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CLASS BOOK

OF

PARSING,

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF PARSING MODELS,

AND

A NEW AND ORIGINAL

SYSTEM OF GRAMMATICAL NOTATION.

Illustrated by a Chart.

THE WHOLE DESIGNED TO BE USED IN SCHOOLS, AND BY PRIVATE
LEARNERS, IN CONNECTION WITH ANY POPULAR
TREATISE ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY GEORGE YEAGER, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL OF THE LIVINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA:

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.

1855.

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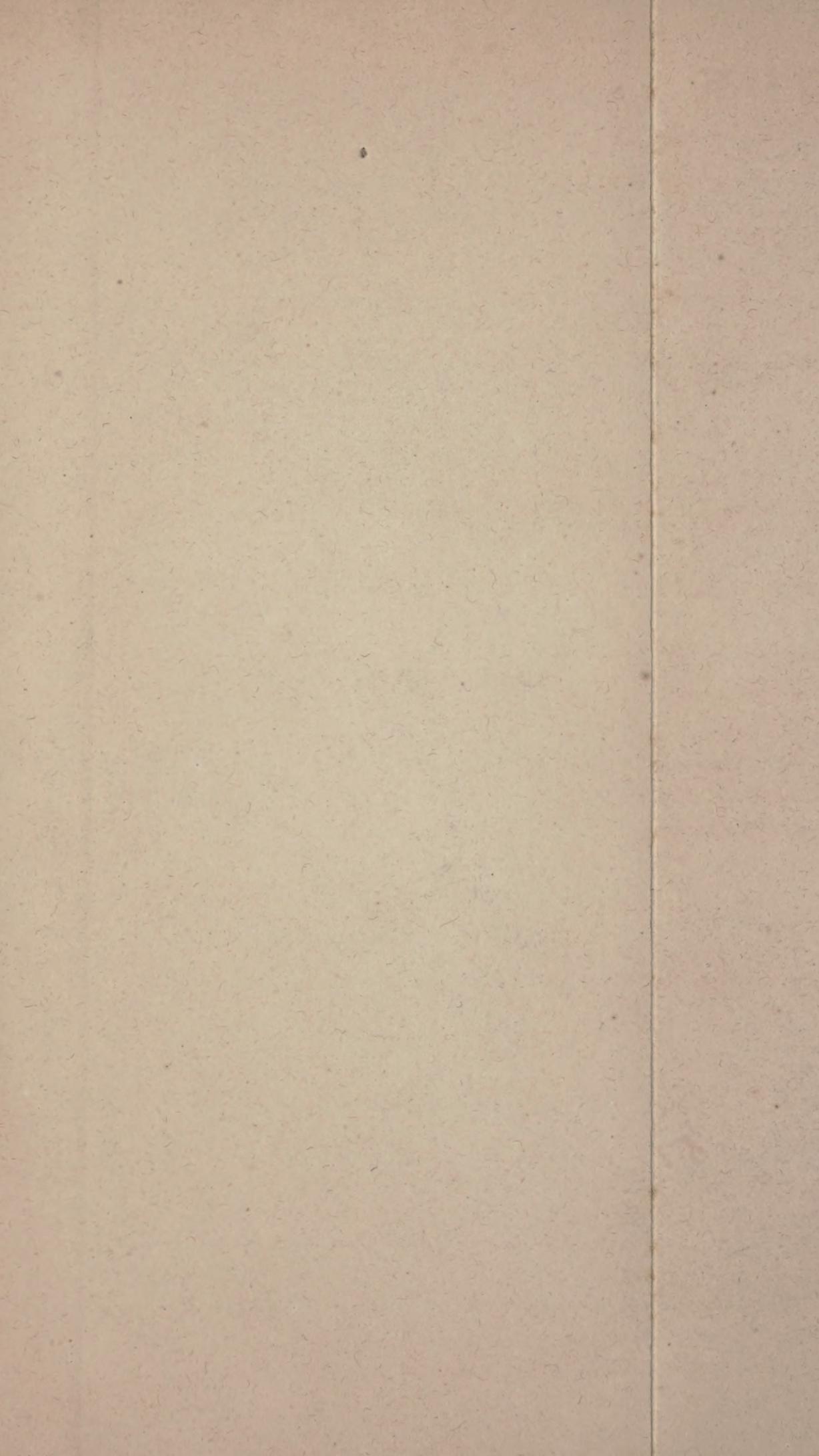
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







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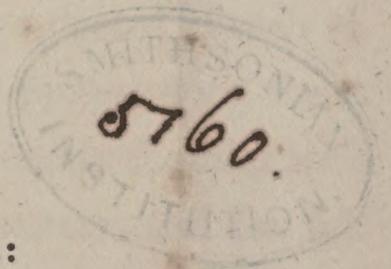
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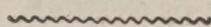
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P R E F A C E.



