AN
ABRIDGMENT
of
L. MURRAY'S
ENGLISH GRAMMAR:
WITH AN
APPENDIX,
CONTAINING AN
EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE
PARTS OF SPEECH,
AND EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.
DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE
YOUNGER CLASS OF LEARNERS.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

FOURTH ALBANY EDITION.

ALBANY:
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AND SOLD BY THEM AT THEIR BOOK-STORES IN
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1804.
INTRODUCTION.

THE Compiler of "English Grammar, adapted to different Classes of Learners," having been frequently solicited to publish an Abridgment of that work, for the use of children commencing their grammatical studies, he hopes that the epitome which he now offers to the public, will be found useful and satisfactory.

His chief view in presenting the book in this form, is to preserve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger scholars, in their first duty of the general outline which it prescribes; and, consequently, to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a small volume is better adapted to the taste of children than a large one; and more readily engages their attention, from the apparent shortness of the road they have to travel, the Abridgment will thence derive additional recommendations. To give these arguments the greatest weight, the book is neatly bound, and printed in a fair letter.

A slight inspection of the manner in which the work is executed, will shew that it is not, in any case, intended to supply the place, or supereide the use of the original Grammar.—If, however, the teachers of such children as can devote but a small part of their time to this study, should think proper to make use of it, they will not, it is imagined, find it more defective than abridgments are in general. It exhibits a general scheme of the subjects of Grammar; and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler endeavored to render as exact, concise, and intelligible, as the nature of the subject would admit.

The tutors who may adopt this Abridgment merely as an introduction to the larger Grammar, will perce
udied; and which does not perplex the definitions, and discordant views of their scholars also, who, in other seminaries, may this epitome, will be more readily invited to pursue the study of Grammar, when from the intimate connexion of the books with which they may improve themselves in.

The Compiler thinks it would be improper size and expense of this Abridgment, by any Exercises in Orthography and Punctuation, has already published a distinct volume of Exercises, which will be found proportionate, both to this work, and to the original. But, however, the business of parsing, and vice in Syntax, are necessary to the young, examples for these purposes could not be omitted; and therefore an Exemplification of Speech, and a few instances of False Syntax of the rules, are subjoined in the form of an Index.

It may justly be doubted whether there is objection to the following compilation, the additional cost it will occasion. To n of the larger Grammar, by using the A
out requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young persons; but it will scarcely be controverted, that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language, by proper examples, than to exhibit such as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expression. Children have language, as well as other things, to learn and cultivate; and if good models are set before them, instruction and diligence will soon make them understood, and habit will render them familiar and pleasing. Perhaps there is no method, by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accustoming children to commit to memory sentences in which the words are properly chosen, and the construction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he composed the Grammar of which this is an epitome; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavors to attain it. But on this point, or on any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine; the whole must be referred to the decision of the impartial and judicious reader.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

An articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

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

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

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.
Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice, and by opening the mouth in a particular manner.

A consonant cannot be perfectly sounded by itself; but, joined with a vowel, forms an articulate sound, by a particular motion or contact of the parts of the mouth.

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

W and y are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are called vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded at all without a vowel, and they all begin their sound with a consonant; as, b, d, g, k, p, q, t, and c hard, which are expressed, be, de, te, &c.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves, and all begin with a vowel; as, f, l, m, n, r, s, &c. which are sounded cf, el, em, &c.

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, l, m, n, r, are also distinguished by the name of liquids, from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A dipthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, ea, in beat, eu in sound.

A triphong, the union of three vowels, pro-
SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or composed, pronounced by a single impulse, and constituting a word, or a part of a word; as, man, manful.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing the syllables of words, or of expressing words by proper letters.

WORDS.

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

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a disyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable.
ETYMOLGY.

The second part of Grammar is Etymology, which treats of the different sorts of words, their derivation, and the various modifications by which the sense of a primitive word is diversified.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, parts of speech; namely, the article, the substantive of noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the verb, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, a garden, an eagle, the woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of anything that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, man, virtue, London.

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, a book, the sun, an apple; temperance, industry, chastity.

3. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, The man is happy; he is benevolent; he is useful.

4. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, An industrious man, a virtuous woman.

An adjective may be known by its making sense by the addition of the word thing; as, a good thing.
A verb may be distinguished by its making sense with the personal pronouns, or the word to, before it; as, he 
walk, he plays, they write; or, to walk, to play.

An Adverb is a part of speech, joining an adjective, and sometimes to an 
noun, to express some quality or circumstance of it; as, he reads well; a truly 
man, he writes very correctly.

A verb may be generally known, by its answer to a question, How? How much? When? or What? In the phrase “He reads correctly,” the answer to the question, How does he read? is correctly.

