

have but the present; the past is no longer any thing, and the future is uncertain, (*incierto*).—A great many people ruin themselves (*arruinarse*) because they wish to indulge themselves too much, (*quieren pasarlo bien*.) If most men knew how to content themselves (*contentarse*) with what they have, they would be happy; but their greediness (*codicia*) very often makes them unhappy.—In order to be happy we must forget the past, not trouble ourselves about (*acongojarse*) the future, and enjoy the present.—I was very much dejected (*triste*) when my cousin came to me. “What is the matter with you?” he asked me. “Oh, (*¡Ay de mi!*) my dear cousin,” replied I, “in losing that money I have lost every thing.” “Do not fret,” said he to me, “for I have found your money.”

SEVENTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Lección Septuagésima sexta.*

<i>To mean.</i>	{ <i>Querer decir. Hacer ánimo.</i> <i>Significar.</i>
What do you mean?	† ¿Que quiere V. decir?
I mean.	† Quiero decir.
What does that man mean?	† ¿Que quiere decir ese hombre?
He means.	† Él quiere decir.
What does that mean?	{ † ¿Que quiere decir eso?
That means.	† Eso quiere decir. Eso significa.
That does not mean any thing.	{ † Eso no significa nada.
I do not know what that means.	{ † Nada quiere decir eso.
	{ † Yo no sé lo que quiere decir eso.
	{ † Yo no sé lo que significa eso.
<i>To be particular.</i>	{ <i>Ser singular. Ser extraño.</i> <i>Tener uno rarezas.</i>
I do not like to deal with that man, for he is too particular.	No me gusta tratar (<i>tener negocios</i>) con ese hombre, porque es muy extraño.
<i>To grow impatient.</i>	{ <i>Inquietarse. Enfadarse. Apurarse.</i>
<i>To fret.</i>	{ <i>Impacientarse. Consumirse.</i>
Do not fret about that.	† No se impaciente V. de eso.
<i>To sit up. To watch.</i>	<i>Velar.</i>
I have sat up all night.	He velado toda la noche.
<i>To advise.</i>	<i>Aconsejar.</i>
The dress. The costume.	El vestido. El traje. El uso.
Elegant dress.	Traje elegante. Vestido de moda.

<i>To dress one's self.</i>	<i>Vestirse.</i>
That man always dresses well.	Ese hombre se viste siempre bien.
<i>To find fault with something.</i>	{ † <i>Hallar falta en alguna cosa.</i> † <i>Hallar que decir de alguna cosa.</i>
That man always finds fault with every thing he sees.	† Ese hombre halla siempre que decir de cuanto vé.
Do you find fault with that?	† ¿Halla V. que decir de eso?
I do not find fault with it.	† Yo no hallo que decir de ello.

<i>A trick.</i>	<i>Engaño. Chasco. Burla. Pieza.</i>
<i>To play a trick.</i>	<i>Jugar una pieza. Dar un chasco.</i>
To play a trick upon some one.	Jugar una pieza á alguno.
He played me a trick.	{ † Me jugó una pieza.
Take care, that man will play you a trick.	{ † Me dió un chasco.
	Cuidado, ese hombre le jugará á V. una pieza, († le dará un chasco.)

<i>Besides, (more.)</i>	<i>Ademas de.</i>
You have given me three books, but I want three besides.	Ademas de los tres libros que V. me ha dado, quiero otros tres, (quiero tres mas.)
<i>Less.</i>	<i>Ménos. † Faltan.</i>
Three less.	† Faltan tres.
Three too many.	† Sobran tres.
<i>To reach.</i>	<i>Alcanzar. † Alcanzar á entender.</i>
<i>My reach.</i>	<i>Mi alcance. Alcanzo á.</i>
Within my reach.	Á mi alcance. Alcanzo á ello.
Out of my reach.	{ Fuera de mi alcance.
	{ No alcanzo á ello.
	{ † No alcanzo á entenderlo.
These things are not within the reach of everybody.	Todo el mundo no alcanza á entender estas cosas.
Within gun-shot.	{ Á tiro de escopeta.
A gun-shot, (meaning distance.)	{ † <i>A tiro de bala.</i>
Two gun-shots, (“ “)	Á dos tiros de escopetas.
How many shots have you fired?	{ ¿Cuántos tiros ha disparado V.?
	{ ¿Cuántos escopetazos ha tirado V.?
	{ ¿Cuántas veces hizo V. fuego?

I wonder why that man makes such a noise.	{ Quisiera saber porqué hace tanto ruido ese hombre.
	{ Extraño mucho que haga tanto ruido ese hombre.
	{ † <i>Me admiro porqué hace tanto ruido ese hombre.</i>

<i>So long as.</i>	<i>Miéntras. En tanto que.</i>
So long as you behave well, people will love you.	Le amarán á V. miéntras se porte bien.
To carry off.	{ Llevarse. Quitar.
A mouthful.	{ Quitar del medio.
To overwhelm. To heap. To load.	Un bocado. Un pedacito.
To overwhelm some one with joy.	Colmar. Llenar. Abrumar.
Generous.	{ Llenar á alguno de gozo.
Charitable. Beneficent.	{ Colmar á alguno de gozo.
You have heaped benefits upon me.	Generoso.
Sincere.	Caritativo. Benéfico.
Sincerely.	V. me ha colmado de beneficios.
An advantage.	Sincero.
The disadvantage. The prejudice.	Sinceramente. (Adverb, see App.)
I shall never say any thing to your disadvantage.	Una ventaja.
	La desventaja. El perjuicio.
	Nunca diré nada en perjuicio de V.