THE peculiarity distinguishing the CLASS BOOK OF PARSING from all other works of a similar character, is the system of grammatical notation.

This system, according to the opinion of several of our most eminent teachers who have introduced it into their schools, affords a means of drilling classes in parsing far superior to anything of the kind hitherto employed for this purpose. The symbols are but thirty-one in number, and yet, by reason of the peculiar arrangement of the chart, are sufficient to designate the *full* syntactical parsing of every word in the most difficult sentential constructions.

It should be observed, however, that parsing by symbols is not designed to be a *substitute* for any other modes of instruction in this invaluable, yet much neglected branch of study, but rather *an auxiliary* and a *supplement* to them. It is only after the pupil has become tolerably familiar with the leading elementary principles of grammar, and the full forms of oral and written parsing, that he should be allowed to prepare the lettered exercises for the inspection of his teacher.

After a little practice, he will be able to designate the full syntactical parsing of a dozen words or more in less time than is now required to parse one, even orally. And, inasmuch as the exercises can be examined and corrected with still greater facility, it is hoped the system will prove, to both teacher and learner, a most valuable time and labor-saving auxiliary. By its aid the pupil will, in a few months, extend his knowledge of the grammar of our language to a degree hitherto unattainable except by years of toilsome study.

Moreover, the use of symbols for parsing imparts to the exercise an interest that can be secured in no other way: even the most indolent pupil, of ordinary capacity, is attracted by the simplicity and comprehensiveness of the system, and is incited to greater diligence in the study of the principles of grammar as presented in his text-book.

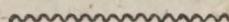
It is also hoped that the models of parsing, and the copious variety of sentential structure, presented in the CLASS BOOK, will favorably recommend it to teachers and others interested in the multiplication of the most efficient means of imparting instruction.

Should the work be found subservient to the interests of his fellow-teachers in the arduous but honorable labors of the school-room, the author's principal expectation will be fully realized.

G. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1855.

CONTENTS.



| | |
|---|--------|
| EXPLANATION of the System of Notation | PAGE 7 |
| Directions | 14 |

PART I.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

| | |
|--|----|
| I.—The Article and the Subject-Nominative | 17 |
| Lessons 1, 2.—The Common Noun | 17 |
| 3, 4.—The Proper Noun | 19 |
| 5, 6.—The Personal Pronoun | 20 |
| II.—The Verb | 21 |
| Lessons 7, 8.—The Transitive Verb, Active Voice, Indicative Mood | 21 |
| 9, 10.—The Transitive Verb, Active Voice, Indicative, Subjunctive, or Imperative Mood | 23 |
| 11, 12.—The Transitive Verb in the Passive Voice | 25 |
| 13, 14.—The Intransitive Verb..... | 26 |
| III.—The Objective Case | 28 |
| Lessons 15, 16.—The Objective after a Transitive Verb | 28 |
| 17, 18.—The Objective after a Preposition..... | 29 |
| IV.—Lessons 19, 20.—The Possessive Case | 31 |
| V.—Agreement of Pronouns with their Antecedents | 33 |
| Lessons 21, 22.—The Relative Pronoun | 33 |
| 23, 24.—The Compound Relative Pronoun | 35 |
| VI.—Lessons 25, 26.—The Adjective..... | 37 |
| VII.—The Adjective Pronoun | 39 |
| Lessons 27, 28.—The Possessive Adjective Pronoun..... | 39 |
| 29, 30.—The Distributive, the Demonstrative, and the Indefinite Adjective Pronoun | 40 |
| VIII.—Lessons 31, 32.—The Adverb..... | 42 |
| IX.—Lessons 33, 34.—Same Cases..... | 44 |
| X.—Lessons 35, 36.—Apposition..... | 46 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| XI.—Lessons 37, 38.—The Case Independent | PAGE 48 |
| XII.—Lessons 39, 40.—The Case Absolute..... | 50 |
| XIII.—Lessons 41, 42.—The Infinitive Mood | 52 |
| XIV.—Lessons 43, 44.—The Participle..... | 54 |
| XV.—Lessons 45, 46.—The Conjunction, and the Interjection | 57 |

PART II.

