God, whose name was John." When it is applied in its strict sense, it principally follows the verb and the nominative case: as, "The man stands *there*."

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

2. In imitation of the French idiom, the adverb of place *where*, is often used instead of the pronoun relative and a preposition. "They framed a protestation, *where* they repeated all their former claims;" i. e. "*in which* they repeated." "The king was still determined to run forwards, in the same course *where* he was already, by his precipitate career, too fatally advanced;" i. e. "*in which* he was." But it would be better to avoid this mode of expression.

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

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

3. We have some examples of adverbs being used for substantives: "In 1687, he erected it into a community of

regulars, since *when* it has begun to increase in those countries as a religious order; i. e. "since *which time*." "They are exalted for a little while;" i. e. "for a *short time*." "It is worth their while;" i. e. "it deserves their time and pains." But this use of the word rather suits familiar than grave style. The same may be said of the phrase, "To do a thing *anyhow*;" i. e. "in any manner;" or, "*somehow*;" i. e. "in some manner." "Somehow, worthy as these people are they are under the influence of prejudice."

RULE XVI.

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

Exercises, p. 102. Key, p. 68.

It is better to express an affirmation, by a regular affirmative, than by two separative negatives, as in the former sentence: but when one of the negatives is joined to another word, as in the latter sentence, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety of expression.

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

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character *of her*;" "*From him* that is needy turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;" "We may be good and happy *without riches*."

Exercises, p. 103. Key, p. 69.

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

The prepositions *to* and *for* are often understood, chiefly before the pronouns: as, "Give me the book;" "Get me some paper;" that is, "*to* me; *for* me." "Wo is me;" i. e. "*to* me." "He was banished England;" i. e. "*from* England."

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

2. Some writers separate the preposition from its noun, in order to connect different prepositions with the same noun: as, "To suppose the zodiac and planets to be efficient *of*, and antecedent *to*, themselves." This, whether in the familiar or the solemn style, is always inelegant, and should generally be avoided. In forms of law, and the

like, where fulness and exactness of expression must take place of every other consideration, it may be admitted.

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

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

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

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

1st, With respect to the preposition *of*—"He is resolved of going to the Persian court;" "*on* going," &c. "He was totally dependent of the Papal crown;" "*on* the Papal," &c. "To call of a person," and "to wait of him," "*on* a person," &c. "He was eager of recommending it to his fellow-citizens," "*in recommending*," &c *Of* is sometimes omitted, and sometimes inserted, after *worthy*; as, "It is worthy observation," or, "of observation." It would have been better omitted in the following sentences. "The emulation, who should serve their country best, no longer subsists among them,

but *of* who should obtain the most lucrative command." "The rain has been falling *of* a long time;" "falling a long time." "It is situation chiefly which decides of the fortune and characters of men:" "decides the fortune," or, "*concerning* the fortune." "He found the greatest difficulty of writing;" "*in* writing." "It might have given me a greater taste of its antiquities." A taste *of* a thing implies actual enjoyment of it; but a taste *for* it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment. "This had a much greater share of inciting him, than any regard after his father's commands;" share *in* inciting," and "regard *to* his father's," &c.

2d, With respect to the prepositions *to* and *for*.—"You have bestowed your favours to the most deserving persons;" "*upon* the most deserving," &c. "He accused the ministers for betraying the Dutch:" "*of* having betrayed." "His abhorrence to that superstitious figure;" "*of* that," &c. "A great change to the better;" "*for* the better." "Your prejudice to my cause;" "*against*." "The English were very different people then to what they are at present;" "*from* what," &c. "In compliance to the declaration;" "*with*," &c. "It is more than they thought for;" "thought *of*." "There is no need for it;" "*of* it." *For* is superfluous in the phrase, "More than he knows *for*." "No discouragement for the authors to proceed;" "*to* the authors," &c. "It was perfectly in compliance to some persons;" "*with*." "The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel;" "diminution *of*," and "derogation *from*."

