omission with the application of the article, the two cases are we omit the article, and in the other we supply it—from a fitness of which

it customary to give the title *Rev.* without the article; as, In which house on is spoken of in a situation which requires more dignity of expression ter from the *Rev. Dr. Judson* to the Baptists of the United States. e use of the article, there are sometimes instances that require a shade's

high otherwise would be proper, gives more emphasis to the word than is ased; as, *Card*, (heading of a paragraph of thanks, &c.)—not *A Card*. reamble about a small story. *O*, in the following, strictly admits of an lity, it is not used: Many nouns ending in *o* receive *es* for the plural. te article by any of the foregoing rules, the indefinite must be used, unless fore figure 1.

es. See figure 14, in the false syntax.

NOUN.

A Noun is a word which is the name of any person, place, or thing.

On the Number of the Noun.

Number in grammar, applied to a noun or pronoun, is that form of the word by which it is made to express either a unity, or a plurality of objects.* The singular number is that form of the noun which expresses but one thing. The plural number is that form of the noun which expresses more objects than one; thus, *pen* is a singular noun, expressing but one pen; *pens* is a plural noun, expressing more pens than one. So *man* is a singular noun, and *men* a plural one.

1. The plural number is generally formed by annexing an *s* to the singular; as, *pen, pens; sea, seas; truth, truths*. † When the addition of *s* does not combine in sound with the word, or last syllable of it, we pronounce another syllable; as, *house, houses, rose, roses; practice, practices*. The same is to be observed when the *s* is annexed for possessive case; as, *Thomas's cane*, pronounced as if written *Thomas-is*.—The Church's prosperity, pronounced *church-is*. Plurals formed in the foregoing manner are called regular plurals.

2. Nouns ending in *x, ss, sh,* or soft *ch*, form their plurals by adding *es* to the singular; as, *box, boxes; glass, glasses; fish, fishes*; but in *ch* hard, the noun receives *s* only for the plural; as, *monarch, monarchs*. 3. Many nouns ending in *o* receive *es* for the plural; as, *cargo, cargoes; hero, heroes; negro, negroes; potato, potatoes; volcano, volcanoes*; whilst some nouns terminating in *o* have the regular plural; as, *folio, folios; seraglio, seraglios*.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, make the plural by changing the *y* into *ies*; as, *vanity, vanities; cherry, cherries, &c.*; but when the *y* is preceded by a vowel, *s* only is added; as, *chimney, chimneys; money, moneys; delay, delays; key, keys; joy, joys*. A variety of nouns follow which deviate from the foregoing rules.

5. Many nouns ending in *f, or fe*, form their plural by changing the termination into *ves*; as, *life, lives; wife, wives; calf, calves; shelf, shelves; beef, beaves; sheaf, sheaves; thief, thieves; wolf, wolves, &c.* *Wharf* by the best English usage has the regular plural *wharfs*; but in the United States the irregular plural *wharves* is in general use. Some of the best scholars, however, in our own country, make the plural *wharfs*; as, "The two longest *wharfs* are at Boston and at New Haven."—*Noah Webster*—*Professor Goodrich*. "And I saw *Arad* with its *wharfs*."—*Kossuth*. ‡

A few nouns ending in *f* have the regular plural; as, *grief, griefs; reproof, reproofs; relief, reliefs*; and a few others.

6. Those ending in *ff* have also the regular plural; as, *ruff, ruffs, &c.*; except *staff*, the plural of which is generally *staves*.

7. The following in the formation of their plural are a distinct class from the preceding, a part of which are adopted from the dead languages:

Man, men; woman, women; child, children; ox, oxen; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; goose, geese; mouse, mice; bean, beans; a brother, brothers or brethren; b. penny, pence or pennies; c. die, dies or dice; d. index, indexes or indices; e. genius, genii or geniuses; || basis, bases; axis, axes; ellipsis, ellipses; emphasis, emphases; hypothesis, hypotheses; parenthesis, parentheses; radius, radii; phenomenon, phenomena; criterion, criteria or criterions; medium, mediums or media; memorandum, memorandums or memoranda; encomium, encomiums or encomia; seraph, seraphim; cherub, cherubim.

- a. *Brothers*, when connected by consanguinity; and *brethren* when members of the same society; as, *Our brethren* in the church.
- b. *Pence*, when we mean the amount of money in pence; *pennies* when we mean pieces of money each of which is a penny.
- c. *Dies*, when we mean moulds for coining money; *dice* when we mean the cubical blocks for playing.
- d. *Indexes*, when signifying pointers; as, *The indexes* of that clock do not correspond to the hour meant: *Indices* when referring to algebraical quantities.
- e. *Genii*, when denoting aerial spirits; *geniuses* when signifying persons of genius.

* The definition of number as usually given in grammars is applicable to arithmetic, but I see not how it can be to grammar. What number is represented by that noun? is a very different meaning from which number is that noun? What is the number of your pew? What number of sheep have you? Which number is the noun *sheep*? Of which number is *books*? In the last two sentences number is applied to the nouns *sheep* and *books* as expressive of their form to denote a unity or a plurality of things. In the next preceding sentence number has reference to a unity or a plurality of objects. In the other sentence number has a still different meaning—mark, sign, or brand, of your pew.

† Pronounced *truths*, not *truthz*.

‡ The distinguished Hungarian was reputed elegant and tasteful in his language when addressing the crowds that met him in our country.

§ Pronounce *e* long in the plural termination of the six following nouns, and *s* like *z*.

sums or parcels of money; as, The *moneys* raised from the different societies; as, *Husbandman, husbandmen*. But *mussulman* not being compounded, is *mussulmans* in the plural.

seraphs, *seraphs*, are often used in our language with the regular English plural—*seraphs*, set with, but most of the classical English scholars retain the French plural *beaux*,

Saxon termination for the plural. *Chicken* is the Saxon plural for *chick*. Accord—*two chicken*. But we have adopted the latter word for the singular, and made a

plural termination; many of which on account of the nature of the things denoting, they being reckoned by weight or measure; as, *rye, barley, flax, times of metals*; as, *gold, silver, tin, &c.* plural when the various sorts of the article are meant; as, *meat, meats*; of these nouns, with a few others like them, is now established by good

sort of this general nature, we should specify the kind: Thus, if I say, one kind, for instance, *beef*, I should have said, *Beef, &c.* But if I mean, I should say, *Meats are very dear*. But there are occasions where the plural, and without specifying the kind; as, He does not drink tea. *Teas* does not drink all kinds of tea; and Souchong or some particular kind denoting. This instruction can be applied to any other cases of this kind.

singular termination, but admit of the plural meaning; as, *cattle, deer, salmon, mackerel*, and several other names of fish. The term *fish* is in good use with the plural meaning; as, Those *fish* were caught in the lake—*fish* would be given to the plural: See the pretty gold *fishes* rolling in the water as a species, or referred to as a quantity only, the singular should be taken care of *that fish*. The word *biscuit* seems to have a place here—it is common, and in almost universal good use throughout our country.

one kind of talent only is meant; as, He rose to power by aid of military talents; express different powers of the mind; as, The choice fell on him for his one person may have *talents*, but he can properly be said to have but one

the dictionaries, as far as I have known, is given in the singular number when spoken and written in the plural. We may reckon the plural termination according to the idea which it conveys.

plurality of persons, is generally written in the plural; as, His *acquaintance* it should be singular, if we suppose it to mean former knowledge: in the next the plural is decidedly good: He is one of my old *acquaintances*. His whole circle of *acquaintance* are proud of him. In dignified association with the singular noun; thus, Which so shocked the whole assembly, we are to salute him.

have the plural termination only. Some of these are almost universally used the following:

asses, clothes, breeches, drawers, dregs, embers, entrails, fetters, filings, goods, snuff, nippers, pincers or pinchers, snuffers, shears, scissors, tongs, tidings, thanks, (military banners,) orgies, pleiads, minutia, literati, &c.

g in an *s*, are, for the most part, accompanied with verbs of the singular number; as, *blows, (gallus,) odds, news, billiards, sessions, measles, hysterics, physics, mechanics, politics*. Of odds, bellows, and gallows, it is evident, that if they

express a plurality of the things, they must have plural verbs. *Pains* (laborious effort) is sometimes referred to as singular; as, Why take *this pains*? Its collocation may decide a choice, as may be said, perhaps, of two or three of the foregoing. *Riches* and *wages* are generally connected with plural verbs.

17. *Means* is treated either as singular or plural, according as it conveys unity or plurality of ideas; as, *that means*, if it stands for one thing; *those means*, if it refers to more instruments or agencies than one. *Hairis, apparatus, series, species, superficies, and congeries*, come under this extensive class, and are to be regarded either as singular or plural, according to the meaning they convey.

18. *Pease* should be thus written when the article is referred to as a species of grain, or as a quantity; as, *Pease grow in Maine*; a bushel of *pease*. But when we refer to the seeds or kernels as so many units, it should be written *peas*; as, three *peas*.

19. Compound nouns, where the principal word is put first, vary the principal word to form the plural, and the adjunct to form the possessive case; as, The *two fathers-in-law* of the young couple; His *father-in-law's* advice.

20. Compounds ending in *ful*, and all those nouns in which the principal word is put first, form the plural by annexing an *s* to the compound word; as, *spoonfuls*, not *spoonsful*. 21. But there are cases pronounced like this kind of compounds, in which *full* is a separate word and written different,—the noun meaning so many distinct measures; in such instances the plural is formed according to the general rule; as, *Seven baskets full*; *ten boxes full*.

22. *Brace, dozen, and couple*, are generally confined to the singular termination; as, *Fifty brace* of birds; *three dozen* of bibles; *twelve couple* were at the wedding. But in a use like the following, they should be given plural: He bought *partridges in braces*, and books in *dozens*; they went in *couples*.

23. *Yoke* when it means a pair, and *sail* when it means a vessel, are also confined to the singular termination; as, *Three yoke* of oxen; *twenty sail* of shipping. When this is not their meaning, they follow the general rule of plurals.

24. *Horse* and *foot* meaning cavalry and infantry, are used in the singular form, although connected with a plural verb and adjective; as, *A thousand horse* are ready; *Ten thousand foot* were on the march. In these cases men are included in the idea.

25. *Pair and chaise* in ordinary practice, are improperly confined to the singular number. They are subject to the plural form as nouns generally are. The possessive of *wife*, and of one or two other nouns, is often, by illiterate people, pronounced plural; thus, His *wives' relation*. The sense here requires the singular *wife's*.