CHOICE SELECTIONS FOR PARSING.

| | | |
|--|---------------------|-----|
| SEC. I.—The Advantages of a thorough Education | <i>Verplanck.</i> | 59 |
| II.—The Love of Nature | <i>Cowper.</i> | 60 |
| III.—The Grasshopper | <i>Cowley.</i> | 60 |
| IV.—The Blind Preacher | <i>Wirt.</i> | 61 |
| V.—The Sabbath | <i>Grahame.</i> | 63 |
| VI.—Ginevra | <i>Rogers.</i> | 65 |
| VII.—Moses smiting the Rock | <i>Van Vranken.</i> | 66 |
| VIII.—The Survivors of the Battle of Bunker Hill | <i>Webster.</i> | 66 |
| IX.—The Spirit of Independence | <i>Smollet.</i> | 68 |
| X.—The Martyrs | <i>Hemans.</i> | 68 |
| XI.—Extract from “Religio Laici” | <i>Dryden.</i> | 69 |
| XII.—From Collins’ Ode on the Passions | | 70 |
| XIII.—Hamlet’s Soliloquy | <i>Shakspeare.</i> | 70 |
| XIV.—A Winter-Scene | <i>Willis.</i> | 71 |
| XV.—We should Hope and Trust | | 72 |
| XVI.—Combat of Roderick Dhu and Fitz-James | <i>Scott.</i> | 74 |
| XVII.—Gesler and Tell | | 76 |
| XVIII.—Moral Greatness and Beauty superior to that which is material | <i>Akenside.</i> | 78 |
| XIX.—Extracts from Cowper’s Poems | | 79 |
| XX.—Extracts from the Essay on Man | <i>Pope.</i> | 82 |
| XXI.—Extracts from the Night Thoughts | <i>Young.</i> | 86 |
| XXII.—Extract from Paradise Lost | <i>Milton.</i> | 89 |
| NOTES | | 101 |

EXPLANATION

OF THE

SYSTEM OF GRAMMATICAL NOTATION.

THE marginal letters of the Chart are written *over* words to designate the classes to which they respectively belong, and their grammatical attributes; and *before* or *after* them to indicate the words of the sentence to which they are syntactically related.

I. NOTATION OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL ATTRIBUTES.

Capital letters, from A to R inclusive, designate the grammatical attributes of nouns and pronouns; and corresponding small or "lower case" letters, those of verbs. "Lower case" *s* is appropriated to the participle, *t* to the adjective, *u* to the adjective pronoun, *v* to the infinitive mood, *w* to the adverb, *x* to the preposition, *y* to the conjunction, and *z* to the interjection.

The notation letters of nouns, when followed by a period or note of interrogation (?), designate the attributes of pronouns.

The different *classes* of nouns, pronouns, verbs, etc., are

distinguished from each other by a variation of the form* of the appropriate notation letters.

These peculiarities of the system will be readily understood from the subjoined explanations and examples.

1. NOTATION OF THE NOUN.

§ 1.—*Roman Capitals* are written over *common nouns* to designate their grammatical attributes.

EXAMPLE.

“Cold blows the wind.”

Here the Q over “wind” designates it as a noun, *common*, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case.

§ 2.—*Italic Capitals* designate the attributes of *proper nouns*.

EXAMPLE.

“London is a great city.”

The *Italic Q* designates “London” as a noun, *proper*, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case.

NOTE ON THE COMMON GENDER. — Such nouns as *animal*, *parent*, etc., usually said to be of the *common* gender, in particular connections, express only one sex; in such cases, they should be parsed as *masculine* or *feminine*, according to the context.

Nouns and pronouns, designating both sexes, or equally applicable to either, should be marked as *masculine*.†

* The notation letters are printed in four different kinds of type, which are readily distinguished from each other: — 1st, the Roman Capital, as A, B, C; 2d, the Italic Capital, as *A*, *B*, *C*; 3d, the Roman “lower case,” as a, b, c; and 4th, the Italic “lower case,” as *a*, *b*, *c*. — In a written exercise, the capitals should be printed with the pen, and the Italics should have a line drawn beneath them.

† “Those terms which are equally applicable to both sexes, (if they are not expressly applied to females,) and those plurals which are known

2. NOTATION OF THE PRONOUN.

§ 1.—*Roman Capitals*, followed by a period, designate the attributes of *personal pronouns*.

EXAMPLE.

^{Q.}“It is finished.”