To surrender.

The enemies have surrendered.

Rendirse. Entregar.*

Los enemigos se han rendido.

To prefer.

I prefer the useful to the agreeable.

Preferir.*

Yo prefiero lo útil á lo agradable.

Obs. A. Adjectives used substantively are preceded by the indefinite pronoun *lo*. (See Appendix.)

The drinking.

El beber.

The eating.

El comer.

Obs. B. Verbs used substantively take the article *el*. (See Appendix.)

To behold.

Behold those beautiful flowers, with their colors so fresh and bright.

Mirar.

Miren VV. (or mirad) esas hermosas flores, con sus colores tan frescos y vivos, (or brillantes.)

The color.

El color.

The lily.

El lirio.

The violet.

La violeta.

The forget-me-not.

La trinitaria.

The rose.

La rosa.

An emblem.

Un emblema, (mas.)

Fresh verdure is salutary to our eyes.

El verdor fresco es agradable á la vista.

EXERCISES.

231.

Why have you played a trick upon that man?—Because he always finds fault with every thing he sees.—What does that mean, Sir?—That means that I do not like to deal with you, because you are too particular.—I wonder why your brother has not done (*haya hecho*) his task.—It was too difficult. He has sat up all night, and has not been able to do it, because it was out of his reach.—As soon as Mr. Flausen sees me he begins to speak English, in order to practise, (*ejercitar*,) and overwhelms me with politeness, (*cortesias*,) so that I often do not know what to answer. His brothers do the same, (*lo mismo*.) However, they are very good people, (*gentes*;) they are not only rich and amiable, but they are also generous and charitable. They love me sincerely, therefore I love them also, and consequently shall never say any thing to their disadvantage. I should love them still more, if they did not make so much ceremony; but every one has his faults, and mine is to speak too much of their ceremonies.

232.

Have the enemies surrendered?—They have not surrendered, for they did not prefer life to death. They had neither bread, nor meat, nor water, nor arms, nor money; notwithstanding they determined to die rather than surrender.—Why are you so sad?—You do not know what makes me uneasy, my dear friend, (fem.)—Tell me, (*lo*), for I assure you that I share your sufferings as well as your pleasures.—I am sure that you feel for me, (*que V. me compadece*), but I cannot tell you now what makes me uneasy. I will however tell you when an opportunity offers, (*se presente*.) Let us speak of something else now. What do you think of the man who spoke to us yesterday at the concert?—He is a man of much understanding, (*talento*), and not at all wrapt up in his own merits, (*y nada presumido*.) But why do you ask me that?—To speak of something.—It is said: contentment (*contento*) surpasses (*valer mas*) riches; let us then always be content. Let us share (*partir*) (with each other) what we have, and remain our lifetime (*miéntras vivamos*) inseparable friends. You will always be welcome at my house, and I hope to be equally so at yours. If I saw you happy I should be equally so, and we should be more contented than the greatest princes, who are not always so. We shall be happy when we are perfectly contented with what we have; and if we do our duty as we ought, God will take care of the rest. The past being no longer any thing, let us not be uneasy about the future, and enjoy the present.

233.

Behold, ladies, (*señoras*.) those beautiful flowers, with their colors so fresh and bright; they drink nothing but water. The white lily has the color of innocence, (*inocencia*;) the violet indicates gentleness, (*indica la dulzura*;) you may see it in Louisa's eyes. The forget-me-not has the color of heaven, our future dwelling, and the rose, the queen of flowers, is the emblem of beauty and of joy. You see all that personified (*personificado*) in seeing the beautiful Amelia, (*Amalia*.) How beautiful is the fresh verdure! It is salutary to our eyes, and has the color of hope, (*de la esperanza*.) our most faithful friend, (*fem.*) who never deserts (*abandonar*) us, not even in death, (*en el momento de la muerte*.)—One word more, my dear friend.—What is your pleasure?—I forgot to tell you to present my compliments (*que me encomendara*) to your mother. Tell her, if you please, that I regret (*sentir*) not having been at home when lately she honored me with her visit.—I thank you for her, (*en su nombre*.) I shall not fail.—Farewell then.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Septuagésima séptima.*

A silk gown.	Un túnico (traje, vestido) de seda.
A kitchen table.	Una mesa de cocina.
A mahogany table.	Una mesa de caoba.
A brick house.	Una casa de ladrillo.
A stone house.	Una casa de piedra.
A windmill.	Un molino de viento.
A coffee-mill.	Un molinillo de café.
A sugar-mill.	Un trapiche. Ingenio de azúcar.
A velvet bonnet.	Un gorro de terciopelo.
A silver tankard.	Un jarro de plata.
A water-mill.	Un molino de agua.
A steam-mill.	Un molino de vapor.
Fire-arms.	Armas de fuego.
A two-wheeled wagon.	Un carro de dos ruedas.
A four-wheeled carriage.	Un carruaje (coche) de cuatro ruedas.
A one-story house.	Una casa de un alto.
A two-story house.	Una casa de dos altos.
A three-story house.	Una casa de tres altos. (See Lesson II., Obs. A.)
A one-horse wagon.	Un carro tirado por un caballo.
A four-horse carriage.	Un carruaje tirado por cuatro caballos.
Gunpowder.	Pólvora.