3d, With respect to the prepositions *with* and *upon*.—"Reconciling himself with the king." "Those things which have the greatest resemblance with each other, frequently differ the most." "That such rejection should be consonant with our common nature." "Conformable with," &c. "T history of Peter is agreeable with the sacred texts." In the above instances, it should be, "*to*," instead of "*wi* "It is a use that perhaps I should not have thought

"thought *of*." "A greater quantity may be taken from the heap, without making any sensible alteration upon it;" "*in* it." "Intrusted to persons on whom the parliament could confide;" "*in* whom." "He was made much on at Argos;" "much *of*." "If policy can prevail upon force;" "*over* force." "I do likewise dissent with the examiner;" "*from*."

4th, With respect to the prepositions *in*, *from*, &c.—"They should be informed in some parts of his character;" "*about*," or "*concerning*." "Upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance;" "*under*." "That variety of factions into which we are still engaged;" "*in* which." "To restore myself into the favour;" "*to* the favour." "Could he have profited from repeated experiences;" "*by*." *From* seems to be superfluous after *forbear:* as "He could not forbear from appointing the pope," &c. "A strict observance after times and fashions;" "*of* times." "The character which we may now value ourselves by drawing;" "*upon* drawing." "Neither of them shall make me swerve out of the path;" "*from* the path." "Ye blind guides, which strain *at* a gnat, and swallow a camel;" it ought to be, "which strain *out* a gnat, or, take a gnat out of the liquor by straining it." The impropriety of the preposition (as Dr. Lowth justly observes,) has wholly destroyed the meaning of the phrase.

The preposition *among* generally implies a number of things. It cannot be properly used in conjunction with the word *every*, which is in the singular number: as, "Which is found among every species of liberty;" "The opinion seems to gain ground among every body."

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

Birmingham." But before villages, single houses, and cities which are in distant countries, *at* is used; as, "He lives at Hackney;" "He resides at Montpelier."

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

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

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour is *to be approved and practised:* "If thou sincerely *desire*, and earnestly *pursue* virtue, she *will* assuredly *be found* by thee, *and prove* a rich reward;" "The master taught both *her and me* to write;" "*He and she* were school-fellows,*."

Exercises, p. 107. Key, p. 72.

A few examples of inaccuracy, respecting this rule, may further display its utility. "If he prefer a virtuous life, and is sincere in his professions, he will succeed;" "if he *prefers*." "To deride the miseries of the unhappy, is inhuman; and wanting compassion towards them, is unchristian;" "and *to want* compassion." "The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day;" "and *was* prorogued." "His wealth and him bid adieu to each other;" "and *he*." "He entreated us, my comrade and I, to live harmoniously;" "comrade and *me*." "My sister and her were on good terms;" "and *she*." "We often overlook the blessings which are in our possession, and are searching after

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

those which are out of our reach:" it ought to be, "and *search* after."

Conjunctions are, indeed, frequently made to connect different moods and tenses of verbs: but, in many of these instances, the nominative is necessarily repeated; and, perhaps, in most of the others, it is very properly, and with good effect, resumed. The following examples may serve to illustrate these observations. "*He is* at present temperate, though *he was* formerly the reverse;" "*Can he* perform the service, and *will he* perform it?" "How privileged *they are*, and how happy *they might be!*" "*He has done* much for them, though *he might have done* more:" "*She was* once proud, though *she is* now humble."—When, in the progress of a sentence, the current is interrupted, and we pass from the affirmative to the negative form, or from the negative to the affirmative, the repetition of the nominative is, perhaps in most instances, required; especially if the expression be emphatic: as, "Though *I admire* him greatly, yet *I do not* love him;" "*He is not* in affluent circumstances, but still *he is* eminently useful."—There appears to be, in general, equal reason for resuming the nominative, when the course of the sentence is diverted, by a change of the mood or the tense.

If criticism should be able to produce exceptions to the Eighteenth Rule, or to any of the subordinate observations, we presume they will nevertheless be found useful and proper general directions. Rules are not to be subverted, because they admit of exceptions.—*See the* OCTAVO *Grammar, pages* 301, 302.

RULE XIX.

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

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

Exercises, p. 108. Key, p. 74

The conjunctions, *if, though, unless, except, whether,* &c. generally require the subjunctive mood after them: as, "*If* thou *be* afflicted, repine not;" "*Though* he *slay* me, yet will I trust in him;" "He cannot be clean, *unless* he *wash* himself;" "No power, *except* it *were* given from above;" "*Whether* it *were* I or they, who so preach." But even these conjunctions, when the sentence does not imply doubt, admit of the indicative: as, "*Though* he *is* poor, he is contented;" "*Though* he *was* rich, yet for your sakes he became poor."