“It” is marked as a *personal pronoun*, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case.

§ 2.—*Italic Capitals*, followed by a period, designate the attributes of *relative pronouns*.

EXAMPLE.

^{Q.}“The book, which is on the table.”

The *Italic Q*, followed by a period, designates “which” as a *relative pronoun*, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case.

§ 3.—*Roman Capitals*, followed by a (?), designate the attributes of *interrogative pronouns*.

EXAMPLE.

^{Q?}“What causes this delay?”

“What” is marked as an *interrogative pronoun*, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case.

NOTE ON THE CASES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.—The *possessive* and *objective* cases are distinguished from the nominative, by affixing to the notation symbol of the latter the marks (') and (''), which are read *prime* and *second*. (See the Chart.) Thus, Q', read Q *prime*, designates a noun, common, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the *possessive* case; and Q'', read Q *second*, designates a noun, common, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the *objective* case.

to include both sexes, should be called masculine in parsing; for, in all languages, the masculine gender is considered the most worthy, and is generally employed when both sexes are included under one common term.”—Goold Brown’s Grammar of English Grammars, p. 245.

3. NOTATION OF THE VERB.

“Lower Case” letters from *a* to *r*, followed by *i* for the indicative mood, *s* for the subjunctive, *p* for the potential, and *m* for the imperative, are written over *verbs* to designate their attributes.

§ 1.—*Roman* “lower case” letters designate the attributes of *transitive verbs* in the *active voice*.

EXAMPLE.

“Henry ^{fi}wrote a letter.”

“Wrote” is marked as a *transitive verb*, in the *active voice*, indicative mood, past tense, third person, and singular number.

§ 2.—*Italic* “lower case” letters designate the attributes of *transitive verbs* in the *passive voice*.

EXAMPLE.

“The letter was ^{fi}written by Henry.”

“Was written” is marked as a *transitive verb*, in the *passive voice*, indicative mood, past tense, third person, and singular number.

§ 3.—*Roman* “lower case” letters, followed by a period, designate the attributes of *intransitive verbs*.

EXAMPLE.

“Henry ^{fi}arrived yesterday.”

“Arrived” is marked as an *intransitive verb*, in the indicative mood, &c.

NOTE ON THE VERB. — The plural number of a verb always adds the mark (') to the symbol of the singular. (See the Chart.)

4. NOTATION OF THE PARTICIPLE.

“Lower case” *s* is employed to designate the attributes of *participles*.

§ 1.—*Roman* “lower case” s designates the attributes of participles derived from *transitive* verbs, in the *active voice*.

EXAMPLE.

“I saw four angels, holding the four winds.”—REV. 7:1.

“Holding” is marked by the Roman s as a present participle, *active*, from the transitive verb *to hold*.

§ 2.—*Italic* “lower case” s designates the attributes of participles derived from *transitive* verbs, in the *passive voice*.

EXAMPLE.

“Noah, being warned of God, prepared an ark.”—HEB. 11:7.

The *Italic s* designates “being warned” as a present participle, *passive*, from the transitive verb *to warn*.

§ 3.—*Roman* “lower case” s, followed by a period, designates a participle derived from an *intransitive* verb.

EXAMPLE.

“He findeth them sleeping.”—MARK 14:37.

The Roman s, followed by a period, designates “sleeping” as a present participle, from the intransitive verb *to sleep*.

NOTE ON THE PARTICIPLE.—The perfect, and compound perfect participles, are distinguished from the present, by adding the mark (') or (") to the symbol of the latter. (See the Chart.)

5. NOTATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

Roman “lower case” t designates an adjective in the positive degree, t' in the comparative, and t'' in the superlative. An adjective not compared is also designated by t. (See Lesson 25, p. 37.)

6. NOTATION OF THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

Roman “lower case” *u* designates the possessive adjective pronoun, *u'* the distributive, *u''* the demonstrative, and *u'''* the indefinite.

NOTE ON THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN. — To distinguish the gender, number, and person, of a possessive adjective pronoun, we prefix to the *u* the letter designating the corresponding possessive case of the personal pronouns, omitting the period, and the mark ('). Thus, *his* and *its* are respectively designated by *Eu* and *Qu*. *Their*, being masculine, feminine, or neuter, according to circumstances, is designated by *Fu*, *Lu*, or *Ru*. (See Lesson 27, p. 39.)

7. NOTATION OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

“Lower case” *v* is appropriated to verbs in the *infinitive mood*. The method of notation employed for this mood will be readily understood from the following examples.