Obs. A. We have seen (Lesson II.) that the preposition *de* is put between two substantives, the latter of which expresses the substance of which the former is made; but the preposition *para* is sometimes made use of when the latter expresses the use of the former. In both cases the order of the two substantives is inverted in Spanish, when they make a compound in English.

<i>To exaggerate.</i>	<i>Exagerar. Ponderar.</i>
That man exaggerates all that he says and does.	Ese hombre exagera cuanto dice y hace.
<i>All that.</i>	<i>Cuanto. Todo lo que.</i>
<i>To take the place of, to be instead of.</i>	<i>Ser. Servir de.</i>
That man is a father to me.	{ Ese hombre me es un segundo padre.
That umbrella serves him as a cane.	{ Ese hombre me sirve de padre.
	{ Ese paraguas le sirve de caña.
An inch.	Una pulgada.
On a small scale.	En pequeño. Por menor.
On a large scale.	En grande. Por mayor.
Thereabouts, nearly.	Cerca de. Poco mas ó ménos de.
Alternately, turn by turn.	Alternativamente. Por turnos.
<i>To endeavor, to strive.</i>	<i>Esforzarse. Empeñarse.</i>
<i>To give one's self up to grief.</i>	{ <i>Abandonarse (entregarse) al dolor.</i>
	{ <i>Dejarse vencer del dolor.</i>
<i>To melt.</i>	<i>Derretir *. Derretirse.</i>
<i>To melt in tears.</i>	Derretirse en lágrimas.
<i>To raise, to cause.</i>	{ <i>Excitar. Incitar. Mover.</i>
	{ <i>Levantar.</i>
<i>To raise difficulties.</i>	Excitar dificultades.
<i>To cause quarrels.</i>	Mover pendencias.
<i>To cause suspicions.</i>	Excitar sospechas.
The behavior of that man raised suspicions in my mind.	La conducta de ese hombre me incitó á sospecharle.
<i>To shake.</i>	<i>Sacudir.</i>
Shake that tree, and the fruit will come down.	Sacuda V. ese árbol, y la fruta caerá al suelo.
<i>To be in want of.</i>	{ <i>† Hacer falta. Haber menester.</i>
<i>To be short of.</i>	{ <i>† Faltarle á uno.</i>
<i>To want.</i>	{ <i>Necesitar.</i>
That man is in want of every thing.	Á ese hombre todo le hace falta.
I am in want of nothing.	Á mí nada me falta.

A plate, knife, fork, spoon, napkin, and bread.	} Un cubierto, {	Plato, cuchillo, tenedor, cuchara, servilleta, y pan.
A table for four persons.		Una mesa de cuatro cubiertos.
A table for ten persons.		Una mesa de diez cubiertos.
A writing-table. A desk.		Una mesa para escribir. Un bufete.
A dining-room.		Una sala de comer. Un comedor.
A bedroom.	} Un dormitorio. Una alcoba.	
A repeater.		Un aposento para dormir.
An oil-bottle.		Un reloj de repetición.
A mustard-pot.		Una botella para aceite.
A pitcher.		Una mostacera.
A fowling-piece.		Un jarro. Un pichel.
A fishing-line.		Una escopeta de cazador.
A fishing-rod.		Una cuerda para caña de pescar.
		Una caña de pescar.

To exact, to want of

| Exijir. Querer.

What do you want of me?
What do you exact of me?

{ i Que exige V. de mí;
† i Que me quiere V.?
i Que quiere V. de mí?

I exact nothing of you.

{ Yo no exijo nada de V.
† Yo no quiero nada de V.

A tea-pot.

| Una tetera.

Obs. B. Such compounds as the following are generally expressed by one word in Spanish:—

The oyster-woman.
The tinman.

| La ostrera.
El hojalatero.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS TAKEN FROM THE LATIN AND GREEK.

Obs. C. Proper names ending in English in *a*, *as*, or *es*, are the same in both languages. But it must be observed, that nouns having a double consonant, drop one of them; that nouns that have *th*, suppress the *h*; that *ph* is changed into *f*; *y* into *i*; the diphthongs *æ*, *æ*, into *e*; *ch* into *qu* before *e* or *i*, and into *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*; and that names beginning with *S*, followed by a consonant, generally add *E* before it. Examples:—

Caligula.	Caligula.
Dolabella.	Dolabela.
Cleopatra.	Cleopatra.
Diana.	Diana.
Julia.	Julia.

Æneas.	Enéas.
Pythagoras.	Pitágoras.
Ulysses.	Ulises.
Socrates.	Sócrates.
Philadelphia.	Filadelfia.
Acheron.	Aqueron.
Achilles.	Aquiles.
Achates.	Acátes.
Sparta.	Esparta.

Obs. D. Proper names ending in *o* generally add an *n*. Examples:—

Cicero.	Ciceron.
Plato.	Platon.
Scipio.	Escipion.

Obs. E. Proper names ending in *us* change that termination into *o*. Examples:—

Cyrus.	Ciro.
Camillus.	Camilo.
Orpheus.	Orfeo.

Obs. F. Most of those ending in *al* or *is* are the same in both languages. Examples:—

Juvenal.	Juvenal.
Sesostris.	Sesóstris.

Obs. G. Those ending in English in *ander*, change that termination into *andro*. Examples:—

Alexander.	Alejandro.
Lysander.	Lisandro.