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

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

If with *but* following it, requires the Subjunctive Mood; and, when futurity is denoted, the phrase is in the following form: "*If* he *do but* touch the hills, they shall smoke;" "*If* he *be but* discreet, he will succeed." When future time is not signified, the form is as follows: "*If* in using this language, he *does but* jest, no offence should be taken;" "*If* she *is but* sincere, I am happy."—The same distinction applies to the following modes of expression: "*If* he *do* submit, it will be from necessity;" "*If* he *does* at present submit, he is not convinced:" "*If* thou *do* not reward this service, he will be discouraged;" "*If* thou *dost* heartily forgive him, endeavour to forget the offence."

2. In the following instances, the conjunction *that,* expressed or understood, and denoting a consequence, is improperly connected with the verb in the subjunctive mood: "So much she dreaded his tyranny, *that* the fate of her friend she *dare* not lament." "He reasoned so artfully, that his friends would listen, and think [*that*] he *were* not wrong."

3. In the same sentence, and in the same circumstances, it is irregular to apply different forms of the Subjunctive Mood; as in the following instances: "If there *be* but one body of legislators, it is no better than a tyranny; if there *are* only two, there will want a casting voice." "If the donor *was* rich, the present was too little; if he *were* poor, it was too much."

4. Almost all the irregularities, in the construction of any language, have arisen from the ellipsis of some words, which were originally inserted in the sentence, and made it regular; and it is probable, that this has generally been the case with respect to the conjunctive form of words, now in use; which will appear from the following examples: "We shall overtake him though he *run;*" that is, "though he *should* run;" "Unless he *act* prudently, he will not accomplish his purpose;" that is, "unless he *shall* act prudently." "If he *succeed* and *obtain* his end, he will not be the happier for it:" that is, "If he *should* succeed, and *should* obtain

his end." These remarks and examples may be useful to the student, by enabling him, on many occasions, to trace words in question to their proper origin and ancient connexions. We shall, however, add a few observations on this subject.

That part of the verb which grammarians in general call the present tense of the subjunctive mood, has a future signification. In cases of this nature, the terminations of the second and third persons singular, are varied from those of the Indicative; as will be evident from the following examples: "If thou *prosper*, it will be a source of gratitude;" "Unless he *study* more closely, he will never be learned." Some writers however would express these sentiments without those variations; "If thou *prosperest*," &c. "Unless he *studies*," &c.: and as there is great diversity of practice in this point, it is proper to offer the learners a few remarks, to assist them in distinguishing the right application of these different forms of expression. It may be considered as a rule, that the changes of termination are necessary, when these two circumstances concur: 1st, When the subject is of a dubious and contingent nature; and 2d, When the verb has a reference to future time. In the following sentences, both these circumstances will be found to unite: "If thou *injure* another, thou wilt hurt thyself;" "He has a hard heart; and if he *continue* impenitent, he must suffer;" "He will maintain his principles, though he *lose* his estate;" "Whether he *succeed* or not, his intention is laudable;" "If he *be* not prosperous, he will not repine;" "If a man *smite* his servant, and he *die*," &c. *Exodus* xxi. 20. In all these examples, the things signified by the verbs are uncertain, and refer to future time. But in the instances which follow, future time is not referred to; and therefore a different construction takes place; "If thou *livest* virtuously, thou art happy;" "Unless he *means* what he says, he is doubly faithless;" "If he *allows* the excellence of virtue, he does not regard her precepts."