1. “I was anxious to ^vsee you.”

Roman v designates a transitive verb, *active*, in the infinitive mood, present tense.

2. “He is to be ^vpunished next week.”

The *Italic v* designates “to be punished” as a transitive verb, in the *passive* voice, infinitive mood, and present tense.

3. “They are prepared to ^vgo.”

The *Roman v*, followed by a period, designates “to go” as an *intransitive* verb, in the infinitive mood, present tense.

NOTE ON THE INFINITIVE. — The perfect tense of the infinitive is distinguished from the present, by affixing the mark (') to the symbol of the latter. (See the Chart.)

8. NOTATION OF THE ADVERB.

Roman “lower case” *w* designates an adverb in the positive degree, *w'* in the comparative, and *w''* in the superlative. An adverb not compared is also designated by *w*. (See Lesson 31, p. 42.)

9. NOTATION OF THE PREPOSITION, THE CONJUNCTION,
AND THE INTERJECTION.

“Lower case” x designates the preposition, y the conjunction, and z the interjection. (See the Chart, and Lesson 45, p. 57.)

NOTE.—No letters are needed to mark the articles, inasmuch as they are readily distinguished by their forms.

II. NOTATION OF SYNTACTICAL RELATIONS.

In this system of grammatical notation, we write *before* or *after* a word the letters which are employed to designate the attributes of those words to which it is syntactically related.

EXAMPLE.

“The^Q book^{ci.} ^Qis^{ci.} ^xon^{Q''} the^{Q''} ^Qtable.”

EXPLANATION. — The Q written immediately after *the* shows it to belong to *book*, a word whose grammatical attributes are designated by this letter placed over it. The letters $ci.$ after *book* point to the verb *is*. Q before *is* points back to its subject. Q'' after *on* shows that it governs *table* in the objective case, and $ci.$ before it refers back to *is*. Q'' after *the* shows it to belong to *table*. The x before *table* shows it to be governed by the preposition *on*.

In order to see what is expressed by Q , $ci.$, x , and Q'' , the pupil is referred to the Chart and the previous explanations.

DIRECTIONS

FOR EMPLOYING

THE SYSTEM OF NOTATION.

1. Write the words to be parsed, at the distance of half or three-fourths of an inch from each other, thus reserving between them space sufficient for prefixing or affixing the letters indicating their syntactical relations.

2. Parse each word mentally, determine the notation symbol by referring to the chart, and write it over the word, being careful to observe the instructions given under the appropriate heading in the explanation of the system of notation.

EXAMPLE 1.

^Q ^{ci.} ^x ^{Q''}
 The book is on the table.

EXPLANATION. — 1. *The* is a definite article, and is sufficiently indicated by its form. (See note, p. 13.)

2. *Book* is a noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and nominative case. Q, therefore, must be written over it. (See the Chart.) It is a *common* noun; we should, therefore, use the *Roman* Q. (See Notation of the Noun, § 1, p. 8.)

3. *Is* is a verb, in the present tense, third person, and singular number. It is, therefore, designated by the "lower case" letter c. (See the Chart.) It is in the indicative mood, and i, therefore, must follow the c. (See Notation of the Verb, p. 10.) It is intransitive, and, therefore, requires for its designation, *Roman* "lower case" letters, *followed by a period*. (See Notation of the Verb, § 3, p. 10.)

4. *On* is a preposition; x, therefore, is written over it. (See the Chart.)

5. *The* is a definite article. (See Expl. 1.)

6. *Table* is a noun of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case. Q'' designates it. (See the Chart.) It is a common noun, and, therefore, requires the *Roman* Q''. (See Notation of the Noun, § 1, p. 8.)

EXAMPLE 2.

^{Q''} ^y ^{Q''} ^{ai} ^{A.} ^{u'''}
 Silver and gold have I none.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. *Silver* and *gold* are nouns, common, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case. The *Roman Q''* must, therefore, be written over them. (See the Chart, and Notation of the Noun, § 1, p. 8.)

2. *And* is a conjunction, and is designated by the “lower case” *y*. (See the Chart.)

3. *Have* is a verb, in the present tense, first person, and singular number; *a*, therefore, must be written over it. (See the Chart.) It is in the indicative mood; *i*, therefore, follows the *a*. (See Notation of the Verb, p. 10.) It is a transitive verb, in the active voice, and, therefore, requires *Roman* “lower case” letters. (See Notation of the Verb, § 1, p. 10.)