Remark. The proper names of kingdoms, provinces, and towns, ending in English in *a*, are the same in Spanish; and those of towns ending in *burg*, add frequently *o*. Examples:—

Arabia.	Arabia.
Asia.	Asia.
Friburg.	Friburgo.
Hamburg.	Hamburgo.

Dainties.

| Golosinas. Manjares delicados.

He is fond of dainties.

{ † El es amigo de golosinas.
† A él le gustan mucho las golosinas.

At broad daylight.

| De día claro.

To sit down to dinner.

| Sentarse á la mesa.

EXERCISES.

234.

Has your sister been out to-day?—She has been out to buy several things.—What has she bought?—She has bought a silk gown, a velvet bonnet, and a lace veil, (*un velo de encaje.*)—What have you done with my silver tankard?—It is on the kitchen table (together) with the oil-bottle, the milk-pot, the pitcher, the mustard-pot, and the coffee-mill.—Do you ask for a wine-bottle?—No, I ask for a bottle of wine, and not for a wine-bottle. If you had the goodness to give me the key of the wine-cellar, (*la bodega.*) I would go for one.—What does that man want of me?—He exacts nothing; but he will accept what you will give him, for he is in want of every thing.—I will tell you that I am not fond of him, for his behavior raises suspicions in my mind. He exaggerates all that he says and does.—You are wrong in having such a bad opinion of him, for he has been a father to you.—I know what I say. He has cheated me on a small and on a large scale, and whenever he calls he asks me for something. In this manner he has alternately asked me for all I had: my fowling-piece, my fishing-line, my repeater, and my golden candlesticks.—Do not give yourself up so much to grief, else (*si no*) you will make me melt in tears, (*deshacerse.*)

Democritus and Heraclitus were two philosophers of a very different character: the first laughed at the follies (*la locura*) of men, and the other wept at them.—They were both right, for the follies of men deserve to be laughed (*se debe reir*) and wept at, (*llorar por ellas.*)

235.

Have you seen your niece?—Yes; she is a very good girl, who writes well, and speaks Spanish still better; therefore she is loved and honored by everybody.—And her brother, what is he doing?—Do not speak to me of him; he is a naughty boy, who writes always badly, and speaks Spanish still worse; he is therefore (*así*) loved by nobody. He is very fond of dainties, but he does not like books. Sometimes he goes to bed at broad daylight, (*cuando es.*) and pretends to be ill; but when we sit down to dinner he is generally better (again.) He is to study physic, (*la medicina.*) but he has not the slightest inclination for it, (*aficion.*)—He is almost always talking of his dogs, which he loves passionately, (*apasionadamente.*) His father is extremely sorry for it. The young simpleton (*el tontuelo*) said lately to his sister, “I shall enlist as soon as a peace (*la paz*) is proclaimed, (*que se publique.*)”

My dear father and my dear mother dined yesterday with some friends at (*el palacio*) the King of Spain.—Why do you always speak English and never Spanish?—Because I am too bashful.—You are

joking: is an Englishman ever bashful?—I have a keen appetite, (*grande apetito:*) give me something good to eat.—Have you any money?—No, Sir.—Then I have nothing to eat for you.—Will you not let me have some (*no me dará V.*) on credit? I pledge my honor.—That is too little.—What, (*como,*) Sir!

SEVENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—*Leccion Septuagésima octava.*

PRESENT OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

(Presente del Subjuntivo.)

N. B. For the sake of brevity, the *Present of the Subjunctive* is designated by N. 6. For the formation of this Tense, see Appendix.

N. 6 of <i>To HAVE</i> , (active.)	N. 6 de <i>TENER</i> , (activo *.)
That I may have.	<i>Que</i> tenga, tengas, tenga, tengamos, tengais, tengan.
N. 6 of <i>To HAVE</i> , (auxiliary.)	N. 6 de <i>HABER</i> , (auxiliar *.)
That I may have.	<i>Que</i> haya, hayas, haya, háyamos, háyais, háyan.
N. 6 of <i>To BE</i> .	N. 6 de <i>SER</i> and <i>ESTAR</i> .
That I may be.	<i>Que</i> sea, seas, sea, séamos, seáis, sean.
N. 6 of <i>MAY</i> or <i>CAN</i> , (to be able.)	<i>Que</i> esté, estes, esté, estemos, esteis, esten.
That I may be able.	N. 6 de <i>PODER</i> *.
	<i>Que</i> pueda, puedas, pueda, podamos, podais, puedan.

Obs. A. *May* and *can* are not translated, when the emphasis is on the principal verb. Example:—

<i>May</i> you live happy.	<i>Viva V. feliz.</i>
I fear he <i>may</i> be displeased.	Temo que él <i>se enfade.</i>

REMARKS.

In Spanish a verb governs another verb in the *infinitive*, in the *indicative*, or in the *subjunctive* mood. To elucidate this subject, the following rules are laid down, in which the *governing verb* will be designated by the name of the *LEADING VERB*, and the *governed verb*, by that of the *SUBORDINATE VERB*.

RULE I.

THE *SUBORDINATE VERB* is in the *INFINITIVE*, when the action it expresses refers to, and is to be performed by, the *subject (nominative)* of the *LEADING VERB*. Example:—

Peace is the greatest good that men can wish for in this life. | La paz es el mayor bien que los hombres pueden desear en esta vida.¹

RULE II.

The SUBORDINATE VERB is in the *indicative*, when the LEADING VERB merely declares, or points out a fact, or action expressed by the subordinate. Example:—

I will tell them that they do not know what they say. | Yo les diré que no saben lo que dicen.