The principles contained in this *fourth* Note, may perhaps be further elucidated, by the production of a number o sentences introduced by conjunctions, which exhibit, in contrasted points of view, futurity without contingency, contingency but not futurity, and cases in which neither contingency nor futurity is denoted. In the three following sentences, the first of these forms is signified: "As soon as the sun *sets*, it will be cooler;" "As the autumn *advances*, these birds will gradually emigrate;" "Though the winter *approaches*, we hope it will not be severe." The three sentences which follow, show contingent but not future events: "If he *thinks* as he speaks, he may safely be trusted;" "If he *is* now disposed to attend, I will continue the lecture;" "He acts uprightly, unless he *deceives* me." And in the following instances, neither contingency nor futurity is denoted: "Though he *excels* her in knowledge, she far exceeds him in virtue;" "I have no doubt of his belief and principles: but if he *believes* the truths of religion, he does not act according to them;" "Though he *seems* to be simple and artless, he has deceived us;" "If Edward *is* more learned, and *has* more genius, than his brother, which we readily admit to be the case, yet he is much inferior to him. in true humility and benevolence *of* heart."

It appears, from the tenor of the examples adduced, that the rules above mentioned may be extended to assert, that in cases wherein contingency and futurity do not concur, it is not proper to turn the verb from its signification of present time, nor to vary its form or termination.—It will, doubtless, sometimes happen, that, in sentences constructed according to some of the Notes and Observations under the Nineteenth Rule of Syntax, as well as on many other occasions, a strict adherence to grammatical rules, would render the language stiff and formal. But when cases of this sort occur, it is better to give the expression a different turn, than to violate grammar for the sake of ease, or even of elegance. *See Rule* 14. *Note* 2.

5. In the Perfect Tense of the Subjunct've, some writers

appear to approve of the following modes of expression. "If thou *have* determined, we must submit:" "Unless he *have* consented, the writing will be void:" but we believe that few authors of critical sagacity write in this manner. The proper form seems to be, "If thou *hast* determined; unless he *has* consented," &c. conformably to what we generally meet with in the Bible: "I have surnamed thee, though thou *hast* not known me," *Isaiah* xlv. 4, 5. "What is the hope of the hypocrite, though he *hath* gained," &c. *Job*. xxvii. 8. See also *Acts* xxviii. 4.

6. In the Pluperfect and Future tenses, we sometimes meet with such expressions as these; "If thou *had* applied thyself diligently, thou wouldst have reaped the advantage;" "Unless thou *shall* speak the whole truth, we cannot determine;" "If thou *will* undertake the business, there is little doubt of success." This mode of expressing the auxiliaries does not appear to be warranted by the general practice of correct writers. They should be *hadst*, *shalt*, and *wilt*: and we find them used in this form, in the sacred Scriptures. "If thou *hadst* known," &c. *Luke* xix. 47. "If thou *hadst* been here," &c. *John* xi. 21. "If thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean," *Matt.* viii. 2.

7. The second person singular of the Imperfect tense in the subjunctive mood, is also very frequently varied in its termination: as, "If thou *loved* him truly, thou wouldst obey him;" "Though thou *did* conform, thou hast gained nothing by it." This variation, however, appears to be improper. Our present version of the Scriptures, which we again refer to, as a good grammatical authority in points of this nature, decides against it. "If thou *knewest* the gift," &c. *John*, iv. 10. "If thou *didst* receive it, why dost thou glory?" &c. 1 *Cor*. iv. 7. See also *Dan*. v. 22.—But the form of the verb *to be*, in this tense of the Subjunctive Mood, is often very properly and considerably varied. *See pages* 94, 202.

8. It may not be superfluous, also, to observe, that the auxiliaries of the potential mood, when applied to the subjunctive, do not change the termination of the second person singular. We properly say, "If thou *mayst* or *canst* go;" "Though thou *mightst* live;" "Unless thou *couldst* read;" "If thou *wouldst* learn;" and not "If thou *may* or *can* go," &c.—Even when *that* expresses the motive or end, the termination of the auxiliaries should not be varied: "Thou buildest the wall, *that* thou *mayst* be their king." *Neh*. vi. 6. "There is forgiveness with thee, *that* thou *mayst* be feared." *Psalm* cxxx. 4.

Of the precise nature and extent of the English Subjunctive Mood, and the forms of its principal verb and auxiliaries, it appears to be proper, in this place, to give a more particular elucidation; and to concentrate the whole in a small, but intelligible point of view.

Some writers assert, that we have no such mood in our language. This opinion has, we think, been sufficiently refuted. See pages 103, 104, &c.