Positions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them, “He went from London to York in disguise;” “they are supposed.”
the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, a garden, an eagle, the woman.

In English there are but two articles, a and the: a becomes an before a vowel, and before a silent h: as, an acorn, an hour. But if the h be sounded, the a only is to be used; as, a hand, a heart, a highway.

A or an is styled the indefinite article; it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; as, "Give me a book;" that is, any book.

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing is meant; as, "Give me the book;" meaning some book referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; as, "A candid temper is proper for man;" that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or noun is the name of anything that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, man, virtue, London, &c.

Substantives are either proper or common.
the names
red, Lon-

stand for
ports con-
as, ani-

per, and
en, when
spoken to:
!!" " Be

ere are
eminine,
s of the
s of the
ich are
house.
ETYMOLOGY.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. and bellows, scissors, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers; as, deer, sheep, pair, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding s to the singular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in x, ch, sh, or ss, we add es, in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in f or fe, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into ves, as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives. Those which end in ff have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have y in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into ies in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies: But the y is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

CASE.

The cases of substantives signify their differ
of a thing; or the subject of the verb boy plays;” “The girls learn.”

The possessive or genitive case expresses possession or possession; and the apostrophe, with the letter s coming after the scholar’s duty;” “My father’s is, “The duty of the scholar;” “The

my father.”

When the plural ends in s, the ottened, but the apostrophe is retained in eagles’ wings;” “The drapers’ sometimes also, when the singular

s in s, the apostrophick s is not added or goodness’ sake;” “For right

English substantives may be declined in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative Case</td>
<td>A mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive Case</td>
<td>A mother’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ETYMOLOGY.

word; as, "The man is happy," "he is benevolent," "he is useful."

There are four kinds of pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Possessive, the Relative, and the Adjective pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns; viz. I, thou, he, she, it; with their plurals, we, ye or you, they.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

I, is the first person

Thou, is the second person

He, she, or it, is the third person

We, is the first person

Ye, or you, is the second person

They, is the third person

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, I, thou, he; we, ye, they.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, he, she, it. He is masculine; she is feminine; it is neuter.

Personal pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case follows the verb active, or the preposition, expressing the object of an action, or of a relation.

The personal pronouns are thus declined:

A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thine.</td>
<td>Yours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thee.</td>
<td>You.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He.</td>
<td>They.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His.</td>
<td>Theirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Him.</td>
<td>Them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She.</td>
<td>They.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hers.</td>
<td>Theirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her.</td>
<td>Them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It.</td>
<td>They.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Its.</td>
<td>Theirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It.</td>
<td>Them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

Possessive Pronouns are such as pertain to possession or property.
ETYMOLGY.

called the antecedent; they are who, which, and that; as, “The man is happy who lives virtuously.”

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to that which; as, “This is what I wanted;” that is to say, “the thing which I wanted.”

Who is applied to persons, which to animals and inanimate things; as, “He is a friend, who is faithful in adversity;” “The bird, which sung so sweetly, is flown;” “This is the tree, which produces no fruit.”

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of who and which. It is applied to both persons and things; as, “He that acts wisely deserves praise;” “Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman.”

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Nominative.  
Who.
Possessive.  
Whose.
Objective.  
Whom.

Who, which, what, are called Interrogatives when they are used in asking questions; as, “Who is he?” “Which is the book?” “What art thou doing?”

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of the pronoun and the adjective. The following are of this cl:
... The distributive are those which persons or things that make up a common subject are taken separately and singly. They are: every, either; as, “Each of his brothers had a favourable situation;” “Every man accounts for himself;” “I have not seen them.”

2. The demonstrative are those which closely point out the subjects to which the noun refers: this and that, these and those. As, “This is true charity; that is an image.”

This refers to the nearest person, and that to the more distant: as, This is more intelligent than that. This is the first person mentioned, or last mentioned; that is the last mentioned: as, “Wealth and power entice with temptations: that tends to...”
ETYMOLOGY.

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, "An industrious man"; "A virtuous woman"; "A benevolent mind."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, "A careless boy; careless girls."

The only variation which it admits of, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution; as, good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes comparative by adding r or er; and the superlative by adding st or est to the end of it. — And the adverbs more and most, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, wise, more wise, most wise.

Monosyllables for the most part, are compared by er or est; and dissyllables by more and most; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.
VERBS.

A Verb is a word which signifies to do, or to suffer; as, “I am, ruled.”

Verbs are of three kinds: act and neuter. They are also divisible into regular, irregular, and defective.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, as a subject of action; as, to love; “I love Penelope.”

A Verb Passive expresses a passing, or the receiving of an action, and necessarily implies an object acted upon, by which it is acted upon; as, “Penelope is loved by me.”