RULE III.

The SUBORDINATE VERB is in the *subjunctive*, when the action expressed by it is indicated as *doubtful, uncertain, conditional, or contingent*, by the LEADING VERB. Examples:—

Even if this should not happen, but merciful Heaven guard and preserve him safe and sound, he continues as poor as ever. | Y cuando eso no suceda, sino que el Cielo piadoso le guarde y conserve sano y vivo, podrá ser que se quede en la misma pobreza que antes estaba.¹

I doubt he will come this evening. | Dudo que él venga esta noche.
You are not sure that they will do it. | V. no está seguro de que ellos lo hagan.

What do you want me to do? | ¿Que quiere V. que yo haga?

Remark.—It must be observed, that although in the paradigms of the conjugations the *English* POTENTIAL, as well as the *SUBJUNCTIVE* moods are translated into *Spanish* by the *SUBJUNCTIVE*, the use of the latter depends entirely on the meaning of the *leading verb*; in consequence of which, a verb in the present of the infinitive mood, or in the future tense in English, requires often to be placed in the subjunctive. Examples:—

It is necessary for you to write to them. | Es necesario que V. les escriba.
He says he will do it, whenever they shall pay him what he asks. | Él dice que lo hará, siempre que ellos le paguen lo que pide.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

I. When THE LEADING VERB means *admiration, application, approbation, command, demand, duty, doubt, fear, fondness, ignorance, intelligence, intention, permission, prohibition, satisfaction, supplication, sorrow, surprise, suspicion, expediency, wish, necessity, will, asking, advising, counselling, entreating, rejoicing, soliciting, or any act of the mind*, such as

¹ CERVANTES, *D. Quijote*, cap. xxxvii. pt. ii.

thinking, believing, &c., it governs THE SUBORDINATE VERB in the *SUBJUNCTIVE*, preceded by the conjunction *QUE*.

2. THE SUBORDINATE VERB must also be placed in the *subjunctive*, preceded by *QUE*, when THE LEADING VERB is preceded by an *interjection* expressing *wish or desire*, or when it is an *impersonal verb*, indicating *doubt, duty, obligation*, or some contingent and future effect produced by the action of such SUBORDINATE VERB. But this is placed in the present of the infinitive mood, without the conjunction, when its subject is not expressed. Example:—

It is necessary that you should do it. { Es necesario que V. lo haga.
Es necesario hacerlo.

3. THE LEADING VERB governs THE SUBORDINATE VERB in the *subjunctive*, when the former is connected with the latter by a conjunction implying *condition, (conditional terms or clause,) doubt, exception*, such as *if, unless, provided that, although, &c.*, when they mean also a contingent and future effect of the action expressed by THE SUBORDINATE VERB.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERBS SET DOWN AND SPECIFIED IN THE THREE PRECEDING RULES.

Any of the verbs contained and set forth in the preceding rules, being THE LEADING VERB, and in the *present or future* tense of the *indicative*, or in the *imperative* mood, governs THE SUBORDINATE VERB in the *PRESENT* of the *SUBJUNCTIVE*.

N. B. To show to the learners the relation of the tenses, and in order to make easy to them the use of the above rules, the number of each tense is here employed for the sake of brevity, instead of the name of the tense. Should they not remember them, they must consult the Appendix.

☞ N. 1 stands for the present of the indicative—N. 6 for the present of the subjunctive—p. for participle.

LEADING VERB.	SUBORDINATE VERB.	DIRECTIONS.
Simple tenses. { N. 1. N. 4.	N. 6.	{ When the action is to take place after a certain time.
Compound tenses. { N. 1, p. N. 4, p.	N. 6, p.	{ When the action has taken place before a certain time.

What do you want him to do? | ¿Que quiere V. que haga él?
It will be necessary for him to have finished his exercise before two o'clock. | Será necesario que el haya acabado su tema ántes de las dos.
It will be sufficient for you to know that. | Bastará que V. sepa eso.
It is enough for him to have written two letters. | Será suficiente que V. lo sepa.
Basta que él haya escrito dos cartas.

I will be very glad for your having spoken so.	Yo me alegraré mucho de que V. haya hablado así.
He will give you paper, without your asking for it.	Él le dará á V. papel, sin que V. le pida.
Let me know when he writes.	Avíseme V. cuando él escriba.

EXAMPLES ON THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Leading Verbs, N. 2, of the use of the Subjunctive.

It is necessary that.	Es necesario que.
It needs to, or that.	Es menester que.
It is strange, or a wonder that.	Es un prodigio que.
It is a pity that.	Es un milagro que.
It is right that.	Es lástima que.
It is wrong that.	Es bueno (bien) que. Es justo que.
It is proper that.	Es malo (es injusto) que.
	† No hay razon para que.
	No es bueno que.
It is surprising that.	Es propio (conveniente, or á propósito) que.
It is becoming that.	Es sorprendente (maravilloso) que.
It is time that.	Conviene que.
It is important, or it matters that.	Es tiempo que.
It suffices, it is sufficient that.	Importa que. Es importante que.
It is to be wished that.	Basta que. Es suficiente que.
It is possible that.	Es de desear que.
It is better that.	Es posible que.
You must have the goodness to do that.	Es mejor que. Vale mas que.
It is necessary that you should be here at an early hour.	Es menester que V. tenga la bondad de hacer eso.
You must do that.	Es necesario que V. esté aquí temprano.
It needs that one should have money.	Es menester que V. haga eso.
I must go to market.	Es menester que uno tenga dinero.
He must go away.	Es menester que yo vaya á la plaza.
It is just that he should be punished.	Es menester que el se vaya.
It is sufficient for you to know that.	Es justo que él sea castigado.
It is time for you to speak.	Basta que V. lo sepa.
We must sell our goods immediately.	Es tiempo de que V. hable.
	Es menester que vendamos inmediatamente nuestras mercaderías.
What must I say?	¿Que es menester que yo diga?
It is important that this should be done.	Importa que eso se haga.
It is proper that we should set out.	Conviene que partamos.