Other grammarians suppose, that the Subjunctive Mood extends only to what is called the Present Tense of verbs generally, under the circumstances of contingency and futurity; and to the Imperfect Tense of the verb *to be*, when it denotes contingency, doubt, &c. because in these tenses only, the form of the verb admits of variation; and they suppose that it is variation merely which constitutes the distinction of moods.—That this supposition is not tenable has, we presume, been shown at pages 104, 105, &c.

On a deliberate review of the subject, we are of opinion that, in all cases, and in all the tenses, in which the verb, with its attendant conjunction expressed or understood, implies contingency or uncertainty, the verb is to be considered as belonging to the Subjunctive Mood; and that, when neither contingency, nor any circumstance comprised in the definition of the Subjunctive Mood, is signified, the verb does not belong to that Mood, whatever conjunction may attend it. *See the Definition*, p. 75.

It is proper here to observe, that the Potential Mood, as well as the Indicative, is converted into the Subjunctive, by the expression of contingency being applied to it: as, "*If thou canst* do any thing, have compassion," &c.—See page 92.

With regard to the *Forms* of the verb and its auxiliaries, in the different tenses of the Subjunctive Mood, we presume that the following observations will not be unacceptable to the student.

That tense which is denominated the present of the Subjunctive, may be considered as having two forms of the *principal* verb; first, that which simply denotes contingency: as, "If he *desires* it, I will perform the operation;" that is, "If he *now* desires it:" Secondly, that which denotes both contingency and futurity: as, "If he *desire* it, I will perform the operation;" that is, "If he should *hereafter* desire it.

In the present tense of the auxiliary *to be*, there are likewise two forms, in the Subjunctive, namely, "If he be, &c." and "If I am, &c." The former has a reference both to present and to future time; the latter, to present time only: as, "If *he be* sincere, I approve his conduct;" "If *he be* ready, when the messenger arrives, he may proceed."—"If he *is* good, he is happy."

"If *I am* right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If *I am* wrong, O teach my heart,
To find that better way." POPE.

The Imperfect Tense of the verb *to be*, in the Subjunctive, has likewise, according to the practice of good writers, two variations, namely, "If he *were* present, he was highly culpable;" "If he *was* present, he was highly culpable."—The varied forms of the verb *to be*, which refer to present time; and also the variations in the Imperfect tense; are often used indiscriminately. When it is proper to do so, and when improper, general usage and correct taste must determine.

For the forms of the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the First and Second Future Tenses, we refer the reader to the preceding respective Notes under this Nineteenth Rule of Syntax; and also to page 90, including the Note.—Further observations, more or less connected with the points in question, may be seen at pages 78—80, 84—86, 102—105, 108—111; and at page 8 of the INTRODUCTION.

To conclude.—If these positions, respecting the Subjunctive Mood and its various forms, were adopted and established in practice we should have, it is presumed, on this much contested subject, principles of decision simple and perspicuous, and readily applicable to most, if not all, of the cases that may occur.

9. Some conjunctions have correspondent conjunctions belonging to them, either expressed or understood: as,

1st, *Though,—yet, nevertheless:* as, "*Though* he was rich, *yet* for our sakes he became poor." "*Though* powerful, he was meek."

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

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

4th, *Neither—nor* as, "*Neither* he *nor* I am able to compass it."

5th, *As—as:* expressing a comparison of equality: as, "She is *as* amiable *as* her sister; and *as* much respected."

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

7th, *As—so:* expressing a comparison of quality: as, "*As* the one dieth, *so* dieth the other." "*As* he reads, *so* they read."

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

9th, *So—as:* with a negative and an adjective expressing

a comparison of quantity: as, "Pompey was not *so* great a general *as* Cæsar, nor *so* great a man."

10th, *So—that:* expressing a consequence: as, "He was *so* fatigued, *that* he could scarcely move."