4. *I* is a personal pronoun, of the masculine gender, first person, singular number, and in the nominative case. *Roman A*, followed by a period, is, therefore, written over it. (See the Chart, and Notation of the Pronoun, § 1, p. 9.)

5. “Lower case” *u'''* designates *none* as an indefinite adjective pronoun. (See Notation of the Adjective Pronoun, p. 12.)

3. Then prefix or affix to each word the letters designating the attributes of the words to which it is related.

EXAMPLE 1.

The^Q book^{ci.} ^{Q''}is^{ci.} ^{ci.}on^x ^{Q''}the^{Q''} ^xtable^{Q''}.

EXPLANATIONS.—1. *The* belongs to *book*. Therefore, affix to it the *Q* designating the attributes of the noun *book*, to which it is related.

2. *Book* is in the nominative case to the verb *is*. Therefore, affix to it the symbol *ci.*, which designates the attributes of the verb.

3. *Is* agrees with *book*; write *Q* before it.

4. *On* shows the relation of *table* to *is*. Therefore, *ci.*, designating *is*, must be prefixed, and *Q''*, designating *table*, must be affixed to it.

5. *The* belongs to *table*; affix *Q''* to it.

6. *Table* is governed by *on*; write the *x* before it.

EXAMPLE 2.

(ai^{Q''} Silver^{Q''} and^y gold^{Q''} (A^{ai} have I^A ai) none^{u'}. Q'' & Q'')

EXPLANATIONS. — 1. *Silver* is governed by the verb *have*; therefore, prefix to it ai, the symbol of the verb, and, to show that the verb *follows* the objective, draw a curve opening to the *right* before this prefixed symbol.

2. *And* connects *silver* and *gold*; therefore, write Q'', the symbol of *silver*, before it, and Q'', the symbol of *gold*, after it.

3. *Gold* is governed by *have*. (See Exp. 1.)

4. *Have* agrees with *I*; therefore, prefix to it the symbol A. of the nominative, and, to show that the latter *follows* the verb, draw a curve opening to the *right* before the prefixed symbol.

5. *I* is in the nominative case to the verb *have*; therefore, affix to it ai, the symbol of the verb, and, to show that the verb *precedes* its subject, draw a curve opening to the *left* after the affixed symbol.

6. *None* belongs to *silver* and *gold*; therefore, affix to it Q'', the symbol of the former, and Q'', that of the latter. The method of applying the curves, and their use in the system of notation, will be understood from the foregoing explanations.

CLASS BOOK OF PARSING.

PART I.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

I. THE ARTICLE AND THE SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE.

LESSON 1.—(ON THE COMMON NOUN.)

(See Notation of the Noun, § 1, p. 8.)

Parse the lettered words in full, first orally, and then as a written exercise.

MODEL.

1. A^E good boy^E *studies* diligently.

A is an indefinite article, and belongs to *boy*; according to Rule I., which says, "An article belongs to the noun which it limits."—The syntactical reading is—*a boy*. (The connection is shown by writing E, the indication letter of the noun *boy*, after the article.)

Boy is a common noun of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and nominative case: and is nominative to the verb *studies*; according to Rule II., which says, "The subject of a verb is in the nominative case."—The syntactical reading is—*boy studies*.

NOTE.—In this and the subsequent lessons on the article and the subject-nominative, the *verb* is printed in Italics.

2. The^F men^F *have departed*.—3. His^K mother^K *commended* him.—4. The^L girls^L *were gathering* flowers.—5. Up yonder hill the^Q village^Q *murmur rose*.—6. *May* that time^Q never come!—7. Through danger^Q safety^Q *comes*—through trouble

^Qrest.—8. Cold *are* the^R blasts^R of winter.—9. Of a new truth, then *flashed* on his mind the^R first gleams^R.

10. Wide *flush* the^R fields^R; the^Q softening air^Q *is* balm;

Echo the^R mountains round; the^Q forest^Q *smiles*;

And every sense^Q, and every heart^Q *is* joy.

EXPLANATION.—In Example 7, *rest* is nominative to the verb *comes* understood.

LESSON 2.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subject-nominative in each of the following sentences.

NOTE.—The subject of a declarative sentence may be ascertained by putting *who*, *which* or *what* before the verb; the answer to the question thus formed is the subject or nominative. Thus, “Time *flies*.” *What* “flies?” Ans.—“Time.” “Time,” therefore, is the subject. Interrogative sentences may be rendered declarative by transposition; the subject may then be found as before.