It is to be wished that you should go to the country.	Es de desear que V. se vaya al campo.
It is necessary that we should finish to-day.	Es necesario que acabemos hoy.
It is sufficient that you are satisfied.	Basta que VV. esten satisfechos.
I am sorry that she is ill.	Siento que ella esté mala.
I am charmed that you are here.	Estoy encantado de que V. esté aquí.
I am glad that he has received his money.	Me alegro de que el haya recibido su dinero.
She is angry that you are my friend.	Ella está enojada de que V. sea mi amigo.
I am surprised that you are not more attentive.	Estoy sorprendido de que V. no sea mas atento.
I am extremely glad that your sister has recovered.	Estoy extremadamente alegre de que su hermana de V. esté restablecida.
Your father is afflicted that you miss your lessons.	El padre de V. está afligido de que V. pierda sus lecciones.
I am surprised that you have not done your task.	Estoy sorprendido de que V. no haya hecho su tarea.

EXERCISES.

236.

Will you relate (*contar*) something to me?—What do you wish me to relate to you?—A little anecdote, if you like.—A little boy one day at table (*á la mesa*) asked for some meat; his father said that it was not polite to ask for any, and that he should wait until some was given to him, (*que le dieran*, imperf. subjunctive; see the following Lesson.) The poor boy, seeing every one eat, and that nothing was given to him, said to his father: "My dear father, give me a little salt, if you please." "What will you (*tú*) do with it?" asked the father. "I wish to eat it with (*echarla en*) the meat which you will give me," replied (*replicar*) the child. Everybody admired (*admirar*) the little boy's wit; and his father, perceiving that he had nothing, gave him meat without his asking for it, (*sin que la pidiera*).—Who was that little boy that asked for meat at table?—He was the son of one of my friends.—Why did he ask for some meat?—He asked for some because he had a good appetite.—Why did his father not give him some immediately?—Because he had forgotten it.—Was the little boy wrong in asking for some?—He was wrong, for he ought to have waited.—Why did he ask his father for some salt?—He asked for some salt, that his father might perceive that he had no meat, and that he might give him some.

Do you wish me to relate to you another anecdote?—You will greatly (*muchísimo*) oblige me.—Some one purchasing some goods

of a shopkeeper, said to him: "You ask too much; you should not sell so dear to me as to another, because I am a friend." The merchant replied: "Sir, we must gain something by (*con*) our friends, for our enemies will never come to the shop."

237.

A young prince, seven years old, was admired by everybody for his wit, (*á causa de su ingenio.*) Being once in the society of an old officer, the latter observed, in speaking of the young prince, that when children discovered so much genius in their early days, they generally grew very stupid when they came to maturity.—"If that is the case," said the young prince, who had heard it, "then you (*vos*) must have been very remarkable for your genius when you were a child."

An Englishman, on first visiting France, met with a very young child in the streets of Calais, who spoke the French language with fluency and elegance.—"Good heaven, (*Santo cielo.*) is it possible?" exclaimed he, "that even children here speak the French language with purity, (*pureza.*)"

Let us seek (*solicitar*) the friendship of the good, and avoid the society of the wicked; for bad company corrupts good manners.—What sort of weather is it to-day?—It snows continually, as it snowed yesterday, and according to all appearances, will also snow to-morrow.—Let it snow; I should like it to snow (*que nevava*, imperf. subjunctive; see next Lesson) still more, for I am always very well when it is very cold.—And I am always very well when it is neither cold nor warm.—It is too windy to-day, and we should do better if we stayed at home.—Whatever weather it may be I must go out; for I promised to be with my sister at a quarter past eleven, and I must keep my word.

SEVENTY-NINTH LESSON.—*Leccion Septuagésima nona.*

IMPERFECT OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

(Imperfecto del Subjuntivo.)

N. B. For the formation of this tense, see the Appendix.

The Spanish verbs have three words to express the imperfect tense of the subjunctive mood, to wit: one ending in *RA*, one in *RIA*, and one in *SE*
Examples:—

FIRST CONJUGATION.

To desire.	Desear.
I might, could, would, or should desire.	Yo deseara 7, desearia 8, desearse 9.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

To fear.	Temer.
I might, could, would, or should fear.	Yo temiera 7, temeria 8, temiese 9.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

To unite.	Unir.
I might, could, would, or should unite.	Yo uniera 7, uniria 8, uniese 9.

USE OF THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

The same LEADING VERBS that govern THE SUBORDINATE VERB in the present of the subjunctive mood with *QUE*, being in any of the past tenses of the indicative, govern THE SUBORDINATE VERB in the first (N. 7) or third (N. 9) imperfect tense of the subjunctive, preceded by *QUE*.