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action, but being, or a state of being; as, “I am.”
ETYMOLOGY.

the Plural; as, "I run, we run," &c.

In each number there are three persons; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singulær</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Person.</strong></td>
<td>I love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Person.</strong></td>
<td>Thou lovest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Person.</strong></td>
<td>He loves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moods.**

Mood or mode is a particular form of the verb, shewing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the **indicative**, the **imperative**, the **potential**, the **subjunctive** and the **indefinite**.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "I see; they know:" or it asks a question; as, "Seest thou? Do they know?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreatting, or permitting; as, "Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "It may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as: "I will respect him, though he chide me; were he good, he would be happy;" that, "if he were good."
... is a certain 10... its name from its properties of a verb, or an adjective; as, "I am desirous of him;" "She was greatly admired;" "He finished his work, he submitted it.

There are three participles, the present participial, the Perfect or Passive, and the Perfect; as, "loving, loved, having finished his work, he submitted it.

THE TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it consists of six variations, viz. the imperfect, the perfect, the present, and the first and second future.

The Present Tense represents...
have seen the person that was recommended to me."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, "I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The first Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when; as, "The sun will rise to-morrow;" "I shall see them again."

The second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at (or before) one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business when (or before) the king comes to prorogue them."

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

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the active voice; and that of a passive verb, the passive voice.

The auxiliary and active verb To have, is conjugated in the following manner.

**TO HAVE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood.</th>
<th>PRESENT TENSE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pers. I have.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pers. He, she, or it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hath or has.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. We have.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ye or you have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. They have.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Singular.
1. I have had.
2. Thou hast had.
3. He has had.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.
1. I had had.
2. Thou hadst had.
3. He had had.

Pl.
1. We had
2. Ye or
3. They

First Future Tense

Singular.
1. I shall or will have.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have.
3. He shall or will have.

Pl.
1. We shall
2. Ye or will
3. They have

* The verbs, though conjugated at lar
  their tenses, that the learners may, by a f
SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.
1. I shall or will have had.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have had.
3. He shall or will have had.

Plural.
1. We shall or will have had.
2. Ye or you shall or will have had.
3. They shall or will have had.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.
1. Let me have.
2. Have thou, or do thou have.
3. Let him have.

Plural.
1. Let us have.
2. Have ye, or do ye or you have.
3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I may or can have.
2. Thou mayst or canst have.
3. He may or can have.

Plural.
1. We may or can have.
2. Ye or you may or can have.
3. They may or can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I might, could, would or should have.
2. Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have.
3. He might, could, would or should have.

Plural.
1. We might, could, would or should have.
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have.
3. They might, could, would or should have.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I may or can have had.

Plural.
1. We may or can had.
Singular.  
1. I might, could, would or should have had  
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have had.  
3. He might, could, would or should have had.  

Plural.  
1. We might or should have had  
2. Ye or you would or should have had.  
3. They would or should have had.

Subjunctive Mood  

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.  
1. If I have.  
2. If thou have.  
3. If he have.  

Plural.  
1. If we have.  
2. If ye or you have.  
3. If they have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.  
1. If I had.  

Plural.  
1. If we had.
ETYMOLOGY.

Singular.
2. If thou had had.
3. If he had had.

Plural.
2. If ye or you had had.
3. If they had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.
1. If I shall or will have.
2. If thou shall or will have.
3. If he shall or will have.

Plural.
1. If we shall or will have.
2. If ye or you shall or will have.
3. If they shall or will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.
1. If I shall or will have had.
2. If thou shall or will have had.
3. If he shall or will have had.

Plural.
1. If we shall or will have had.
2. If ye or you shall or will have had.
3. If they shall or will have had.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To have.

PERFECT. To have had.

Participles.

PRESENT OR ACTIVE. Having.
PERFECT OR PASSIVE. Had.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb To be, is conjugated as follows.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I am.
2. Thou art.
3. He, she, or it is.

Plural.
1. We are.
2. Ye or you are.
3. They are.
PERFECT TENSE.

**Singular.**
I have been.
Thou hast been.
He hath or has been.

**Plural.**
1. We have been
2. Ye or you have
3. They have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

**Singular.**
I had been.
Thou hadst been.
He had been.

**Plural.**
1. We had been
2. Ye or you had
3. They had been

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

**Singular.**
I shall or will be.
Thou shalt or wilt be.
He shall or will be.

**Plural.**
1. We shall or will be
2. Ye or you shall or will be
3. They shall or will be

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

**Singular.**
I shall or will have been.

**Plural.**
1. We shall or will have been
ETYMOLOGY.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I may or can be.
2. Thou mayest or canst be.
3. He may or can be.