1. The watchman *forgets* the hour in slumber.—2. The boys *are* industrious.—3. Your aunt *is coming*.—4. Your sisters *are* here.—5. Angels from friendship *gather* half their joy.—6. The soul *is* immortal.—7. Virtue *is* its own reward.—8. At the bottom of the garden *ran* a little rivulet.—9. Sensitiveness to the approbation of virtuous men, *is* laudable.—10. *Is* your memory retentive?—11. The heavens, also, *declare* the glory of the Lord.—12. Sweet *are* the uses of adversity.

13. The green blade of the ground

Has risen, and herds *have cropped* it; the young twig

Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun;

Flowers of the garden and the waste *have blown*,

And *withered*; seeds *have fallen* upon the soil

From bursting cells, and in their graves *await*

Their resurrection.

LESSON 3.—(ON THE PROPER NOUN.)

(See Notation of the Noun, § 2, p. 8.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

MODEL.

1. Charles^E *is striving* to excel.

Charles is a proper noun, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and nominative case: and is nominative to the verb *is striving*; according to Rule II., which says, "The subject of a verb is in the nominative case."—The syntactical reading is — *Charles is striving*.

2. William^E *has been promoted*. — 3. Washington^E *was the father of his country*. — 4. Socrates^E *was accused of impiety*. — 5. The^F Jews^F *crucified* the Saviour. — 6. Elizabeth^K *was Queen of England*. — 7. New York^Q *is a great city*. — 8. The^R Andes^R *are the highest mountains of South America*.

EXPLANATIONS. — In Examples 5 and 8, *Jews* and *Andes* are nouns, proper, of the plural number.*

LESSON 4.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subject in each sentence.

1. Lafayette *was the bosom friend of Washington*. — 2. Jesus *called* his hearers to repentance, but Mahomet to conquest. — 3. Joy *has* her tears, and Transport *has* her death. — 4. Rome *was* once mistress of the world. — 5. The Athenians *were* wholly given to idolatry. — 6. The Azores *belong* to Portugal.

* "The particular names of nations, ranges of mountains, and groups of islands, are generally classed with proper nouns."—(Wells' Grammar, p. 50.) "They are commonly of the plural number."—(Goold Brown's Grammar of English Grammars, p. 235.)

7. *Has Nature in her calm majestic march
Faltered with age at last; does the bright sun
Grow dim in heaven: or, in their fair blue arch,
Sparkle the crowd of stars, when day is done,
Less brightly?*

EXPLANATIONS. — In Example 2, *Mahomet* is nominative to *called* understood.

In Ex. 3 and 7, *Joy*, *Transport*, and *Nature*, are proper nouns, of the feminine gender, by personification.

In Ex. 5 and 6, *Athenians* and *Azores* are proper nouns of the plural number.

LESSON 5.—(ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.)

(See Notation of the Pronoun, § 1, p. 9.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

MODEL.

1. ^{A.} *I have received* the letter.

I is a personal pronoun, of the masculine gender,* first person, singular number, and nominative case: and is nominative to the verb *have received*; according to Rule II., which says, “The subject of a verb is in the nominative case.”—The syntactical reading is — *I have received*.

2. ^{A.} *I am* the vine, and ^{D.} *ye are* the branches. — 3. ^{C.} *Thou art* forever the same. — 4. ^{E.} *He is* the freeman, whom the ^{Q.} *truth* ^{Q.} *makes* free. — 5. There, then, ^{K.} *had she found* a grave. — 6. ^{B.} *Why stand* we here idle? — 7. ^{Q.} *What is* it that ^{F.} *gentlemen* ^{F.} *wish?* ^{F.} *what would* they *have?*

* The personal pronouns of the first or second person, may be considered masculine, whenever their gender cannot be determined from the context. (See Note on the Common Gender, p. 8.)

8. “*Hark* ^{D.} ye,” said ^{E.} he, “*t’* ^{Q.} is an odd story this,
 9. About the crows!”—“^{A.} I do n’t know what ^{Q.} it is,”
Replied ^{E.} his friend.

LESSON 6.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subject.

1. I *prefer* friendship to riches.—2. Surely thou *wilt slay* the wicked?—3. What *makes* he there?—4. What *doth* she *behold*!—5. *Has* it come to this?—6. *Shall* we die tamely?—7. *Will* ye also *depart*?—8. *Were* they so infatuated!