26. When the same individual thing is claimed in common by more than one possessor, the name of the thing possessed should be in the singular; as, The boys love *their school*; The globes are of equal *diameter*; We will take *the measure* of them; They have similar *shape, size, and color*. 27. Also when all the things referred to have one and the same name, the noun expressing it should be in the singular number; as, What is the *name* of those things in your basket? Ans. *Apple*. *Name* is singular because there is but one name to all of them; and *apple* should be singular because it is a name common to all of them.

28. When the things or persons denoted either by a plural noun, or by nouns connected by *and*, are taken together to make one of that expressed by the following, the following is necessarily in the singular number; as, *Strawberries* are a delicious *fruit*; *James, Julia, and Jane* were her *family*. Music and poetry would be a great *addition* to her attainments. We give the following recommendations as a *specimen* of the many we have received. In the first two sentences the sense does not allow the following noun to be plural, for *strawberries* are but a fruit, and the three persons are necessarily taken together to make the family. But cases like the two last examples may admit of different reckoning. Music alone, and poetry alone, can truly be said to be an addition; and each single recommendation can, with truth, be said to be a specimen. In cases like these good sense must decide whether the preceding nouns are most fitly reckoned together as making one of the following, or each taken alone as making one of the following, and consequently the whole requiring it plural. In the last examples good taste would decidedly prefer *addition* and *specimen* in the singular, as given.

29. The following example may be classed here: The *judgement* of the committee has not been questioned. It takes all the committee together to make out this judgement.

30. A noun of the plural form may require a plural pronominal adjective and a plural verb, yet if it mean but one thing, the noun standing for it must in consequence be of the singular number; as, The *snuffers* are a convenient *article*.

31. In a very few instances we apply a plural meaning to a singular noun which is subject to both the singular and the plural form; as, The *enemy* were numerous. In the following a plural pronoun is used conveying unity of idea: We are not such a machine as a clock; *we* used instead of man or person.

e general use of the plural; as, Reach the *conscience* of all persons; With heads. Such liberties should be taken only under the direction of sound

and, to each of which is implied the same title as the one expressed, the and Scott; To Thomas Bond and John Gray, *Esquires*. If there are two be plural; as, The *Rev. Doctors* Cox, Beecher and Mason.

of the same surname, the title only should be in the plural; as, The d Mary Herrick; The farms of the *Messrs.* Norwood; The *Captains* Brown by far the majority of the best usage. It is also confirmed by the present wing, which are analogous with the foregoing: The *brothers* Bingham are inst the prisoner; the *ladies* Hamilton were in the carriage. Founded on wing remark: 35. When a proper noun conveying a plural meaning, ex- r noun must be of the singular number, and the common noun of the plural. n the title is preceded by any of the numerals, *two, three, &c.*, the proper -similar to the following: The two sister *Shepards* attended the bride; the the two *sisters* Shepard; the three *Doctors* Bliss. 36. Although I regard says on grammar, yet I cannot see that either taste or philosophy requires oun not preceded by a title or other noun, should be plural if more than ral or not; as, The *Stuarts*; the *twelve Cæsars*; the *Howards* of the age. xpressing more than one of the same name, preceded with a title and no l, I see not wherein, when both are used, that the rule is any more than son for the title's taking preference in point of plurality, as for the other ublic to decide.

with the title *Mrs.* prefixed, pluralize the name and not the title; as, The

ing, are established by universal good usage: Sing the first, second, and of nine and ten o'clock; *Lords* Wellington and Lynedoch; The *Bishops* of Washington and Court *streets*; The north and south *Parishes* are five miles nay remark in allusion to this use of the plural, that we say, The new and and why not then say, Sing the first, second, and third *verse*, (not *verses*)? seem to him philosophical objections to those plurals. He will say, it is ould consider the meaning to apply thus; Sing the first *verse*, sing the this use of the plural also makes out *Bishops* of Canterbury, and *Bishops ets*; north *parishes*, and south *parishes*—which is not so.

depends on what connexion we put to it. If an *account* of the old and the d it gives the sense, and as it is a long established expression, we would let to be exactly of the kind that come under our present notice, as history in l modern. The objector's method of rendering the third example, I admit, as in a brief and comprehensive manner, instead of the mind's being made will now endeavor to show the reader that this use of the plural is not only principles of grammar and philosophical truth.

iculties against himself. He, and I suppose every one, will allow that the James are good boys; My amiable *cousins*, Ann, Jane, and Susan, *were* for we must say, John and James is a good *boy*; My amiable *cousin*, Ann, e idea in some other manner than what it is, — for we can't say, John *are vere* present; but John *is* a *boy*, &c., Ann is a *cousin*, Ann *was* present, &c. h, and therefore do not avail against the other examples. But it is asked

40. I answer, on the same principle that we sustain the following: Wil- d three are *five*. The conjunction connects the words *William* and *Mary*, y couple," and "Mary is a happy couple," as this would be nonsense. So

in the other example, as the affirmation cannot be made of each separate. In such examples as I have adduced, we have only to consider the conjunctions as connecting the nouns or adjectives as words, and not connecting sentences, and the plural number is sustained by truth and a principle of grammar. If we have it *verses*, we necessarily make the conjunctions connect the adjectives *first, second, and third*. Canterbury and York, conjointly connected, have *bishops*: The plural *parishes* makes *north* and *south* connected as words; so of *streets*. But in the last two examples we are under the necessity of making the nouns plural. A corner must have *streets*; at the corner of the *streets* *Washington* and *Court*. The *parishes* are five miles apart; not, the north parish is five miles apart—the south parish is five miles apart.

41. When we refer to a thing only as a material or kind of matter, the noun should generally be of the singular number; as, That sloop was built of *cedar*. *Cedars* would not suit the sense, because we refer to *cedar* only as a material. 42. But, A row of *cedars* fronted the cottage, is correct, because we mean several trees, called *cedar*. The engine consumes fifty bushels of *coal* an hour; Ten tons of *brick* were used in the arch. Here again we refer to the material only. 43. But in the sentences, Set the basin on some live *coals*; It took five hundred *bricks* for the oven, we refer to several particles of the former article, each of which is a coal. Thus we refer to *brick* in parts that are numbered.

44. So when we refer to a thing as a work only, the singular should be used; as, Ten copies of Pope's *Essay* on Man. We refer to *Essay* as a work, and Pope had but one work of this name.

45. An adjective denoting a plurality requires its noun to be of the plural number; as, Two *tons*; five *cords*; The boxes are of various *sizes*. 46. But if the adjective expresses less than a plurality, its noun must be of the singular number; as, One and a half *mile*.

47. But when a noun in connection with an adjective of plurality, is itself used as an adjective, it should be of the singular number; as, A four *foot* rule; A three *year* old peach tree. Here *foot* taken with *four* forms a complex adjective, and *year* is a part of the phrase adjective *three year old*. The following are familiar examples of the same use: A three *story* house; a five *cent* piece; a forty *fathom* line.

48. "Proper nouns, and other parts of speech used as nouns or mere names, form the plural according to the general rule for nouns of like endings; the *Aristotles*; the *eyes* and *noes*, the *ins* and *outs*; by *sizes*, by *sevens*, by *fifties*; two *halves*; His *ands* and his *ors*. One of the *buts* is superfluous. Three *tens*. *Exceptions*. Words ending in *y* after a consonant like the following, adopt the general rule and not the special rule; as, The *Livys*; The *whys* and *bys*.

49. "Letters, marks, and numerical figures, are made plural by annexing 's'; as, Dot your *i's* and cross your *t's*. Your *s's* are not well made. The *x's* and *—'s* are not in line. Four *6's* = eight *3's*. The *9's* give place to *0's*.

50. "Words adopted without change from foreign languages, generally retain their original plural. A few of these, however, from common use, have also the regular *English* plural."—*Bullions*.

CORRECTIONS. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. 27. *Nominative, conjunctions, and*. A verb can properly be said to have but one nominative or subject, though two or more things are connected to make it.

GENDER.

1. *Gender*, in English Grammar, is a distinction in the form or termination of nouns, as expressive of the sex: thus, *Poet* denotes a male writer of poetry, and we call the noun masculine gender. *Poetess* denotes a female writer of poetry, and we call the noun feminine gender.* So *man* denoting the male of the human species, is masculine gender, and *woman* denoting the other sex of the same, is feminine gender. Gender consists in sex. As there are but two sexes, consequently, whether grammatically, or physiologically considered, there can be but two genders—*masculine* and *feminine*. Hence nouns expressing persons or brutes, but having no form or termination indicating the sex, are of no gender. Consequently all nouns denoting things without sex, have no gender. Examples of the former class: *Parent, friend, cousin; sheep, cat, turkey*; of the latter class,—*house, book, field, apple*.

2. Two of the pronouns have gender; *he* of the masculine, and *she* of the feminine. The rest of the pronouns are without gender, having no distinction in form as expressive of the sex. The pronoun *it* has been called neuter gender,

* Proper names of persons are included in this definition as masculine or feminine gender. Though they are of a different class from those in a list which follows, not admitting of being set off in pairs, yet they express, by their form, the sex.

We might, humorously speaking, with some aptness, contrast the proper nouns John and Mary, they being so commonly used for the male and female.

ication of four genders. But it is of no gender, not generally denoting

ires its pronoun to be of the *masculine*, unless the feminine is known by me word in the sentence expressive of that sex; as, Every *person* should ail delicate *creature* striving with *her* hands to support an aged mother ie feminine gender is clearly inferred, therefore the pronoun is put so.

to of no gender, its pronoun should be the same, (or neuter gender as om some expression of the sentence; as, We saw a *creature* on a tree and offspring to the mercy of other brutes. From the word offspring in conine gender and therefore use it.

ply to them the personal pronouns *he* and *she*; as, The *ox* knoweth *his* refer to a noun denoting a species remarkable for boldness, strength, or preferred; as, The *dog* is remarkable for *his* sagacity. See also the preecies of the opposite qualities, the feminine gender is applied; as, The

this sort of figure has, with some, become quite too common. It is not r a newspaper, or even writes a book, that has the taste and judgement to the dignity of thinking human beings in the application of language.

OF NOUNS OF GENDER.