Plural.
1. We may or can be.
2. Ye or you may or can be.
3. Thry may or can be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I might, could, would or should be.
2. Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst or shouldst be.
3. He might, could, would or should be.

Plural,
1. We might, could, would or should be.
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should be.
3. They might, could, would, or should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I may or can have been.
2. Thou mayest or canst have been.
3. He may or can have been.

Plural.
1. We may or can have been.
2. Ye or you may or can have been.
3. They may or can have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
1. I might, could, would or should have been.
2. Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been.
3. He might, could, would, or should have been.

Plural.
1. We might, could, would, or should have been.
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have been.
3. They might, could, would or should have been.
3. If he be. 3. If they

**IMPERFECT TENSE**

*P*

Singular.
1. If I were.
2. If thou wert.
3. If he were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.
1. If I have been.
2. If thou have been.
3. If he have been.

**PLUPERFECT TENSE**

Singular.
1. If I had been.
2. If thou had been.
3. If he had been.

**FIRST FUTURE TENSE**

Singular.  Plur.
ETYMOLOGY.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be.  PERFECT. To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being.  PERFECT. Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb, ed, or ̀ed only when the verb ends in ̀e; as,

PRESENT.    IMPERF.    PERF. PARTICIP.
I love.       I loved.     Loved.
I favour.     I favoured.  Favoured.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.  Plural.
1. I love.  1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.  2. Ye or you love.
3. He, she, or it loveth or loves.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.  Plural.
1. I loved.  1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.  2. Ye or you loved.
3. He loved.  3. They loved.
PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.                Plural.
1. I had loved.          1. We had
2. Thou hadst loved.     2. Ye or your
3. He had loved.         3. They had

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.                Plural.
1. I shall or will love. 1. We shall
2. Thou shalt or wilt love. 2. Ye or your
3. He shall or will love. 3. They shall

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.                Plural.
1. I shall or will have loved. 1. We shall
2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved. 2. Ye or your
3. He shall or will have loved. 3. They shall
Singular.  
2. Thou mayst or canst love.  
3. He may or can love.  

Plural.  
2. Ye or you may or can love.  
3. They may or can love.  

IMPERFECT TENSE.  

Singular.  
1. I might, could, would, or should love.  
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love.  
3. He might, could, would, or should love.  

Plural.  
1. We might, could, would, or should love.  
2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should love.  
3. They might, could, would, or should love.  

PERFECT TENSE.  

Singular.  
1. I may or can have loved.  
2. Thou mayst or canst have loved.  
3. He may or can have loved.  

Plural.  
1. We may or can have loved.  
2. Ye or you may or can have loved.  
3. They may or can have loved.  

PLUPERFECT TENSE.  

Singular.  
1. I might, could, would, or should have loved.  
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved.  
3. He might, could, would, or should have loved.  

Plural.  
1. We might, could, would, or should have loved.  
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have loved.  
3. They might, could, would, or should have loved.  

Subjunctive Mood.  

PRESENT TENSE.  

Singular.  
If I love.  
If thou love.  
If he love.  

Plural.  
1. If we love.  
2. If ye or you love.  
3. If they love.
**Singular.**

1. If I have loved.
2. If thou have loved.
3. If he have loved.

**Plural.**

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

**PLUPERFECT TENSES**

**Singular.**

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

**Sing**

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

**FIRST FUTURE TENSES**

**Singular.**

1. If I shall or will love.
2. If thou shall or will love.
3. If he shall or will love.

**Plural.**

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

**SECOND FUTURE TENSES**

**Singular.**

1. If I shall or will have loved.
2. If thou shall or will have loved.

**Plural.**

1. If we shall or will have loved.
2. If ye or you shall or will have loved.
ETYMOLGY.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of ed or ed, to the verb: as, from the verb "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A regular passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary to be, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I am loved.</td>
<td>1. We are loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Thou art loved.</td>
<td>2. Ye or you are loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He is loved.</td>
<td>3. They are loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I was loved.</td>
<td>1. We were loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Thou wast loved.</td>
<td>2. Ye or you were loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He was loved.</td>
<td>3. They were loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERFECT TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I have been loved.</td>
<td>1. We have been loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Thou hast been loved.</td>
<td>2. Ye or you have been loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He hath or has been loved.</td>
<td>3. They have been loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I had been loved.</td>
<td>1. We had been loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. I shall or will be loved.
2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved.
3. He shall or will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE T

Singular. Plural.

1. I shall or will have been loved.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have been loved.
3. He shall or will have been loved.

Imperative Mood

Singular. Plural.

1. Let me be loved.
2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved.
3. Let him be loved.

Potential Mood
ETYMOLOGY.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

regular.

ight, could, would, should be loved.

ightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst loved.

ight, could, would, should be loved.