LEADING VERBS.	SUBORDINATE VERBS.	DIRECTIONS.
<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	
Simple tenses. { N. 2. N. 3. N. 8.	N. 7. N. 9.	{ When the action is to take place after a certain time.
Compound tenses. { N. 2. p. N. 3. p. N. 8. p.	N. 7, p. N. 3, p.	{ When the action has taken place after a certain time.
I doubted I did doubt I would doubt I had doubted I would have doubted	} that you would come.	} Yo dudaba Yo dudé Yo dudaria Yo habia dudado Yo habria dudado
I doubted I did doubt I would doubt I had doubted I would have doubted		
		{ <i>que V. viniera</i> ; or <i>que V. viniese.</i> <i>que V. hubiera venido</i> ; or <i>que V. hubiese venido.</i>

REMARK A, ON THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

After the following conjunctions, the verb is in the subjunctive, present, or imperfect, in conformity with the rules above explained.

That, in order that,	<i>á fin que.</i>	Though, although,	<i>bien que.</i>
to the end that,		For fear of, lest,	<i>por temor de no,</i>
Unless, except,	<i>á menos que.</i>	unless,	<i>sea que, á menos que.</i>
If, † should it happen,	<i>en caso que—si.</i>	In case, if,	<i>en caso que si.</i>
Before,	<i>antes que.</i>	Though,	<i>aunque.</i>

Till, until,	<i>hasta que.</i>	Provided that, save	<i>con tal que.</i>
Far from,	<i>lejos de.</i>	that,	
Not that,	<i>no por que.</i>	Though, although,	<i>aunque.</i>
For all that, notwithstanding that,	<i>no obstante eso.</i>	Without,	<i>sin, sin que.</i>
Suppose that,	<i>supuesto que.</i>	However little,	<i>por poco que.</i>
If ever so little, how little soever,	<i>por poco que.</i>	Whether,	<i>sea que.</i>
		Suppose that,	{ <i>supuesto que.</i> <i>se supone.</i>

EXAMPLES.

Will you stay here until I can go out with you?	{ <i>¿Quiere V. estarse aquí hasta que yo pueda salir con V.?</i>
I will go out before he comes back.	<i>Yo saldré antes que él vuelva.</i>
If you had what you have not, you would be rich.	<i>Si V. tuviera lo que no tiene, V. sería rico.</i>
I send you my book, that you may read it.	<i>Envío á V. mi libro para que (á fin de que) V. le lea.</i>
Unless you accompany her, she will not go out.	<i>A menos que V. la acompañe, ella no saldrá.</i>
Though your children are idle, they make progress.	<i>Aunque los niños de V. sean perezosos, ellos hacen progresos.</i>
If a man had ever so little acquaintance with another, he was bound to take a part in the dispute, and venture his person as much as if he had himself been angry.	<i>Por poca amistad que un hombre tuviera con otro, era necesario que él se mezclara en la disputa, y que arriesgara su persona tanto como si él mismo se hubiera (hubiese) encolerizado.</i>
Be it as it may.	{ <i>Sea lo que fuere. Sea lo que sea.</i> <i>† Como quiera que sea.</i> <i>Aunque sea.</i>
Though she is little and bad-looking, she is nevertheless amiable.	<i>Aunque ella sea chica, y tenga mala cara, no deja de ser amable.</i>
I would not have her for a wife, though she is rich and has a great deal of wit, because she is not good-hearted.	<i>Yo no querría tomarla por mi esposa aunque sea rica, y tenga mucho talento, porque no tiene buen corazón.</i>
Provided you are my friend, I am content.	<i>Con tal que V. sea mi amigo, estoy contento.</i>
Whether you are in the right or in the wrong.	<i>Sea que V. tenga, ó no tenga razon</i>
Although the monkey be dressed in silk, he is still a monkey.	<i>Aunque se vista de seda La Mona, Mona se queda. Iriarte, Fable XXVII.</i>

But before it comes to that issue, a knight must travel through the world. Pero *antes que se llegue á ese término es menester andar por el mundo.*
D. Quijote, cap. xxi. pt. i.

But be that as it may, I will order it to be repaired in the first village, where we can find a blacksmith, in such a manner as to be unexcelled, nay, even unequalled, by that which Vulcan forged and finished for the god of war. Pero *sea lo que fuere, yo la aderezaré en el primer lugar donde haya herrero, y de suerte que no le haga ventaja, ni aun le llegue la que hizo y forjó el dios de las herrerías para el dios de las batallas.*
Ditto, ditto.

I want to divide no spoils, but to beg and supplicate some friend to bring me a draught of wine, and that he will wipe me dry of this sweat. Yo *no quiero repartir despojos, sino pedir, y suplicar á algun amigo, que me dé un trago de vino, y me enjague este sudor.*
Ditto, cap. liii. pt. ii.