<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
uphiness.	Jew,	jewess.	Priest,	priestess.
aconess.	King,	queen.	Prince,	princess.
ichess.	Lad,	lass.	Peer,	peeress.
itress.	Lord,	lady.	Papa,	mamma.
untess.	Landgrave,	landgravine.	Son,	daughter.
ctress.	Lion,	lioness.	Stag,	hind.
ipress.	Male,	female.	Songster,	songstress.
chantress.	Man,	woman.	Sloven,	slut.
ecutrix.	Master,	mistress.	Sorcerer,	sorceress.
other.	Master,	miss.	Sultan,	sultanness
in.	Marquis,	marchioness.		or sultana.
ose.	Margrave,	margravine.	Tailor,	tailoress.
ly.	Mayor,	mayoress.	Testator,	testatrix.
verness.	Militer,	spawnner.	Tiger,	tigress.
e.	Nephew,	neice.	Tutor,	tutoress.
fe.	Negro,	negress.	Uncle,	aunt.
stess.	Patron,	patroness.	Viscount,	viscountess.
ress.	Protector,	protectress.	Votary,	votaress.
roine.	Poet,	poetess.	Widower,	widow.
ntress.	Prior,	prioress.	Wizard,	witch.
structress.	Prophet,	prophetess.		

no masculine: Brunette, dowager, shrew, syren, virago.

rd perplexity of four genders,* yet the learner will find much imperfection and 3 sex.

n which I have consulted an unsophisticated literary man (and I have conversed with many on nders in grammar.

7. Most nouns representing classes of brutes, reptiles, insects, &c., have no gender. The larger divisions of animals more frequently have terms distinguishing the sex, than the smaller divisions have, as that is more wanted; thus, *Militer* and *spawnner* express the male and female of the more familiar classes of fish, such as have fins and scales; but this does not show whether it is the male or female of the class *salmon*, or *mackerel*, or *trout*, or of some other division included in the more general one. But if it is the male, we call it the *militer*, and if the female, we call it the *spawnner*.

8. Some nouns used as general terms for both sexes, have gender when the name is contrasted with another term which is confined to the opposite sex; thus, *Horse* expressing a species of animal, is of no gender, but contrasted with *mare*, which denotes the female only, it is masculine. So *goose*, representing a class of birds, includes both sexes, but used in contrast with *gander*, which represents the male, it becomes feminine. In the one case the masculine is the general term, in the other, the feminine is. In some instances there is the name of the species and a noun of each gender to express the sex of that species; as of *deer*, *sheep*, &c.; the former having *buck*, *doe*— and the latter, *ram*, *ewe*. But fashion has lately made the male of the unassuming sheep, unasked, imitate in name that of the stately deer. I know not whence this partiality of the word has arisen, unless it is because *buck* is sometimes used for a rakish male of the human species.

9. In many cases we denote the sex by combining general terms of masculine and feminine gender, with the name of the species of animals, or class of persons. *Cock* and *hen* express the male and female of a domestic fowl. They are also applied to the name of the species of birds generally, to denote the sex; as, A *cock* partridge, a *hen* partridge.

The nouns *male* and *female* are of universal application to animals as expressive of the sex; but by prior right, are more appropriately applicable to the human species. *He* and *she* among pronouns are words as general in their application to the sexes, as *male* and *female* are among nouns.

10. The human family has terms to express the sex as a race; as, *man*, *woman*. Yet in this case the masculine gender is often used as a general term including both sexes; as, God made *man* upright; *Man* exists under every known climate. In these sentences both sexes are included. But in expressing a variety of portions of the human family, the noun has no gender, as in examples previously given: *Parent*, *child*, *cousin*, *servant*, *ancestor*, *sweetheart*, *lover*, &c. To such nouns, when it is necessary to be definite in expressing the sex, we prefix the general terms *male* and *female*. As the reader passes on under the head "Gender," he will be rather amused at some of the contrivances to express the sex; as, "Singing melodies to his *lady* love." Here there is the curious combination of the word *love*,* which certainly must be considered an agent, with *lady* the feminine gender and the object of love, in order to make definite the sex of *lover*.

12. Here follows a short list of words, expressing the sexes by having other words prefixed to them of the masculine and feminine genders.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
A man-servant,	A woman-servant.	A cock-sparrow,	A hen-sparrow.
A male-child,	A female-child.	A he-goat,	A she-goat.
Male-descendants,	Female-descendants.	A bull-calf,	A heifer-calf.

13. We are inclined to smile at the expressions *man-tailor*, *woman-tailor*, which we sometimes hear, instead of the proper words *tailor* and *tailoress*; yet such is the imperfection of our language, that we have sometimes occasion to use a double gender; as, The male-heirs of that estate are disinherited, and most of the female-heirs are dead. In the first example the masculine gender *male* is put with the masculine *heir*— in the other, the masculine and feminine are put together.

14. The reader has thus far been led to suppose that in case the noun has gender, the masculine is to be used only when we refer to a male, and the feminine always when we refer to a female. But this does not follow with all nouns of gender. There are several nouns of the masculine gender that are much used as general terms, including both sexes; as, *Poet*, *author*, *editor*, *executor*, *benefactor*, *protector*, and one or two more. These are often applied to females instead of their feminines. 15. The ruler of a people is not necessarily a king, it may be a queen; the teacher of a school need not be a master, it may be a mistress: But an inheritor of an estate must necessarily be an *heir*, not *heiress*. As females often inherit estates, therefore they are heirs to that kind of property. Thus, in the sentence, They have found another *heir* to the estate, *heir* does not necessarily imply a male—it may mean either. Mrs. Mills

11. * When love is personified we always ascribe to it the masculine gender; as, "Love thinketh no evil of his neighbor."

see that *heir* in the last sentence is properly applied to a female. The is of a feminine gender to such nouns, if it cannot be depended on and his general use of the masculine gender of these nouns, there are occasions

To know *when* is a point I have been aiming at. It is first to be shown or rather, when the masculine gender must be applied to a female. of both sexes in the class referred to, the masculine gender is necessarily great estate—the meaning being that no other person whether male or ing is to be regarded of *poet* in the following sentence: Mrs. M. is the son of this is clear. *Heiress* would only imply that there was no other could be left to suppose that there might be more or less male heirs. So were male writers of poetry in the county as good, or better, than she. the *author* of a book, the *editor* of a paper, the *protector* of her orphan sexes supposed in these several capacities. Take a further view of this: widow, or her son! Is not the answer necessarily, The widow is to be an *executor*. Although she is in one sense an *executrix*, she in this case who performs a part of the duties of the office, and a female also, she is to the *male executor*.

der of these nouns, not so clear as the foregoing, which will be rendered of which has been given in the sentence Mrs. Mills, &c. 17. When we of general terms with no allusion to the sex, the masculine gender is rings of the downfallen is a *benefactor* of her race. *Benefactor* is alluded o the sex. *Benefactress* would not tell all we mean;—it would be only

We would not stint her praise thus, but we would express her as de- Further illustration of this distinction of the sex: Miss Gray is an rformance in the art. If we are comparing Miss Gray among females d, we wish to give her more praise, by comparing her with all writers of ere is an additional reason for the masculine gender: Miss Gray is the specimen of the art. We not only wish to give her praise among both must mean, that she is the *only* one referred to among both sexes. See it a few examples of the feminine gender of these nouns' having a place. asted; as, Mr. Mason is a *poet*, and his wife is a *poetess*. But observe masculine: But she is not much of a *poet*. In the last instance she is nd thus viewed has only an ordinary rank.

un is not referred to with the general meaning, the feminine gender is ad *benefactress* for her watchful care through the night. In this instance l to. But here, as before, a shade's difference in the turn of expression, requires the masculine gender: In the morning she that had been my ray. In the last, the sex is not referred to, and she is the only one meant complexion may assist the learner still more.

the noun is applied as an epithet to show the profession or title of the hat lady is an *actress*; Miss Greenville is a rich* *heiress*;† Miss Collins

ion and observe the examples in illustration, will be enabled, the author ndered nouns (if he may so call them); and they will recognize as they nce below, referred to by the †, both the feminine and masculine gender and even in the same sentence.

* *Heir* the property is only in prospect, and a person is not called rich without property; and an heir but a possessor. As the expression is sanctioned by practice, the author has allowed

† an *heiress*, unless she is *heir* to a large estate.

Although persons of extraordinary good taste and long experience in writing, may generally apply the gender of these nouns right, yet not many even of such can feel that satisfaction and certainty which they would to have perused the preceding rules.

CORRECTION. 20. Woman here is contrasted with man, the term being taken in its most extensive sense. When the sexes are contrasted the feminine gender should in all cases be applied to a female. See false grammar under *gender*.

The sweet songstress has become an *author*. Author here is referred to in a general sense only.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

1. A noun denoting possession should generally have an apostrophe and an *s* annexed to it; thus, John's book. 2. But when it would be difficult to pronounce an additional *s*, or would occasion too much of the hissing sound, an apostrophe only should be used; as, Xerxes' army; For emphasis' sake. 3. When ownership is really meant, we should be careful to give the word the possessive expression, even at the expense of ease in pronouncing; thus, Thomas's cane; That shepherdess's song was sweet—pronounced *Thomas'-is*, *shepherdess'-is*. Thomas' cane would seem too much like both words taken together as a proper name; and shepherdess' song sounds as though was meant a kind of song pertaining to females generally of that order.

4. The following nine examples taken from Webster, are presented as he would have them for possessive case: Horses', churches', plural; Miss's, tress's, highness's, peeress's, plexus's, Venus's, Sirius's, singular. To these let me add Hercules, beaux, Mathews, James, Ames, Charles, Davis, and Raselas. To the first three I would annex an apostrophe only; to the others an apostrophe and an *s*. These will serve as a comparative guide in almost all the difficult cases that will occur in English.

5. In such very nice cases, however, as *Raselas*, *Mathews*, and a few others, the collocation of the word may perhaps sometimes vary the choice. For a further remark, see figure 1 on the number of the noun.

6. In cases like the following, the nouns should be used as adjectives, and not as nouns in the possessive case: *State house*, *State prison*, *Barn floor*—analogous to *Town house*, *Parlor floor*, *Statesman office*.

7. In a variety of instances there seems to be no established guide which of these uses to make of the noun; for example, we say, Bunker Hill monument, Fapeuil Hall; and also, Smith's block, Jones's Corner. So we say, Goat skin, Whale oil, Beef tallow; Hog's lard, Bear's grease, Camel's hair, Elephant's teeth.