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

10. Conjunctions are often improperly used, both singly and in pairs. The following are examples of this impropriety. "The relations are so uncertain, as that they require a great deal of examination;" it should be, "*that* they require," &c. "There was no man so sanguine, who did not apprehend some ill consequences:" it ought to be, "So sanguine as not to apprehend," &c.; or, "no man, how sanguine soever, who did not," &c. "To trust in him is no more but to acknowledge his power." "This is no other but the gate of paradise." In both these instances, *but* should be *than*. "We should sufficiently weigh the objects of our hope; whether they are such as we may reasonably expect from them what they propose," &c. It ought to be, "*that* we may reasonably," &c. "The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as he ought to have done;" "*with which* he ought." "In the order as they lie in his preface:" it should be, "in order as they lie;" or, "in the order *in which* they lie." "Such sharp replies that cost him his life;" "*as* cost him," &c. "If he were truly that scarecrow, as he is now commonly painted;" "*such* a scarecrow," &c. "I wish I could do that justice to his memory, to oblige the painters," &c.; "do *such* justice *as* to oblige," &c.

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

A double conjunctive, in two correspondent clauses of a sentence, is sometimes made use of: as, "*Had* he done this, he *had* escaped;" "*Had* the limitations on the prerogative been, in his time, quite fixed and certain, his integrity *had* made him regard as sacred, the boundaries of the constitution." The sentence in the common form would have read thus: "If the limitations on the prerogative had been, &c. his integrity would have made him regard," &c.

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

Our language wants a conjunction adapted to familiar style, equivalent to *notwithstanding*. The words *for all that*, seem to be too low. "The word was in the mouth of every one, but, for all that, the subject may still be a secret."

In regard that is solemn and antiquated; *because* would do much better in the following sentence. "It cannot be otherwise, in regard that the French prosody differs from that of every other language."

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

In the two following phrases, the conjunction *as* is improperly omitted; "Which nobody presumes, or is so sanguine ∧ to hope." "I must, however, be so just ∧ to own."

The conjunction *that* is often properly omitted, and understood; as, "I beg you would come to me;" "See thou do it not;" instead of "that you would," "that thou do." But in the following and many similar phrases, this conjunction would be much better inserted: "Yet it is reason the memory of their virtues remain to posterity." It should be, "Yet it is *just that* the memory," &c.

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, "Thou art wiser than I;" that is, "than I am." "They loved him more than me;" i. e. "more than they loved me." "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;" that is, "than by him *."

Exercises, p. 115. Key, p. 80.

The propriety or impropriety of many phrases, in the preceding, as well as in some other forms, may be discovered, by supplying the words that are not expressed; which will be evident from the following instances of erroneous construction. "He can read better than me." "He is as good as her." "Whether I be present or no." "Who did this? Me." By supplying the words understood in each of these phrases, their impropriety and governing rule will appear: as, "Better than I can read;" "As good as she is;" "Present or not present;" "I did it."

1. By not attending to this rule, many errors have been committed: a number of which is subjoined, as a further caution and direction to the learner. "Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death." "She suffers hourly more than me." "We contributed a third more than the Dutch, who were obliged to the same proportion more than us." "King Charles, and more than him, the duke and the popish faction, were at liberty to form new schemes." "The drift of all his sermons was, to prepare the Jews for the reception of a prophet mightier than him, and whose shoes he was not worthy to bear." "It was not the work of so eminent an author, as him to whom it was first imputed." "A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both." "If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do." In these passages it ought to be, "*I, we, he they*, respectively."

* See the *Tenth*, or any subsequent, edition of the Key: Rule xx. The Note.

2. When the relative *who* immediately follows *than*, it seems to form an exception to the 20th rule; for in that connexion, the relative must be in the objective case: as, "Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned," &c. "Beelzebub, *than whom*, Satan excepted, none higher sat," &c. It is remarkable that in such instances, if the personal pronoun were used, it would be in the nominative case; as, "A greater king never reigned *than he*;" that is, "*than he was*." "Beelzebub, *than he*," &c.; that is, "*than he sat*." The phrase, *than whom*, is, however, avoided by the best modern writers.

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we make use of the ellipsis, and say, "He was a learned, wise, and good man."

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

Exercises, p. 116. Key, p. 82.

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

1. The ellipsis of the *article* is thus used; "A man,

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

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

3. The ellipsis of the *adjective* is used in the following manner. "A delightful garden and orchard;" that is, "a delightful garden and a delightful orchard;" "A little man and woman;" that is, "A little man and a little woman." In such elliptical expressions as these, the adjective ought to have exactly the same signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter substantive as to the former; otherwise the ellipsis should not be admitted.