Obs. A. Some conjunctions govern the indicative, when the sentence affirms positively that the thing in question is, has been, or will be; and the subjunctive, when the sense of the phrase indicates uncertainty, condition, stipulation, contingency, futurity, or wish. Examples:—

<i>If.</i>	<i>Si.</i>
<i>Although.</i>	<i>Aunque.</i>
<i>But.</i>	<i>Si no.</i>
<i>So, in such a manner.</i>	{ <i>De (de tal) forma que.</i>
<i>So as to.</i>	{ <i>De (de tal) manera que.</i>
<i>So that.</i>	{ <i>De (de tal) modo que.</i>
	{ <i>De (de tal) suerte que.</i>
<i>Ind.</i> You behave in such a manner, that you are loved by everybody.	<i>Ind. V. se porta de manera que es amado de todo el mundo.</i>
<i>Subj.</i> Behave in such a manner that you may be loved.	<i>Subj. Pórtese V. de tal manera que sea amado, (se haga amar.)</i>
If he lent them money, they also lent it to him.	<i>Si él les prestó dinero, ellos tambien se le prestaron.</i>
If he lent (should he lend) them money, they would also lend it to him.	<i>Si él les prestara dinero, ellos tambien se le prestarian.</i>
Do it so as to have him satisfied.	<i>† Hágalo V. de modo que él quede satisfecho.</i>
But for me, he could not have known it.	<i>Si no fuera por mí, él no lo habria sabido.</i>
<i>Ind.</i> If he had gained a suit, he also had lost a friend, and therefore he had reason to complain.	<i>Ind. Si él habia ganado el pleito, tambien habia perdido un amigo, y así tenia razon de quejarse.</i>

Subj. If he had gained (that is, had he gained) the suit, he would have lost a friend, and therefore he had no reason to be sorry.

Ind. Although I had been there often, I had never seen her.

Subj. Although I had been there often, (or had I been,) I never should have seen her.

Obs. B. The subjunctive is used after the conjunction *que* when it is elliptic or substituted for other conjunctions, such as: *á fin que, (de que,) sea que, sin que, con tal que, ántes que, despues que, á ménos que, hasta que, &c.*

Whether I read or write, it is always found fault with.

He can say nothing without your knowing it.

Wait till your father comes.

Subj. Si él hubiera ganado el pleito habría perdido un amigo; y así no tenia razon de quejarse.

M. Henry's Gram.

Ind. Aunque yo habia estado á menudo allí, nunca la habia visto.

Subj. Aunque yo hubiera estado allí á menudo, nunca la habría visto.

Que yo lea, ó que escriba, siempre hallan falta.

Él no puede decir nada, que V. no sepa.

Aguarde V. que su padre vuelva.

EXERCISES.

238.

M. de Turenne would never buy any thing on credit of tradesmen, (*tenderos*), for fear, he said, they should lose a great part of it, if he happened to be killed. All the workmen (*menestral*) who were employed about his house had orders to bring in their bills (*una cuenta*) before he set out for the campaign, and they were regularly paid.

You will never be respected unless you forsake (*abandonar*) the bad company you keep.—You cannot finish your work to-night, unless I help you.—I will explain to you every difficulty, that you may not be disheartened (*desanimar*) in your undertaking, (*una empresa*).—Suppose you should lose your friends, what would become of you?—In case you want my assistance, call me, I shall help you.—A wise and prudent man lives with economy when young, in order that he may enjoy the fruit of his labor when he is old.—Carry this money to Mr. N., in order that he may be able to pay his debts, (*una deuda*).—Will you lend me that money?—I will not lend it you unless you promise to return it to me as soon as you can.—Did the general arrive?—He arrived yesterday morning at the camp, (*el campo*), weary, and tired, but very seasonably; he immediately gave his orders to begin the action, though he had not yet all his troops.—Are your sisters happy?—They are not, though they are rich, because they are not contented. Although they have a good memory, that is not enough to learn any language whatever, (*cualquiera que sea*); they must make use of their

judgment.—Behold how amiable that lady is; for all that she has no fortune, I do not love her the less.—Will you lend me your violin?—I will lend it you, provided you return it to me to-night.—Will your mother call upon me?—She will, provided you will promise to take her to the concert.—I shall not cease to importune (*importunar*) her, till she has forgiven me.—Give me that penknife.—I will give it you, provided you will not make a bad use of it.—Shall you go to London?—I will go, provided you accompany (*acompañar*) me; and I will write again to your brother, lest he should not have received my letter.

239.

Where were you during the engagement?—I was in bed to have my wounds dressed, (*curar*).—Would to God (*Ojalá*) I had been there! I would have conquered (*vencer*) or perished, (*morir*).—We avoided an engagement for fear we should be taken, their force being superior to ours.—God forbid (*no quiera el cielo*, with the subjunctive) I should blame your conduct, but your business will never be done properly unless you do it yourself.—Will you set out soon?—I shall not set out till I have dined.—Why did you tell me that my father was arrived, though you knew the contrary?—You are so hasty, (*violento*), that however little you are contradicted (*contradecir*) you fly into a passion (*encolerizarse*) in an instant. If your father does not arrive to-day, and if you want money, I will lend you some.—I am much obliged to you.—Have you done your task?—Not quite; if I had had time, and if I had not been so uneasy about the arrival (*llegada*) of my father, I should have done it.—If you study and are attentive, I assure you that you will learn the Spanish language in a very short time.—He who wishes to teach an art, must know it thoroughly, (*á fondo*); he must give none but clear and well-digested notions (*reglas*) of it; he must instil (*infundir*) them one by one into the minds of his pupils, and above all, he must not overburden (*sobrecargar*) their memory with useless or unimportant rules.

My dear friend, lend me a dollar.—Here are two instead of one.—How much obliged I am to you!—I am always glad when I see you, and I find my happiness in yours.—Is this house to be sold?—Do you wish to buy it?—Why not?—Why does your sister not speak?—She would speak if she were not always so absent, (*distráida*).—I like pretty anecdotes; they season (*sazonar*) conversation, and amuse everybody. Pray relate me some.—Look, if you please, in some of the numbers of the Spectator, and you will find many.

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