8. The preposition *of* before the name of the possessor, has the same effect in expressing ownership, as the noun has with the possessive form; thus, That is the *knife of John*, denotes possession, the same as That is John's knife. But there is generally a preference in the two forms, the choice depending on what is to be expressed. Of the two methods, the latter is preferable in the example just given. But, in the *name of the Commonwealth* is preferable to In the *Commonwealth's name*. The bill originated in the *house of commons* is dignified and appropriate; but in the *commons' house* is far from being so. Sometimes there is but little if any choice in the two modes of expression; as, He called at the *President's house*, or, He called at the *house of the President*.

9. Sometimes we have occasion for what may be called the double possessive—the preposition *of* before the name of the possessor, and the noun with the possessive form; as, That is a sentiment of Mr. Wort's, the meaning of which is, that is one of Mr. Wort's sentiments; or, that is a sentiment of Mr. Wort's sentiments. But it is evident that this form of expression should not be used unless possession is meant; as, A crown of *gold*; a mass of *silver*; an account of a *storm*. Here no possession is meant and we need no guide. And when possession is meant, if the sentence neither expresses nor implies the possession of more than one thing, only the single possessive should be used; as, The crown of the *king* was stolen. Only one thing is supposed to be possessed here, as a king usually has but one crown, therefore *king* is properly without an apostrophe and *s*. But when the sentence expresses or implies the possession of more than one of that which is mentioned, the double possessive should almost invariably be used; as, A soldier of the *king's* was slain. Here it is implied that the king possessed soldiers,—it meaning a soldier of the king's soldiers; therefore *king* has an *s* and apostrophe.

10. In the two following sentences the double possessive should not be used: That portrait of my friend does not resemble him; The lady to whom we were introduced is a sister of Mrs. Strong. In the former sentence ownership is not meant, but merely a painting or likeness of the person. In the last sentence the supposition is, that the person who makes the remark does not know whether Mrs. S. has one sister only, or many sisters,—a plurality is not, as a matter in course, implied here, therefore the single possessive is used.

PRONOUN.

to avoid the too frequent use of the same word. *Who* and its variations are mere words. *Which* is generally a relative pronoun. *That* is a relative which to be substituted for it.

Who is applied to things or brutes. *That* is applied to persons, and persons, or the Deity, do not authorize the application of *who*. *Who* is God, Lord, Almighty, Supreme Being, Jesus, Savior, and the like — man, sons, are not used, there are several occasions in which we do not apply

to a term used figuratively, implying Deity or a person, we use *which*; as, Although the hand *which* offers it wears a ring, &c.; Who finds a heart alliance with Sweden.

Which is used in conveying unity of idea, we generally use *which*; as, That was appointed; The nation to *which* he belongs; A party of *which* you passed away; A family *which* is broken up. But when a personal collectionally apply *who*; as, The family whom we met on our way.

Who is referred to as denoting the character or qualification only, and not the person; as, The man *who* is a desirable attainment.

Who for a person or persons, but referred to merely as expressive of a number; as, The elephant has killed a *third man* within a month, *which* makes the number of *which* number makes the tenth number of the men whom he has thirty pupils, *which* most likely there will be, the tuition will be \$2.

Who is used in reference to a term which literally means persons, and the meaning carries no objection to *whom*.

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Also after adjectives of order, as, *first*, *second*, &c., the antecedent is often understood; thus, The lightning struck Swan's house yesterday, which is the fourth that has been injured by that means in two weeks. If we refer *that* to *fourth* used as a noun or to *house* understood, to which we might apply *fourth* as an adjective, it will be exactly equal to saying, Swan's house has been injured by lightning within two weeks, which would be nonsense. This fact is told us in the beginning. But it means, which is the fourth house of the houses that have been, &c.

I am aware that such ellipses have been entirely overlooked; consequently the verb following the relative has been left singular. I cannot forbear noticing on this occasion a double error which many authors have committed by overlooking this occasional ellipsis. It is in criticising on the following sentence, exhibiting it as a model of a certain kind of error which is often made, namely, using a plural pronoun with a singular antecedent: The wheel killed another man, who is the sixth that have lost their lives by these means. But this example is a decided failure of that object. They changed *have* into *has*, *their* into *his*, and *lives* into *life*, taking *man* to be the antecedent. From the illustration of the last preceding ellipsis it must appear clear that *that* refers to *men* understood. We ask, what sixth man? Why, the sixth man of the men that have lost their lives, &c., all must say. Therefore they altered three words that are right into words that are wrong; whilst they have left one word decidedly wrong untouched. *Means* has a singular meaning here, as the wheel is evidently the instrument referred to, therefore *this* or *that* should be used instead of *these*. *That* is preferable here to *this*, as means is an absent subject; though perhaps *this* may be allowable here to save repeating *that* in the last part of the sentence.

ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word which expresses the kind, quality, number or circumstance of some person or thing.

1. *Each other*, and *One another*. We should use *each other* when we refer to only two persons: The twins love *each other*. 2. *One another* is to be applied to several persons: We should assist *one another* in trouble.

3. *Further* and *farther*. *Farther* is but little used now by literary people; and by good scholars is very seldom applied except to distance, and as an adjective; as, The distance is *farther* on the old road. *Further* is used as an adjective with a meaning like *more*; as, What need we any further witnesses? They require *further* proof; and as an adverb with nearly the meaning of *more* or *longer* used adverbially; as, I will proceed no *further*; When they had *further* threatened them; That I be not *further* tedious unto you. And it is sometimes used with reference to *distance* as an adverb; as, And the angel went *further* and stood in a narrow place; But thou shalt come no *further*.

4. *This* and its plural *these*, and *that* and its plural *those*. *This* or its plural should be used when we refer to the nearest or last mentioned person or thing, and *that* or its plural, when we refer to the farther off or first mentioned.

5. But these definitive adjectives are often used when no contrast of objects is apparent — when only one subject is brought to mind. In such a case it is evident that when a thing referred to is present in regard to time or place, *this* or its plural should be used; as, *To-day* if ye will be wise, &c. — *This* you can call your time. *This* is a healthful city (meaning where we are).

6. But when the thing is absent in regard to time or place, *that* or its plural should be used; as, *To-morrow* you cannot claim — *that* is in the womb of futurity. But when a subject is not thus plainly present or absent, it is many times nice to determine, without long experience in writing, which of these adjectives to prefer. 7. Examples of the preference of *that*, by high authorities: "Every thing proclaims the existence of a God; *that* cannot be questioned." "I always maintained the right of every man to his opinion, however different *that* opinion might be to mine." "That is the word — *perjury*." The things referred to by *that* in these three examples, are what may be called, by way of distinction, absent subjects. In cases like them, those who make the best choice of language, would prefer *that*.

8. Speakers and writers, however, often present things before us as present, and use *this*, which in reality are not so. It requires good taste and judgement to know when to take this liberty.

Wrong placing of Adjectives.

9. EXAMPLES. A *new* pair of shoes; a *good* piece of land. The *shoes* are *new*, not the *pair*; the *land* is *good*, not the *piece*. It should be, A pair of *new* shoes; a piece of *good* land.

When two or more adjectives come together belonging to one noun, most persons, without some definite instruction,

as, A little sick duck; A new yellow house. It should be,

the adjective which expresses the more general quality of the individuals and the adjective which is the more specific or less general in its application to the young man. Oak is the general term applying to every individual of a kind, expressing a quality of only a small part of the oak trees. In the other is the specific one; therefore oak and young are placed next to the nouns,

so as to be able to distinguish the more general term from the specific, by considering a greater number of the persons or things of the kind referred to. Among them are more *little* ducks than *sick* ones,—more *new* houses than *yellow* ones; next to the nouns.

So that a traveler turns from the way side and seats himself near our door it applies to all of a large and distinct class of the human race. He is *old* in most cases, but here it is the specific—only a small part of the race must stand, An *old black* man, not A *black old* man. But he is *weary*, which is *weary*. It now reads, A *weary old black* man. He is also *hungry*. As he is *old* he is *hungry*, *hungry* is therefore the more specific of the two. We now say: My little daughter, shall we give the *hungry* and *weary old black* man a room for a lodging when he shall not find persons kind enough to give him one. The character—*sick, lame, unfortunate, hungry, weary, &c.*, are not so, but accords our meaning is such that we make the more general term of the one of a man owned several yellow houses and only one of them was new, we in this sense yellow applies to all the houses referred to, and new to only one. It is always looked to. So we properly say. A *young Boston* lawyer. We do not say *young lawyers*.

So adjectives, that we have a grammatical reason for preferring, First two verses; Five first settlers. It is clearly to be seen that *two* and *five* are the specific. There may be several two verses in the hymn, but there is but one *Which two?* Ans. The *first two*. It may be objected that there are not things named. If there are not twice two, &c., of the things, we can make but three. Count two in their order and we have the first two; skip the two. Or we might more fitly say in a like case, Omit the last verse,—omit

the last, unless they are accompanied with *first* or *last*, euphony of expression as, The *two tall* men; The *two handsomest* ladies; The *two following* years

Adjectives compared irregular.

1 st .	Fore,	former,	{ foremost (in place.)
2 nd .			{ first (in time or order.)
3 rd , or farthest.	Late,	later,	{ latest (referring to time.)
4 th .			{ last (in order.)
5 th .	Near,	nearer,	{ nearest, (referring to place.)
6 th , or eldest.			{ next (in order.)

the treatise on the adjective. *Furthest* is seldom called for.

judgement and taste, and then only to things that are numbered.

(modified) of the same family or class, *elder* and *eldest* are properly used; as, Ann is the *elder* of her sisters; *elder* and *eldest* are properly used; as, Ann is the *elder* of her sisters; *elder* and *eldest* are applied; as, Methuselah was the *oldest* man;

THE VERB.

1. A Verb is a word which expresses action or being. Verbs are of three kinds, transitive, intransitive, and passive. A transitive verb has an object, and expresses action or influence which terminates on it. An intransitive verb denotes simply being or existence, or it denotes action which is limited to the subject. A passive verb denotes action received or endured by the person or thing denoted by the nominative. It is formed by preceding the elliptical participle of a transitive verb with the verb *be* through all its various changes of number, person, mood, and tense. To verbs belong mood, tense, number, and person.

MOOD.

2. Mood is the manner of representing action or being. There are five moods, called Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Infinitive, and Imperative. The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing, or asks a question. The Subjunctive Mood expresses action or being in a doubtful or conditional manner. The Potential Mood declares the power, liberty, possibility, or necessity of action or being. The Infinitive Mood expresses action or being in a general and unlimited manner; having no nominative, consequently neither number nor person. The Imperative Mood commands, exhorts, or entreats.