Plural.

1. We might, could, would or should be loved.

2. Ye or you might, could, would or should be loved.

3. They might, could, would, or should be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

regular.

ay or can have been loved.

ayst or canst have been loved.

ay or can have been loved.

Plural.

1. We may or can have been loved.

2. Ye or you may or can have been loved.

3. They may or can have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

regular.

ight, could, would, should have been ed.

ightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved.

ight, could, would, should have been ed.

Plural.

1. We might, could, would or should have been loved.

2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved.

3. They might, could, would, or should have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

regular.

be loved.

ou be loved.

be loved.

Plural.

1. If we be loved.

2. If ye or you be loved.

3. If they be loved.
he were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been loved</td>
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<tr>
<td>thou have been</td>
<td>2. If ye or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he have been</td>
<td>3. If they have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loved</td>
<td>loved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<table>
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<td>I had been loved</td>
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<td>2. If ye or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he had been</td>
<td>3. If they had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loved</td>
<td>loved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I shall or will be loved.</td>
<td>1. If we shall loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If thou shall or will be loved.</td>
<td>2. If ye or you be loved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he shall or will be loved.</td>
<td>3. If they shall loved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ETYMOLOGY:

Participles.

PRESENT. Being loved.

PRESENT OR PASSIVE. COMPOUND PERFECT
Loved. Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS:

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form
their imperfect tense, and their perfect partici-
ple, by the addition of ed to the verb: as,

PRESENT: IMPERFECT: PERFECT PART:
I begin, I began, begun.
I know, I knew, know.

DEFECTIVE VERBS:

Defective Verbs are those which are used on-
ly in some of their moods and tenses: as, am,
was, been; can, could; must, &c.

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a
verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another
adverb, to express some quality or circumstance
respecting it: as, “He reads well;” “A truly
good man;” “He writes very correctly.”

Some adverbs are compared, viz. “Soon;
sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest.” And
those ending in ly, are compared by more and
most: as, “Wisely, more wisely, most wisely.”

PRÉPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one
another, and show the relation between them.
They are, for the most part, set before nouns.
above, about, over, under, at, after, where some of these are sometimes conjoined or words: as, “Overtake, undertake.”

The inseparable prepositions are used in composition of words; such as, be, fi; “Betimes, foretell, misconduct.”

The following is a list of the principal prepositions:

- for
- into
- within
- by
- at
- without
- in
- with
- up
- on
- below
- before
- beyond
- though
- beneath
- after
- about
- under
- behind
- near

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect or join together sentences, out of two, to make one sentence. Sometimes connects only words.
SYNTAX.

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees: as, "Though he was frequently reproved, yet he did not reform;" "They came with her, but went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

- although
- and
- as
- because
- both
- but
- either
- for
- if
- lest
- neither
- notwithstanding
- nor
- so
- that
- than
- though
- unless
- yet
- or

INTERJECTION.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear, for life; O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

SYNTAX.

The third part of grammar is Syntax, which shows the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject,
together, in order to make a part and sometimes making a whole.

The principal parts of a sentence are: the agent, the attribute, and the object. The agent is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed of; and the object is the thing affected.

The nominative denotes the agent, and goes before the verb or attribute, or phrase, denoting the object, as, "A wise man governs his passions." A wise man is the agent; governs is the action affirmed; and his passions are the object affected.

Syntax principally consists of concord and government.

Concord is the agreement with another, in gender, number, and case.

Government is that power which speech has over another, in direction, tense, or case.
ber, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Socrates and Plato were wise; they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, and the rest that we enjoy, daily admonish us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III.

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

RULE IV.

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

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their ante-
r robes;" "The moon appears, but the light is not her own."
The relative is of the same person with the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it implicitly: as, "Thou who lovest wisdom, to speak from experience."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case when no other nominative comes before and the verb: as, "The master who is respected;" "The trees which are planted when another nominative comes between the verb, the relative is governed by some neuter member of the sentence: as, who preserves me, to whom I owe my virtue, whose I am, and whom I serve, is eternal.

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by the antecedents of different persons, the rela-
book, these books; that sort, those sorts; one girl, ten girls; another road, other roads."

**RULE IX.**

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

The definitive article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number: as, "The garden, the houses, the stars."

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

**RULE X.**

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

**RULE XI.**

Active verbs govern the objective case: as, "Truth enobles her;" "She comforts me;" "They support us;" "Virtue rewards them that follow her."

**RULE XII.**

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: "Cease to do evil; learn to do well;" "N
RULE XIII.

In the use of verbs and words of time, relate to each other, the must be observed. Instead of "Lord hath given, and the Lord way;" we should say, "The L Instead of "I remember him these it should be, "I have remembered"

RULE XIV.