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

4. The following is the ellipsis of the *pronoun*. "I love and fear him;" that is, "I love him, and I fear him." "My house and lands;" that is, "my house and my lands." In these instances the ellipsis may take place with propriety; but if we would be more express and emphatical, it must not be used: as, "His friends and his foes;" "My sons and my daughters."

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

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

The antecedent and the relative connect the parts of a sentence together, and, to prevent obscurity and confusion, should answer to each other with great exactness. "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." Here the ellipsis is manifestly improper, and ought to be supplied: as, "We speak that *which* we do know, and testify that *which* we have seen."

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

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

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

Do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, might, and the rest of the auxiliaries of the compound tenses, are frequently

used alone, to spare the repetition of the verb: as, "He regards his word, but thou dost not:" i. e. "dost not regard it." "We succeeded, but they did not;" "did not succeed." "I have learned my task, but thou hast not;" "hast not learned." "They must, and they shall be punished;" that is, "they must be punished." See the KEY.

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

7. The ellipsis of the *preposition*, as well as of the verb, is seen in the following instances: "He went into the abbeys, halls, and public buildings;" that is, "he went into the abbeys, he went into the halls, and he went into the public buildings." "He also went through all the streets and lanes of the city;" that is, "Through all the streets, and through all the lanes," &c. "He spoke to every man and woman there," that is, "to every man and to every woman." "This day, next month, last year;" that is, "on this day, in the next month, in the last year;" "The Lord do that which seemeth him good;" that is, "which seemeth *to* him."

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

9. The ellipsis of the *interjection* is not very common; it, however, is sometimes used: as, "Oh! pity and shame!" that is, "Oh pity! Oh shame!"

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

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

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

10. The examples that follow are produced to show the impropriety of ellipsis in some particular cases. "The land was always possessed, during pleasure, by those intrusted with the command," it should be, "those *persons* intrusted:" or, "those *who were* intrusted." "If he had read further, he would have found several of his objections might have been spared:" that is, "he would have found *that* several of his objections," &c. "There is nothing men are more deficient in than knowing their own characters." It ought to be, "nothing *in which* men;" and, "than *in* knowing." "I scarcely know any part of natural philosophy would yield more variety and use;" it should be, "*which* would yield," &c. "In the temper of mind he was then;" i. e. "*in which* he then was." "The little satisfaction and consistency, to be found in most of the systems of divinity I have met with, made me betake myself to the sole reading of the Scriptures:" it ought to be, "*which are* to be found," and, "*which* I have met with." "He desired they might go to the altar together, and jointly return their thanks to whom only they were due," i. e. "*to him* to whom," &c.

RULE XXII.

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

Exercises, p. 121. Key, p. 90.

The first example under this rule, presents a most irregular construction, namely, "He was more beloved *as* Cinthio." The words *more* and *so much*, are very improperly stated as having the same regimen. In correcting such sentences, it is not necessary to supply the latter ellipsis of the corrected sentence, by saying, "but not so much admired as Cinthio was;" because the ellipsis cannot lead to any discordant or improper construction, and the supply would often be harsh or inelegant. —*See Rule XX, and the Notes under it.*

As the 22nd Rule comprehends all the preceding rules, it may, at the first view, appear to be too general to be useful. But by arranging under it a number of sentences peculiarly constructed, we shall perceive, that it is calculated to ascertain the true grammatical construction of many modes of expression, which none of the particular rules can sufficiently explain.

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

"They presently grow into good humour, and good language towards the crown;" "grow into good language," is very improper. "There is never wanting a set of evil instruments, who either out of mad zeal, private hatred, or filthy lucre, are always ready," &c. We say properly, "A man acts out of mad zeal," or, "out of private hatred;" but we cannot say, if we would speak English, "he *acts* out of filthy lucre." "To double her kindness and caresses of me;" the word "kindness" requires to be followed by either *to* or *for*, and cannot be construed with the preposition *of*. "Never was man so teased, or suffered half the uneasiness, as I have done this evening:" the first and third clauses, viz. "Never was man so teased, as I have done this evening," cannot be joined without an impropriety; and to connect the second and third, the word *that* must be substituted for *as;* "Or suffered half the uneasiness that I have done;" or else, "half so much uneasiness as I have suffered."

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

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