TENSE.

3. There are six tenses: a *present* tense, an *imperfect*, a *perfect*, a *pluperfect*, a *first future*, and a *second future*.
4. The Present Tense denotes present time. Hence the present tense form of the verb should be used when we express action or being which takes place at the time we speak. It should also be used when we express customary actions, or when we express an agency that acted, does now act, and will still act so long as the present order of things exists; as, They *dine* at one o'clock; He *writes* with a gold pen; When a tiger *springs* upon a traveler in some lonely place, he *does* only what his Maker has taught him; The sun *rises* in the east; Virtue *rewards* her followers; We *build* houses of wood, brick, and stone.

5. We also use the present tense, when we refer to the completion of a thing, with no reference to the time when the action was done; as, A house *is* raised on it, but it *is* not finished; The factory *is* built of brick; How straight that line *is* drawn; The book *is* printed very neatly. 6. The completion of the act which we may refer to, however, sometimes requires the imperfect tense; as, The Academy *was* not built when you *were* there, but the meeting-house *was*. If we referred to the building of them, the pluperfect tense should have been used; but as we refer only to the buildings as being there, or not being there at the time alluded to, the imperfect is correct. Further examples: At that time the country *was* not settled; Beautiful crystals, &c., *were* formed, &c.

7. When we speak of the making of any thing that is old, allusion seems to be carried to the time when the action was done; as, Those stockings (old) *were* knit of fine wool; The old brig *was* built of white oak. But of a vessel just built, we say, The new barge *is* built of live oak, and *is* copper bottomed. In some cases of this nature it is difficult to decide which tense to prefer; as, This coat *is* (or *was*) faithfully made; That razor *is* (or *was*) made of excellent stuff.

8. The present tense should also be used when we express a thing which is always the same; as, The philosopher told us that virtue *is* always amiable; It was always my persuasion, that envy acquired by virtue *is* really glory, not envy.

9. There are also various other uses of the present tense. It is used when we represent distinguished persons long since dead as speaking to us now; as, Esop *tells* us, &c.; Solomon *says*, &c. It is sometimes used in animating historical narration, representing actions that are long past; as, He *enters* the peaceful territory, *takes* an immense booty, &c. Following *when, where, after, before, till, as soon as*, the present tense is often preferred for its simplicity, to express the relative time of a future action as brought into present view; as, *When the stage arrives* we shall hear the news; *Before he returns* he will probably hear the news; or at least, soon *after* he *arrives*. This use saves the repetition of an auxiliary. Verbs following those words sometimes take the termination of the compound future; as, If I tarry till he *come*; the same as if made compound by prefixing *shall*. But usually the termination of the indicative present is given, as in the preceding examples. Good judgement and correct taste must decide which to prefer in such cases.

10. The Imperfect Tense refers to past time, however distant.

11. The Perfect Tense refers to past time and conveys an allusion to the present.

12. The Pluperfect Tense denotes past time, but as prior to some other past time specified; as, He *had received* the news before I arrived. 13. The pluperfect form should also be used when we denote a past action which took place prior to an act expressed by a verb denoting indefinite time, as customary actions, &c.; thus, An ungrafted tree *bears*

There is one or more exceptions to the first remark and example; thus, between the two past actions, one of which in order of time is prior to the other in quick succession; as, He that was second auditor *was* pro-
was Sarah Blake marry? I *saw* him just before he fell. He was second
 Sarah Blake till the moment she married,—there is no space of time in
 and the other. In the last sentence one action immediately followed the
 les should be in the same tense.

This rule of the pluperfect tense. When a verb in that mood denotes past
 of past time, it should be given in the imperfect tense; as, I thought I
 he *should* call on his friend before he *returned*. A verb in the potential
 tion when it does not refer to time usually requiring that form; as, They

future time; as, To-morrow *will be* Monday; You *will go* next week; I

are action which is begun prior to the time named or referred to for its
 of being which closes a space of time extending back of it; as, The two
 n the king comes to prorogue them; The Grand Canal *will have paid* for
 e *subdued* all the races of men, then thou wilt make war against rivers,
 ; I *shall have been* at school three years. In the first sentence it is evident
 a quite before the time of finishing it, which is expressed by the part of
 ond sentence, 1860 is the time when the payment of the canal will be
 long time prior to that. In the third sentence, Alexander who is alluded
 ations, when the address was made, and *when* denotes the future time in
 the fourth sentence the verb refers to next new year's day, which closes a

use is often justified instead of the second future; as, When you *have read*
 we *have sung* another song, it will be 9 o'clock. But in the pulpit nearly
 ond future; as, When we *shall have* again *sung* a hymn.
 two only, the present and perfect, are determined by a different meaning

with some verb on which it depends more than on any other; thus, She
 orrow. *To learn* depends on *desires*, and *to go* depends on *expects*. The
 when it denotes action or being contemporary with, or subsequent to, the
 e same time that *desires* does, that is, it denotes time contemporary with
to go refers to time subsequent to that of *expects*, the verb on which it
 be in the present tense as they are. Thus both contemporary, and subse-
 finitive.

antecedent to the verb on which it depends, it should be in the perfect
 ed the deed. The committing the deed was before the supposing, or, in
 antecedent to *is supposed*, the verb on which it depends, therefore the per-
 ledge of this rule, we sometimes find the wrong tense of this mood used,

Shall, Will, Should, Would, Could, and May.

other verb in connection, *shall* is used with the first person, and *will* with
 t way; You *will* hear from him next mail; The sun will rise to-morrow
 od simple futurity is expressed by *shall* applied to the second and third
 If he *shall* succeed he will return in the fall.

besides expressing future time. In interrogative sentences they undergo
 rs to the will of another; and *will* you go, imports intention. *Will* in

the first person intimates resolution and promising; besides necessarily embracing future time; as, I will reward the
 good, and will punish the evil; We will remember benefits and be grateful; I will go in despite of the dangers.

24. *Shall* in the second and third persons, promises, commands, or threatens; as, Thou *shalt*, or you *shall* inherit the
 land; Ye shall do justice and love mercy; They shall account for their misconduct; You shall have no part in the mat-
 ter; Thou shalt stay at home.

25. He *shall* go, and *shall* he go, both imply will, expressing, or referring to, a command. In the following sentence
will in the third person denotes willingness or determination; as, John says that he *will* not go, or that he *will* go.

Should, Would, Could, and May.

26. *Should* is used to represent future time with reference to a past action which is future to it; as, He said he
should call there before he *returned*. *Should* is also used in reference to present time, in connection with *would*, to de-
 note contingency; as, I *should* be glad if he *would* assist me.

27. *Would* is used in reference to present time in connection with *could*, to denote willingness; as, I *would* go if I
could. *Would* primarily denotes inclination of will, and *should*, obligation; but they both vary their import, and are
 often used to express simple event.

28. *May* and *might* express the possibility or liberty of doing a thing; *can* and *could*, the power; as, It *may* rain;
 He *may write* or *read*; He *might* have improved more than he has; He *can* write much better now than he *could* last
 year. *May* sometimes chiefly refers to future time; as, I *may* at some future time go there.

Exhibition of the verbs CHOOSE, HAVE, and BE for mood, tense, number, and person.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The verb CHOOSE.

<i>Present Tense.</i>			<i>Present Tense.</i>	
Choose	{ is plural and first person singular,		{ We, ye or you, they, or I	choose.
Choolest	{ is second person singular,	Thus,	{ Thou	choolest.
Chooses*	{ is third person singular,		{ He, she, or it	chooses.†
<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>			<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	
Chose	{ is plural and first and third person singular,		{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	chose.
Chosest	{ is second person singular,	Thus,	{ Thou	chosest.

* In the grave style, *chooseth*.

† Or *chooseth*, in the grave style.

	<i>Perfect Tense.</i>	
	{ We, ye or you, they, or I	<i>have chosen.</i>
Thus,	{ Thou	<i>hast chosen.</i>
	{ He	<i>has chosen.</i>
	<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>	
	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	<i>had chosen.</i>
Thus,	{ Thou	<i>hadst chosen.</i>
	<i>First Future Tense.</i>	
	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	<i>shall</i> or <i>will</i> choose.
Thus,	{ Thou	<i>shalt</i> or <i>wilt</i> choose.
	<i>Second Future Tense.</i>	
	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	<i>shall or will</i> <i>have chosen.</i>
Thus,	{ Thou	<i>shalt or wilt</i> <i>have chosen.</i>

The verb HAVE.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>	
	{ We, ye or you, they, or I	<i>have.</i>
Thus,	{ Thou	<i>hast.</i>
	{ He	<i>has.</i>

EXHIBITION OF MOOD, TENSE, & c.

	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>			<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	
	Had	{ is plural and first and third person singular,	Thus,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	<i>had.</i>
	Hadst	{ is second person singular,		{ Thou	<i>hadst.</i>
	<i>Perfect Tense.</i>			<i>Perfect Tense.</i>	
	Have had	{ is plural and first person singular,		{ We, ye or you, they, or I	<i>have had.</i>
	Hast had	{ is second person singular,	Thus,	{ Thou	<i>hast had.</i>
	Has had	{ is third person singular,		{ He	<i>has had.</i>
	<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>			<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>	
	Had had	{ is plural and first and third person singular,	Thus,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	<i>had had.</i>
	Hadst had	{ is second person singular,		{ Thou	<i>hadst had.</i>

The verb BE.

The verb *be* has ten forms, viz. *am, art, is, are; was, wast, were; been, be, and wert.* *Am* is 1st per. sing.; *art* is 2d per. sing.; *is* is 3d per. sing.; and *are* is plural, of the present tense, indicative mood. *Was* is 1st and 3d per. sing., for it is correct to say, *I was—he was; wast* is 2d per. sing.; and *were* is plural—of the imperfect tense, indicative mood. *Be* is present tense of the Subjunctive, of the Potential, of the Infinitive, and of the Imperative. It is also first future tense with *shall* or *will* prefixed to it. *Wert* is Subjunctive form, imperfect tense, second person singular. This verb is further exhibited in connection with *choose* in the passive form.

In a practical application of the imperative mood it is difficult to go wrong; and as the subjunctive form of the verb is the same as the indicative, except in the present tense,* those moods are not given place to in this work.