Participles govern words in th ner as the verbs do from which th ed: as, "I am weary with hearing is instructing us;" "He was adm
er, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "Nor did they not perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him." "Never shall I not confess;" that is, "I shall never avoid confessing;" or, "I shall always confess." But it is better to express an affirmation by a regular affirmative, than by two negatives.

**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;" "Strength of mind is with them that are pure in heart."

**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 her and me to write;" "He and she were schoolfellows."

**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...

Conjunctions that are of a positive and
Then the qualities of different compared, the latter noun or pronoun governed by the conjunction than or as, (sentences have no government of cases, as with the verb, or is governed by the preposition, expressed or understood.) Thou art wiser than I;” that is, “than they loved him more than me;” i.e. “they loved me.” “The sentiment expressed by Plato, but much better by Than him;” that is, “than by him.”

**Rule Xxi.**

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis of some words is frequently admitted, when this would obscure the sentence, force, or be attended with an improper ellipsis must be supplied. Instead of “He was a learned man, he wa..."
PROSODY.

RULE XXII.

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

---

PROSODY.

Prosody consists of two parts; the first teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising accent, quantity, emphasis, and cadence; and the other, the laws of versification.

ACCENT.

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

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered
A syllable is short, when the accented vowel is immediately followed by a consonant; which occasions the vowel much more quickly joined to the succeeding letter. Thus, "broad," "bonnet," "hunger."

A long syllable requires double the strength of voice in pronouncing it; thus, "Mott" should be pronounced as slowly as "Mat" and "Not."

**EMPHASIS.**

By emphasis is meant a stronger sound of voice, by which we distinguish a word on which we design to lay particular stress, to show how it affects the rest of a sentence. Sometimes the emphatic word is distinguished by a particular tone of voice as by a stronger accent.

**CADENCE.**

Cadence is directly opposite to emphasis in the raising. Cadence is
sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

PUNCTUATION

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

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

COMMA:

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into...
world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is so comple-
dent, as not to be connected in
the following sentence, it is ma-
ried: as, "Fear God. Honour the
charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark
discourse, there are others that
tent modulation of voice, in con-
the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?
The Exclamation point, !
The Parenthesis, ( )
as, "Are you sincere?"
"How excellent is a grateful heart?
"Know then this truth.
A hyphen, which is thus marked -: as, "Lap-dog, to-morrow."
The Acute Accent, marked thus ': as, "Fan'cy."
The Grave Accent, thus ' : as, "Favour."
The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this -: as, "Rösy:"
and a short one, this ': as, "Föily."
This last mark is called a Breve.
A Diaeresis, thus marked "", shews that two vowels form separate syllables: as, "Crætor."
A Section is thus marked §.
A Paragraph, thus ¶.
A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage: as,
"The proper study of mankind is man."
Crotchets or Brackets serve to inclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [ ].
An Index or Hand [ ] points out a remarkable passage.
A Brace } unites three poetical lines; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.
An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.
An Ellipsis is thus marked ---; as, "K—g," for King.
An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallel thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references in the margin.
EXEMPLIFICATION
OF THE
PARTS OF SPEECH.

PARSING TABLE.

What part of speech?
1. An article. What kind? Why?
2. A substantive. Common or proper?
   What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. A pronoun. What kind? Person? Gender?
   Number? Case? Why?
4. An adjective. What degree of comparison?
   To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
   Person? Why? If a participle, Why?
   Active or passive?
6. An adverb. Why is it an adverb?
7. A preposition. Why a preposition?
8. A conjunction. Why?
9. An interjection. Why?

---

CHAP. I.

Article and Substantive.

A bush
A tree
A variety
George
A hunter
An hour
An honour

A hostler
The garden
The fields
The rainbow
The clouds
The scholar's duty
The horizon

An owl
An abbe
An abbey

Europe
The sceptre
Yorkshire
The plant
The plain

An ornament
The governess
A design
A disposition
An oversight
Benevolence
Temperance
The rices
Virtue