* The verb *be*, however, takes some exceptions to this.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The verb CHOOSE.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>			<i>Present Tense.</i>	
	<i>May, can or must</i>	choose { is plural and first and third person singular,	Thus,	{ We, ye or you, they, I or he	<i>may, can or must</i> choose.
	<i>Mayest † canst, or must</i>	choose { is second person singular,		{ Thou	<i>mayest, canst or must</i> choose.

† See figure 34 under the verb.

and third person singular, Thus, { We, ye or you, they, I or he } *Imperfect Tense.*
might, could, would or should choose.

Thou *mightest, couldst, wouldst or shouldst* choose.

and third person singular, Thus, { We, ye or you, they, I or he } *Perfect Tense.*
may, can or must have chosen.

Thou *mayest, canst or must have* chosen.

and third person singular, Thus, { We, ye or you, they, I or he } *Pluperfect Tense.*
might, could, would or should have chosen.

Thou *mightest, couldst, wouldst or shouldst* have chosen.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The verb HAVE.

The verb BE.

Present Tense.
To have.

Present Tense.
To be.

Participle.
Present, Having.

Participle.
Present, Being.

Perfect Tense.
To have had.

Perfect Tense.
To have been.

Participle.
Perfect, Having had.

Participle.
Perfect, Having been.

The passive form by prefixing to its elliptical participle the various forms of the verb that in conjugating a *passive verb*, we are giving, as will be seen, a complete construction.

The verb CHOOSE in the passive form.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.
Am chosen { is first person singular,
Art chosen { is second person singular,
Is chosen { is third person singular,
Are chosen { is plural,

Present Tense.
Thus, { I am chosen.
{ Thou art chosen.
{ He is chosen.
{ We, ye or you, or they are chosen.

Imperfect Tense.
Was chosen { is first and third person singular,
Wast chosen { is second person singular,
Were chosen { is plural,

Imperfect Tense.
Thus, { I or he was chosen.
{ Thou wast chosen.
{ We, ye or you, or they were chosen.

Perfect Tense.
Have been chosen { is plural and first person singular,
Hast been chosen { is second person singular,
Has been chosen { is third person singular,

Perfect Tense.
Thus, { We, ye or you, they, or I have been chosen.
{ Thou hast been chosen.
{ He has been chosen.

Pluperfect Tense.
Had been chosen { is plural and first and third person singular,
Hadst been chosen { is second person singular,

Pluperfect Tense.
Thus, { We, ye or you, they, I or he had been chosen.
{ Thou hadst been chosen.

First Future Tense.
Shall or will be chosen { is plural and first and third person singular,
Shalt or wilt be chosen { is second person singular,

First Future Tense.
Thus, { We, ye or you, they, I or he shall or will be chosen.
{ Thou shalt or wilt be chosen.

Second Future Tense.

Thus,	{	We, ye or	shall or will	chosen.
		you, they,	have been	
Thou	{	I or he	shall or will	chosen.
			have been	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Perfect Tense.
To have been chosen.

Participle.
Perfect, Having been chosen.

Present and imperfect tenses of the indicative mood.

Imperfect Tense.

Did	{	is plural and
		first and third
Didst	{	person singular.
		is second person
		singular.

CLASSING THE PARTICIPLES.

The grammars in three forms, as regarding time; thus, *Pres.* Loving, *per.* form; and *Pres.* Being loved, *per.* loved, *com. per.* having been loved, of examination that there are but two distinct participles—that the middle (applied to it on all occasions) may be called the third form of the verb, is called in one of the other participles, or is a part of a verb; thus, Yon house of greatness he employed his power. *Erected* and *raised* are passive participles of high treason he was committed to the tower. Twenty years thus *wicted* and *passed* are perfect passive participles, *having been* being understood at the participle when elliptical, is almost always of the passive form; *ve* meaning; as, All things now *retired* to rest, mind us of like repose. *ptical, having* being understood to it. *hen* thus alone, is not a participle of either kind; as, I would have the *n* *being bound*, nor *having been bound*, but, I would have them to *be bound* e verb, in the infinitive mood, elliptical. This use seldom occurs. It can *ng* to future time. Although *verbum sapientiae satis*, still I will present a *g* three participles with regard to time. Grammarians have presented the *ch* they have presented as a transitive perfect participle. How these two *sitive* and passive were so different, was long a strange thing to me, and

r. The second person singular imperfect of this verb omits *e* in the termination, varying from

I doubt not it has been so to many a learner, who has thought at all on the subject. The question what difference of time from the others, that middle participle expressed, presented another cloud to the mind of the learner. I have been showing that the middle or perfect participle, as given in grammars, when met with in composition, is either a verb, or in reality one of the other participles; I will now show that we cannot make sense in its application without so considering it. Take for an example, *been*, the third form of the verb *be*, called by the grammars *perfect* participle,—and I have no objection to this, but must add, that it is all the perfect participle the verb *be* has. We can properly say, *He being* there at the time of the accident,—or, *he having been* there previously; but to say, *He been* there yesterday—he *been* there before, is such an absurdity of language as we never knew of. This example, although it affords a bolder illustration than that of verbs generally, only discloses what is true of this participle of all other verbs.

3. Then as I found it agreeable to truth and philosophy, and as such an exhibition is more clear and simple for the mind of the learner, I have given only two participles in this work, *present* and *perfect*. In composition or real language we know just what to call the third form of the verb,—whether elliptical present pass. participle, elliptical perfect pass. participle,—or a verb, as it is when *have* or *be* is prefixed to it. It is generally when found alone a participle. In parsing, it should be disposed of which way best gives the sense.

4. In fair Circassia, where to love *inclined*
Each swain was blest, for every maid was kind.

In this couplet, *inclined* is properly rendered a passive verb or a verb in the passive form, by supplying one of the forms of the verb *be* and a relative pronoun; thus, Where each swain, *that was inclined* to love, was blest. Neither *being inclined*, nor *having been inclined* would answer here, for that would imply that each swain in Circassia was inclined to love, which is evidently not the meaning. But thus to render into a passive verb elliptical participles generally, would greatly weaken language by rendering it too verbose. Participles give a force and density to expression which cannot be had without them. And more than this, without them we should frequently have to express more than is meant.

5. In some instances there is very little or no preference to be made in rendering the third form of the verb: "Relative pronouns relate to some noun or personal pronoun called the antecedent." This may be rendered *being called*, a present passive participle; or *which is called*, a passive verb, and either give the meaning well.

6. But standing in the third column of a catalogue of irregular verbs, this third form is no more a perfect participle than it is a present passive participle; I have therefore marked it *elliptical participle*. The pupil, however, in conjugating, need only say *participle*.

CATALOGUE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Those that are not found here may be considered as more properly belonging to the class of regular verbs. Regular verbs are those whose imperfect tense and elliptical participle end in *ed* by annexing *d* or *ed* to the first form* of the verb, or by changing *y* in the termination into *ied*; thus, *Moove, moved, moved*; *learn, learned, learned*; *marry, married, married*. Those that vary from this are called irregular.

Much care has been taken to present this list according to the best usage of the present day.

Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.	Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.	Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.	Bid,	bid or bade,	bidden or bid.	Cast,	cast,	cast.
Am or be,	was,	been.	Bind,	bound,	bound.	Catch, a.	caught,	caught,
Arise,	arose,	arisen.	Bite,	bit,	bitten or bit.	Chide,	chid,	chidden or chid.
Awake,	awoke, r. †	awaked.	Bleed,	bled,	bled.	Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Bear, to bring			Blow, A.	blew,	blown.	Cleave, to		
<i>forth,</i>	bare or bore,	born or borne.	Break,	broke,	broken.	<i>split,</i>	cleft or clove,	cleft or cloven.
Bear, to carry,	bore,	borne.	Bred,	bred,	bred.	Cleave, to stick		
Beat,	beat,	beaten or beat.	Bring,	brought,	brought.	<i>or adhere,</i>	cleaved,	cleaved.
Begin,	began,	begun.	Build,	built or		Cling,	clung,	clung.
Bend,	bent, r.	bent, r.	<i>builded,</i>	built.	built.	Clothe,	clothed,	clothed or clad.
Bereave,	bereft, r.	bereft, r.	Burst,	burst,	burst.	Come,	came,	come.
Beseech,	besought,	besought.	Buy,	bought,	bought.	Cost,	cost,	cost.

* First form of the verb is the verb as we find it, without variation for number or person. We might call the imperfect tense the second form of the verb. And third form instead of *ell. part.*, would always be true as well as shorter. † r. placed to a verb shows that that form sometimes ends in *ed*

DICTIONARY OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

es.	Imp.	Ell. Part.	Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.
	held,	held, d.	Shine,	shone, F.	shone.
	hurt,	hurt.	Show, G.	showed,	shown or showed,
	kept,	kept.			
D.	knit, r.	knit, r.	Shoe,	shod,	shod.
	knew,	known.	Shoot,	shot,	shot.
	laden,	laden.	Shrink,	shrunk,	shrunk.
	laid,	laid.	Shred,	shred,	shred.
	led,	led.	Shut,	shut,	shut.
	left,	left.	Sing,	sung or sang,	sung.
	lent,	lent.	Sink,	sunk or sank,	sunk.
	let,	let.	Sit,	sat,	sat.
o rest, e.	lay,	lain.	Slay,	slew,	slain.
	loaded,	loaded or laden.	Sleep,	slept,	slept.
			Slide,	slid,	slidden or slid.
f.	lost,	lost.			
	made,	made.	Sling,	slung,	slung.
	met,	met.	Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
	mowed,	mown, r.	Slit,	slit, r.	slit, r.
	meant,	meant.	Smite,	smote,	smitten.
g.	paid,	paid.	Sow, h.	sowed,	sown.
	put,	put.	Speak,	spoke or spake, H.	spoken.
	read,	read.			
	rent,	rent.	Speed,	sped,	sped.
	rid,	rid.	Spend,	spent,	spent.
	rode,	rode or ridden.	Spill,	spilt, r.	spilt, r.
	rung or rang,	rung.	Spin,	spun,	spun.
	rose,	risen.	Spit,	spit or spat,	spit or spitten.
	rived,	riven.	Split,	split,	split.
	ran,	run.	Spring,	sprung or sprang,	sprung.
	sawed,	sawn, r.	Stand,	stood,	stood.
	said,	said.	Steal,	stole,	stolen.
	saw,	seen.	Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
	sought,	sought.	Stung,	stung,	stung.
	sold,	sold.	Stride.	strode or strid,	stridden or strid.
	sent,	sent.			
	set,	set.			
e.	shook,	shaken.	Strike,	struck,	struck or stricken.
e.	shaped,	shapen, R.			
e.	shaved,	shaven, E.	String,	strung,	strung.
r.	sheared,	shorn, R.	Strive,	strove,	striven.
	shed,	shed.			

Given regular as to mark catch as such. None but illiterate persons use those verbs regular. A great measure, discarded the colloquial use of it, and substituted the imperfect for it; thus, In position, drunk is still used by the highest authority in this country and in England; as, He has which fall is very improperly used by a large portion of our people, is a regular verb. as, He is not holden by the instrument.

Wrongly pronounced like z. are not put in the catalogue. In colloquial and common place use, however, they are given irregular earnestly to go.

CATALOGUE OF IRREGULAR VERBS, &c.

Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.	Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.	Pres.	Imp.	Ell. Part.
Strow or strew,	strowed or strewed,	strown, strowed or strewed.	Teach,	taught,	taught.	Wax,	waxed,	waxed or waxen.
Swear,	swore or sware,	sworn.	Tear,	tore,	torn.	Wear,	wore,	worn.
Sweat,	sweat,	sweat, R.	Tell,	told,	told.	Weave,	wove,	woven.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, I.	Think,	thought,	thought.	Weep,	wept, i.	wept.
Swim,	swum or swam,	swum.	Thrive,	thrived or throve,	thriven.	Win,	won,	won.
Swing,	swung,	swung.	Throw,	threw,	thrown.	Wind,	wound,	wound.
Take,	took,	taken.	Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.	Work, K.	wrought or worked,	wrought or worked.
			Tread,	trod,	trod.	Wring,	wrung, R.	wrung, R.
						Write,	wrote,	written.

The two forms of certain verbs to be used in different senses.

A. The verb blow, though generally irregular, forms its imperfect in ed in the meaning to taint meat; as, The steak was left in the pantry and the flies blowed it. Still the participle in the same sense is irregular when applied as an adjective; as, Fly-blown cheese. Also, To blow upon — to make stale, the verb is regular; as, Peaches were so plentiful that the Philadelphians blowed upon them. But the last use may be considered somewhat low.

B. Graven should be the participle or third form of this verb where its use associates solemnity; as, Let the names of three persons be engraven on her tomb, who never mourned. It is also fitly used in moral and highly sentimental discourse; thus, It is graven upon the tablets of their hearts; The ministration of death engraven in stones. Otherwise graved is used; as, Her name was engraved on the ring. The same remark applies to the compounds engraven and engraved, as to the simples graven and graved.

C. The imperfect and ell. part. of this verb should be regular when it means to take away life; as, The pirate was hanged. In nearly all other meanings, hung should be the word.

D. The verb knit, when it means to cleave together, has knitted in the imperfect and ell. part.; as, His bones were knitted together. But, to manufacture clothing, it is given irregular.

E. The larger part of literary usage makes shaven the participle of the verb shave when applied to the beard; otherwise shaved is used.

F. When a dazzling or an intense light is meant, whether figuratively or literally, we should use shined; as, A light shined in the prison; God hath shined in our hearts; When his candle shined upon my head. Shined should be used also when to glisten is meant; as, His buttons shined bright. But when the light is mild or faint, shone is used; as, The sun shone upon the water; The day shone not for a third part of it. On this principle we may nearly always, if not quite, apply shone to the moon. Still practice does not seem to have made the uses of the two forms of this verb so definite and certain as those of the others here given.

G. Shew, shewed, shewn, are nearly obsolete; and if sometimes written they should generally be pronounced like the words in the Catalogue.

H. Spake is in good use for the imperfect tense, in religious or elevated composition; as, "He spake the word and all their frame." But spoke is the word for general use.

I. Swollen is used from this verb when an adjective only is meant, or a participle applied to matter; as, He has a swollen knee; The streams being swollen by the late rains. In all other meanings swelled should be used; as, They have swelled notes to the sky.

K. When either manufacturing is meant, or the verb work expresses the producing or bringing forth something denoted by an abstract noun, the imperfect and participle of this verb should be wrought; as, Jane wrought an elegant veil; A mighty change has been wrought.

L. But when simply laboring is meant, or action done to something already produced, we use worked; as, He worked in the mines; She worked the butter with a machine; An over worked brain; The horses were cruelly worked. The objects of the action here are already produced. The following seems to belong to this practice, though not distinctly recognized under either head: He worked his way to fame.

k. The regular verb sew, to stitch, is pronounced like sow, to sow grain, in the present and imperfect tenses, and that is one argument for continuing the latter irregular.

i. Pronounce pt distinctly in this verb — also in crept, kept, slept.

whole propositions: Antiochus acted the part of a vile and most detestable sed of him. And contrary to that which in these cases commonly happens of the conquered. Writers and critics, misapprehending the true e supposed the attributes to belong to the verb, denoting the manner of uch passages will be sufficient to detect the mistake. For instance, in cannot qualify the verb adopted; for the conquerors did not adopt the y to what commonly happens—the manner of the act is not the thing he sense is this, the fact that the conquerors adopted the opinions of the in like cases. The attribute belongs to the whole sentence or proposi- rly substitute slowly here for slow, as describing only the manner of act; for this word is intended to denote the effect of writing in the cor-

the Adverb, I was encouraged to find that our very distinguished American philologist had I humbly conceived. But as my examples are more familiar, and illustrations more simple those who may peruse this work, I have inserted here nothing of Dr. Webster's except the

PREPOSITION.

to connect words and show the relation between them. These little de importance in language. To know how to apply them, will be the hade's difference in the meaning that requires a variation in the prepo- illot will put another man's name on his pens and sell them cheaper m." Name to them suits the possession which is really meant here, ce on is exactly suited to the sense.

s an agent that is irresistible, dignified, or powerful, by should accom- weak, or contemptible, at or with should be used. With is also applied at. Examples: Warmed by the sun; Wounded by a musket ball; The Annoyed with flies—Infested with rats; It was wrought with a needle; ul,—musket ball, irresistible, therefore by is used. The sight of an mals would not be terrified at it. Although rats are sometimes almost flies are still more so; and staff and needle are the instruments with are used. 3. When the doer of the action joins in company with others

can distinguish whether location is meant, or belonging—whether the owerful nation of the world, was defied by that declaration; Minot is ; in the two preceding sentences is rather that of location than belong- l be preferable in both sentences. 5. When place is referred to, in is ion is most in view, of should be used; as, People in Italy breathe a eople of any part of the world when in Italy breathe, &c. If only the l have been used. In the following belonging is meant: The people of ools; Every apartment of my house is taken up; Every timber of that

ave expected it, and do not obtain it; and disappointed in a thing when our expectations.

ings; it should therefore be used only before adjectives and nouns that The same instinct is found among every kind of birds, it should be in ve refer to more than two persons or things.

8. Different senses and relations should be expressed by different prepositions, although in connection with the same verb. We properly say, Converse with a person, on a subject, in a house.

Uses of the prepositions At and In before nouns of place, as given almost universally in the grammars.

9. "The preposition at is generally used after the verb be; as, I have been at London; He will be at Paris; I was at the place appointed. We likewise say, He touched, or arrived at any place. 10. The preposition in is set before coun- tries, cities, and large towns; as, He lives in France, in London, in Birmingham. 11. But before villages, single houses, and cities which are in distant countries, at is used; as, He lives at Hackney; We dwell at Montpelier; He resides at Canton (in China)."

There is an apparent inconsistency in some of the foregoing remarks, to the learner; he also wishes to see why a city's being in a distant country requires at before it. The reason of the last will be made to appear. Exceptions to nearly all these rules, and to some of them various exceptions, will be shown.

Philosophical distinctions in the use of At and In before nouns of place.

12. In the first place, let us take the position that in, in this sense, implies contained, enclosed, within the place named; as, In the box, in the cage, in the garden, means contained in, or being within the limits of the thing or place: Whilst at does not necessarily embrace this idea, though it does not exclude it; as, At the store, at the house—which may mean near or about the store or the house, or it may mean within it.

13. Hence we should not use in unless enclosure is meant, and even where this may be fairly inferred, we need not use in unless enclosure presents itself to the mind. By observing this definition of the two words, we shall find the correct application of them before nouns of place, to be easy and natural. Thus we shall see that we many times use in before small villages and single houses; at sometimes before large towns and cities in the country where we live,—and some- times in before cities that are in distant countries.

14. On looking into this subject we shall perceive that a place's being at a distance, or near, has much to do about presenting containment to the mind, or not so, and thus giving a preference to in or at. When we say, I saw him at his house; She resides at the village, the places are away from us; perhaps not far off, but at a distance clear away. But supposing the places are present, we should naturally and properly say, He is not in the house; She is now in the village. Further illustrations: A gentleman says to a son at the farthest border of the farm, Where is your father? The son properly answers, He is at the house. But if he should have made the inquiry at the door of his dwelling, the son appearing would have said, He is in the house. We see that the fitness of at, which is so clear in the one case, and the fitness of in in the other, depends on the foregoing principles.