A comet
A prophecy
A prophet
A volumn
Parchment
The pen
The star
The sun
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

continent

dness

clivity

ness

clination

undertaking

ope

ancy

ertainment

er

The Caesars

The Thames

A river

The shadows

A vacancy

The hollow

An idea

A whim

Nothing

CHAP. II.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A bad heart

An insensible head

An angelic body

A loyal and obedient son

A gentle scholar

A papy parent

Seven trees

An fragrant flower

Verdant fields

A useful mind

Furbish'd thoughts

A correct aspect

Fable deportment

Whistling winds

Sterous sea

A howling tempest

A rocky cavern

A stream

The woodbine's fragrance

A cheering prospect

A harmonious sound

Delicious fruit

The sweetest incense

An odorous garden

The sensitive plant

A convenient mansion

Warm clothing

A temperate climate

Wholesome aliment

An affectionate parent

A free government

The diligent farmer

A fruitful field

The crowning harvest

A virtuous conflict
a miserable
Gloomy region
An incomple
A controversy
The cool 
A garden er
The ivy mar
Virtue’s fair
A mahogany
A resolution
disinterest
Consolation’s
hand
A better wor
A cheerful, man
A silver tea-
Sweet-scented
To the

warmless doves
the careless ostrich
the dutiful stork
the spacious firmament
polling breezes
an amiable woman
dignified character
pleasing address
an open countenance
the candid reasoner
air proposals
mutual agreement
plain narrative
a historical fiction
silentless war
an obdurate heart
tempestuous passions
an unhappy temper
sensual mind
the babbling brook
limpid stream
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAP. III.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere
Thou art industrious
He is disinterested
We honor them
You encourage us
They commend her
Thou dost improve
He assisted me
We completed our journey
Our hopes did flatter us
They have deceived me
Your expectation has failed
The accident had happened
He had resigned himself
Their fears will detect them
You shall submit
They will obey us
Good humor shall prevail
He will have determined
We shall have agreed
Let me depart

The sight being new,
he startled

The person will have been executed, when the pardon arrives
Let him be animated
It can be enlarged
You may be discovered
He might be convinced
It would be caressed
I may have been deceived
They might have been honored
To be trusted, we must be virtuous
To have been admired, availed him little
Ridiculed, despised, persecuted, he maintained his principles
Being reviled, we bless
Virtue will be rewarded
Having been deserted, he became discouraged
This uncouth figure startled him.
in consider
es your-

rooms; ne

The book is his

These are you

Our hearts are

Your conduct re

None met who

avoid it


you entreated

them be prepared

you mightst have im

proved

he should have consid-

Which was

It was neit
Having resigned his office, he retired
They are discouraged
He was condemned
We have been rewarded
She had been admired

One may deceive one's self
All have a talent to improve
Can any dispute it?
Such is our condition

CHAP. IV.

Adverb, Proposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I have seen him once, perhaps twice
Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude
This plant is found here, and elsewhere
Only to day is properly ours
The task is already performed
We could not serve him then, but will hereafter
We often resolve, but seldom perform
He is much more promising now than formerly
We are wisely and happily directed

We must be temperate, if we would be healthy
He is as old as his classmate, but not so learned
On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.
Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall
He retires to rest soon, that he may rise early
We ought to be thankful, for we have received much
Though he is often advised, yet he does not reform
Reproof either softens or hardens its object
Why art thou so heedless!

He is little attentive; cause he

nay, absolutely stupid creet-ate

When will they arrive? If thou w

Where shall we stop? rior, th

Mentally and bodily, we not hav

are curiously and He will

wonderfully formed though

Their talents are more fact

brilliant than useful If he has

They travelled through should a

France, in haste, to-

wards Italy She will t

From virtue to vice, the less she

progress is gradual ed

By diligence and frugal-

ity, we arrive at com-

petency he would

Though he

We are often below our
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Without the aid of charity, he supported himself with credit. Though he is lively, yet he is not volatile.

Of his talents much might be said, concerning his integrity, nothing. O, peace! how desirable art thou!

Ah! the delusions of hope! I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles.

We will stay till he arrives. Strange! that we should be so infatuated.

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice. O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us!

He lives within his income. Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings.

The house was sold at a great price, and above its value. Hail, simplicity! source of genuine joy.

She came down stairs slowly, but went briskly up again. Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

His father and mother & uncle, reside at Rome. Welcome again! my long lost friend.

The following are a few instances of the same word's constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and His years are more the scene delightful than hers; but he has not more knowl-
Dear with anxiety
The gay and dissolute
think little of the mis-
eries, which are steal-
ing softly after them
A little attention will She is
rectify some errors sense
He laboured to still the in pr
 tumult
Still waters are com-
monly deepest
Though he is out of lines
danger, he is still a-
fravid
Damp air is unwhole-
some
Guilt often casts a damp
over our sprightliest He may
hours
A soft body damps the They str
Many persons are better than we suppose them to be

The few and the many have their prépossessions

Few days pass without some clouds

Much money is corrupting

Think much, and speak little

He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed

When we do our utmost, no more is required

I will submit, for I know it brings peace

I have a regard for him

It is for our health to be temperate

O! for better times

Both of them deserve praise

He is esteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents

CHAP. V.

All the Parts of Speech indiscriminately arranged.

Dissimulation in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending a
good offices and kind and pleasing charm, attaches men to and circulates rational enjoyment in heart.