15. Cities and large towns, even quite a distance from us, if they are in our own country, present themselves as containers on account of their size; if the thing or action is contained or is within their enclosure, and we properly use in before the names of them. 16. But when a city is an immense distance off, as in the East Indies, in China, in Japan, containment is lost in the idea—the mind is carried to the place only as a point, and we properly use at; as, He resides at Canton. But in some instances even in this case, containment is strongly marked and we properly use in; as, A man transacts business in New York and in Canton; The houses in Pekin have no windows fronting their neighbors. 17. Nor is in always to be used before cities and large towns that are in our own country; as, An earth- quake at Boston; A great storm at New York; A brilliant meteor was seen at Baltimore. The earthquake and storm could not be said to be contained in those places. Nor was the meteor seen exclusively in Baltimore, but there, about there, and in other places in that vicinity. 18. When a thing only joins a place, or is on one side of it forming a part of its border, in cannot be used; as, The Penobscot bridge at Bangor; The Navy Yard at Charlestown. 19. When the thing we speak of is very gigantic in size, or grand and dignified in character, as a great monument or immense build- ing, or a large body of people, distinguished for intelligence and respectability—to give dignity to the subject we use at. In such a case the idea of containment sinks from our view; as, The National Assembly at Washington; The Bunker-hill Monument at Boston. 20. But even in this case, a different turn given to the idea would require in; as, Is the Bunker-hill Monument in Boston, or in Charlestown? Thus, if all the other particulars are the same, it will be perceived that a different shade of thought additional, may either convey containment to the mind, or leave it out of view; as, Where is the ex-senator Evans now-a-days? he is at Washington. Enclosure is not in view here. Washing- ton marks the place where he is and tells all our question seeks. But in the sentence, Mr. Torrey is in Washington and in prison, we see the fitness of in. Enclosure directly comes up to the mind.

nimal should be taken out of his instinct, we should find him wholly
 ds seems to discover no beauty, but in the color of its species. 3. Every
 the duties of morality and religion. Let each of us cheerfully bear our
 and carried him to his hole. 11. Love thinketh no ill of her neighbor.
 is a man. 20. Mrs. Hemans the poet was born in 1794. 16. Princess
 A lady that should perform such an exploit, would deserve the title
 16. Miss Cushing is the authoress of the work called the Pinks and
 st heir in Bordeaux. An Italian nobleman fell in love with an American
 that property. 19. The king thanked his benefactor for the draught of
 ban girl why she loves her mother: She will answer, Because she is
 id returned to Spain the queen his patron was dead. 16 or 17. Miss Dana
 She was an actress in the play called Cleopatra. 20. Woman is there
 ihoress of those letters was a lady of superior ability. 20 & 17. The
 . 17. Mrs. Hannah Adams was not a mathematician, nor a poetess;
 Having learned that the young lady was heiress to a comfortable for-
 son's rashness. 17. The lady pretended to be one of the merchant's

in the use of Adjectives.

refer to instruction under the Pronoun.

young geologist. Gold, answers Mr. Punch, having an eye to Australia.
 ow which way he went. 8. What day of last week did George go to
 nd what person is the verb of? Who is to be executor of the estate?

n refer to figures under the Adjective.

ery person does not perceive who governs these powerful causes. The
 gated by the convivial hospitality of this season. 10. I have been to
 house. An old crazy woman called at our house yesterday. 12. The
 10. The song of the old blind man of Scio will long be sung. 14. Dur-
 y successful; but in the two next years he lost all he had gained. The
 The three first rows are peach trees, the three next are plum trees, and
 from New York papers that Kossuth will remain in this city during
 sh Grammar; others like this study.

in the use of the Tenses.

tals. A young geologist asked which was the most attractive metal.
 r given by many grammars, was wrong. It was believed by Columbus
 that virtue was always advantageous. 10. George said that he is
 stitutional. I have once or twice told the story to our friend. They
 he benefit of their health. I have in my youth trifled with health, and
 memoranda which the deceased has left, she wrote as follows. 4 & 19.
 nds the official notice of my unanimous nomination as the Whig candi-
 ly laid hold on the opportunities which the imprudence, weakness, or
 thority. 11. He is a person whom I remember these many years. I
 ontinue with me now three days. 12. I arrived in the city three days
 ity, we returned, content and thankful, to our retired and peaceful
 pened. Whom did she that had been Lucy Forbs, marry? 17. Doubt-
 text new-year's day I shall be at school three years. 16. The guard

Cathedral in this city, is preserved with the greatest veneration, for
 pretend to be made of emerald. 11. They maintained that scripture conclusion, that all mankind rise from one head.
 8. The doctor in his lecture, said that fever always produces thirst. 19. We have done no more than it was our duty
 to have done. I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit. Those enemies of Christianity were
 confounded whilst they were expecting to have found an opportunity to have betrayed its author. 20. He is supposed
 by many to be concerned in the plot in which he was implicated. 10. The number of scholars in attendance the last
 term is seventy-eight. 8. The number of Xerxes' army was an odd number.

Errors in the use of Participles.

5. He postpones the performance till to-morrow evening on account of not having received his apparatus yesterday.
 6. My employer, I hope, will pardon me for being absent a few days. 5. The Mistress will please to excuse Jane for
 having visited her friends in Salem last week. He was twitted of having been guilty of theft. 6. The artist finishing
 his picture, submitted it to his patron. 5. The door having remained unlocked, the rogue easily found access to the
 money. 6. We landed at Tropæa, happy and thankful for escaping the dangers of the sea.

Errors in the use of Adjectives and Adverbs.

1. He acted agreeable to his promise. He speaks very fluent, but does not reason very coherently. Not being fully
 acquainted with the subject, he could not affirm stronger than he did. He conducted himself very unsuitably to his
 profession. She writes very neat, and spells accurate. The task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with
 which they engaged in it. You read that very good. Alas! they are miserable poor. He was prodigal, and his prop-
 erty is now near exhausted. Endeavor to live hereafter suitable to a person in thy station. She was exceeding careful
 not to give offence. He was so deeply impressed with the subject, that few could speak nobler upon it. We may rea-
 son very clear and exceeding strong, without knowing that there is such a thing as a syllogism. His empire could not
 be established previous to the institution of pretty numerous societies.

2. A verb in the infinitive mood absolute, stands independently of the remaining part of the sentence. They were
 seen wandering about solitarily and distressed. Conjugate the verb *quit* irregularly. Also conjugate it regularly.
 They met on Saturday evening, agreeably to adjournment of a previous meeting. Draw a second line perpendicularly
 to the first. The book has a neat impression, and is printed on a finely woven paper. *Agreeably to this, we find some
 of the Anglo Saxon ladies were admitted into their most august assemblies. Agreeably to this law, children are bound
 to support their parents.

Errors in the use of Prepositions.

1. The house was struck with lightning. The city was destroyed with fire. 2. They are terrified by thunder. The
 cat was frightened by the sight of a monkey. They are devoured by spleen. They are troubled by moths. He walks
 by a staff, and sees with moon-light. 3. He shared the prize among his five brothers. 7. He divided the money
 between his three friends. 6. Being disappointed in receiving his apparatus in season, the performance will not take
 place this evening. 5. The people in Maine are hospitable and democratic. His school will close on the last Saturday
 in November. Madras is the second city in India. We happened to pass an open door in the room where they were.
 9. They have just arrived in Buffalo and are going to Rochester. 10. They will reside two months at England. I was
 in the place appointed before the time. 9. We touched in Halifax on our way for New York. 9 & 24. He spends
 much of his time in a village on Long Island. 25. Have you been to meeting to-day? Joseph is to work in the print
 room. 26. When did you come in town? He went onto Washington street. Put that change in the drawer. Carry
 your cigar boxes onto the Common and burn them. Until the tottering fabric crumbles at length to dust. It was in-
 serted in the stub of a pear. 24. Verses written by him during his abode on the island of Juan Fernandez. Two
 stores on State street were destroyed by fire. He does not live on that street. 21 & 11. Died at Bath in the Pearl

* The last two sentences are taken from Webster's Grammar, adduced by him as exhibiting examples of improper uses of adverbs.

e of the bible. 16. While the American minister sojourned in St. signature *Europa*. 17. A cloud of pigeons was seen in Washington comet was lately visible in Paris. The shock of an earthquake was a great storm in New Orleans, on the 2d inst. 20. A great chapter in the bible every evening. 24. The ladies and gentleman of this in behalf of your friend. 24. I am now writing on a letter to Britain.

in the use of Conjunctions.

ers uniformly warm, are formed for friendship. I will present it to you. Neither despise or oppose what you do not understand. 5. I must be mistaken. The house is not as commodious as we expected it to be and yet so piercing in his look, as affected me at once with a secure as cannot admit of change. 11. We are generally pleased with your mind. 12. The dog in the manger would not eat the hay himself to succor such persons who need your assistance. It is not sufficient to appear exceptionable. 7. The matter was no sooner proposed, but needed nothing further by his speech, but only to be commended for his besides the title. They had no sooner risen, but they applied themselves to titutation, besides the admirable one of juries, could so great a benefit have no other element but war. 6. Such men that act treacherously run the same risk as Italy had done. 9. No errors are so trivial as they do was John or his brother that performed the work. I asked him if he prisoner was guilty or not guilty. 14. I do not know as I shall do good making good bread could be communicated. 16. There can be no doubt of those of sense. Many persons will not believe but that they are you have been introduced to him.

False Syntax referring to the Interjection.

ty!—Ah! wretched I, how ungrateful!—O! happy them, surrounded by the highly favored!—How swiftly our time passes away! and ah! we, who thee, who had been so long expected!

NOTES TO BE APPLIED TO PRACTICE.

NOTE 1. When a collective noun conveys unity of idea, its verb and pronoun must be of the singular number; but when it conveys plurality of idea, its verb and pronoun must be of the plural number.

False Syntax referring to Note 1.

The people rejoice in that which should cause it sorrow. The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care. The court have just ended, after having sat through the trial of a very long cause. The crowd were so great that the judges with difficulty made their way through them. The Corporation of New York consist of a Mayor, Aldermen, and a Common Council. The British Parliament are composed of king, lords, and commons. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The church have no power to inflict corporal punishment. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. A great number do not always argue strength. The meeting have established several salutary regulations. The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination. The fleet is all arrived and moored in safety. The committee was divided in its sentiment, and it has referred the business to the general meeting. The committee was very full when this point was decided; and their judgement has not been called in question. Why do this generation wish for greater evidence, when so much is already given? The remnant of the people was persecuted with great severity. Never were any people so much infatuated as the Jewish nation. The shoal of herrings were of immense extent. No society are chargeable with the disapproved conduct of particular members.

NOTE 2. An Adverb should be so placed in composition as to give the best flow to the sentence, and render the meaning the most forcible and perspicuous. This is generally promoted by placing the adverb immediately before the adjective which it qualifies, immediately after the verb when single, and between the auxiliary and the verb when compound. But it will be found that this will not always answer; besides an adverb does not always qualify such words.

REMARK. An adverb should seldom, if ever, come between the prefix *to* and the infinitive mood; and the sense should never be sacrificed to sound.

False Syntax referring to Note 2.

He was pleasing not often because he was vain. William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful. From whence we may date likewise the period of this event. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous therefore to remonstrate. He offered an apology, which being not admitted, he became submissive. These things should be never separated. Unless he have more government of himself, he will be always discontented. Never sovereign was so much beloved by the people. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also. We always should prefer our duty to our pleasure. It is impossible continually to be at work. The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually. Having not known, or having not considered the measures proposed, he failed of success. My opinion was given upon rather a cursory perusal of the book. It