If we view ourselves, with all our passions and failings, in a just light, we shall be surprised at our enjoying so many things, than discontented, because we cannot enjoy any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy himself, and promotes the happiness of those around him. It is the clear and luminous of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, art or science, return, mingle with the feeling and sensibility, acts an imperfect part, to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the future are to come, rise too high; and your desires and moments will be fewer, and more easy to be satisfied, not to be disappointed.
Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows, that these may be possessed by the worthless, as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short lived at the best; and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dan-
The charms and comfort pressible; and can only be those who possess her. The Divine approbation and support, hope of future happiness, comfort, and joy, to which all the dead bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the life deceive and betray their apparent beauty, and reflected on the disappointment in enjoyment, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, the uncertainty of possession, which entered in our plans; we should cease to be so much attirèd with transient joys, and fix our hearts on those virtues which the world can neither get nor destroy.

Order is Heaven's first law; and some are, and must be, greater than others. More rich, more wise; but who is the happier?
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

By travel, and to travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fastened to this world
By strong and endless ties;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me:
This day be bread, and peace, my lot;
All else beneath the sun:
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not;
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen:
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
Patient when favours are denied.
Far from the madding crowd's ignoble
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray,
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their days.

What nothing earthly gives, or can despoil
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart's
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him
Whose days are dwindled to the show
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began.
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony, not understood;
All partial evil, universal good.

Heaven's choice is safer than our own,
Of ages past inquire.
What the most formidable fate?
"To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heaven he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?
Is he unwise? Or, are ye less than they?

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

'Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestrial hall?
What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine,
Write, in the nominative following nouns: apple, plum, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives in the nominative case plural: cry, fly, cherry, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, to.

Write the following nouns in the singular: boy, girl, man, woman, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, lily.

Write the following in the plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knapsack, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the general: brother, child, man, woman, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and genitive cases plural: wife, city, river, proof, archer, master.
THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommodie.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know, begin, embrace, eat, contaminate.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses, of the passive voice: honour, abuse, amuse, slight, e
or, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in imperfect tenses of the potential moods: know, shake, heat, keep, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in mood, imperfect and second future passive voice: slay, draw, crown, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the third persons singular of all the indicative and subjunctive moods: demn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the imperative moods, with their parts in the passive voice: embrace, draw, etc.
person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb, "degrades," agreeably to rule xi. which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He, a personal pronoun of the third person singular; who, a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent, "he;" lives, a verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "who," according to rule vi. which says, &c. virtuously, an adverb; prepares, a verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "he;" for, a preposition; all, an adjective pronoun; events, a common substantive, of the plural number; all events, the object of the preposition "for."

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If, a conjunction; folly, a common substantive; entice, a verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, governed by the conjunction "if," according to rule xix. which says, &c. thee, a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "entice;" reject, an active verb, imperative mood, second person singular; its, a personal pronoun of the third person singular, and in the genitive case, governed by "allurements," agreeably to rule x. which says, &c. allurements, a common substantive, and the object of the active verb "reject."
see to forgive him?
If a man say, I love God, and hateth him, he is a liar.

**Rule XIX.**

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, for I will not comply, unless he advances more reasons.
She disapproved the measure, because it was improper.
Though the fact be extraordinary, it would happen.

**Rule XX.**

The business was much better executed by his brother than he.
They are much greater gainers than he, by this unexpected event.
They know how to write as well as he is a much better grammarian than he.

**Rule XXI.**
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**Rule XIV.**

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

**Rule XV.**

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

**Rule XVI.**

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

**Rule XVII.**

We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.
Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty four.
What avails the best sentiments, if we live suitably to them?
Thou should love thy neighbour, as some loves thyself.

RULE II.

Dleness and ignorance is the parents
Patience and diligence, like faith, untains.
What signifies the counsel and care
ors, when youth think they have no stance?

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery are, in sure, put into his own hands.
We are not such machines as a c
A great number do not always argue strength. The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

**Rule V.**

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure, for being tender of their reputation. Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

**Rule VI.**

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

The persons, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune. From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

**Rule VII.**

Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

**Rule VIII.**

These kind of indulgencies soften and injure the mind. Instead of improving yourselves, you can...
The fire, the air, the earth, and the other elements of the philosophers. We are placed here under a trial.

The profligate man is seldom or never the good husband, the good father, the beneficent neighbour.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors' virtue is not thine. Thy fathers' offence will not condone. A mother's tenderness and a father's virtues, gifts for man's advantage. A man's manner's frequently in fortune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so friend of my youth? The man who he raised from obscurity? He and they we know, but who
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RULE XXII.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious, as his companion.

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

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.
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"The hand that made us is a"

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