9. There *is* no other land like thee,
 No dearer shore ;

Thou *art* the shelter of the free,
 The home, the port of liberty,
 Thou *hast been*, and *shalt* ever *be*,
 Till time *is* o’er.

Ere I *forget* to think upon
 My land, *shall* mother *curse* the son she *bore*.

II. THE VERB.

LESSON 7.—(ON THE TRANSITIVE VERB IN THE ACTIVE VOICE, INDICATIVE MOOD.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Notation of the Verb, § 1, p. 10.)

MODEL.

1. ^{A.} I ^{ai} ^{A.} commend your diligence.

I is a personal pronoun, &c.—(Parse it in full.)

Commend is a transitive verb, regular, (pres., *commend*; past, *commended*; perf. participle, *commended*), in the active voice, indicative

mood, present tense, first person, and singular number, agreeing with its nominative *I*, according to Rule III., which says, "A verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person."—The syntactical reading is—*I commend*.

2. Much danger <sup>(A. ^{ai} *do* A. ^{I^{ai})} *undergo* for thee.—3. He ^{E. ^{fi}} *said*,
 how much <sup>(C. ^{bi} *owest* C. ^{thou^{bi})} my lord? — 4. We ^{B. ^{a'i}} *admire* your
 sincerity. — 5. Him ^{D. ^{e'i}} ye ^{D. ^{e'i}} *slew*. — 6. They ^{F. ^{fi}} *acknowledged*
 their error.—7. Thou ^{C. ^{hi}} *hast* injured thy friend.—8. They ^{F. ^{fi}}
^{F. ^{fi}} *had* accomplished their design. — 9. The ^Q *calm* ^Q *shade*
^Q *shall* bring a kindred calm.</sup></sup>

10. Man ^{E. ^{ci}} *hath* no part in all this glorious work;
 The ^Q *hand* ^{ii, ii, & ii} that built the firmament, ^Q *hath* heaved
 And ^Q *smoothed* these verdant swells, and ^Q *sown* these
 slopes
 With herbage.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 2, the auxiliary is separated from the principal verb. The symbol is written over the auxiliary only, and both words are italicised to show that they constitute but one part of speech. For the use of the curves in Ex. 2 and 3, see p. 16.

LESSON 8.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects and the verbs.

1. I thank you, Hubert. — 2. The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself. — 3. His words do take possession of my bosom. — 4. The plague undid in a few weeks the work of years.—5. Alas! I then have chid away my friend. — 6. No hive hast thou of hoarded sweets. — 7. Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me.

8. When Freedom, from her mountain height,
 Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
 She tore the azure robe of night,
 And set the stars of glory there;
 She mingled with the gorgeous dyes
 The milky baldrick of the skies,
 And striped its pure celestial white
 With streakings of the morning light;
 Then from his mansion in the sun
 She called her eagle-bearer down,
 And gave into his mighty hand
 The symbol of her chosen land.

LESSON 9. — (ON THE TRANSITIVE VERB, IN THE ACTIVE VOICE, SUBJUNCTIVE, POTENTIAL, OR IMPERATIVE MOOD.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

MODEL.

1. (^{E.} ^{ls} *Had* ^{E.} ^{ls} *he*) *assisted* me, ^{A.} ^{jp} *I* ^{A.} *should have completed* it.

Had assisted is a transitive verb, regular, (present, *assist*; past, *assisted*; perfect participle, *assisted*), in the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense, third person, and singular number, agreeing with its nominative *he*, according to Rule III., which says, "A verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person." — The syntactical reading is—*had he assisted*.

Should have completed is a transitive verb, regular, (present, *complete*; past, *completed*; perfect participle, *completed*), in the potential mood, pluperfect tense, first person, and singular number, agreeing with *I*, according to Rule III. (Repeat it.) — The syntactical reading is—*I should have completed*.

NOTE.—The other lettered words are parsed as in previous models.

2. ^{bm} *Forgive* me.

Forgive is a transitive verb, irregular, (present, *forgive*; past, *forgave*; perfect participle, *forgiven*), in the imperative mood, second person, and singular number, agreeing with *thou* understood, according to Rule III. (Repeat it.)—The syntactical reading is—*forgive thou*.

3. If he^{E. cs} ^{E.}acknowledge his fault, forgive him.—4. You^{D. e'p} ^{D.}should study diligently. — 5. (^{A. jp}Should ^{A.}I^{jp}) not have aided my friends?—6. Hold thy peace.—7. Fear God.

8. (^{Q.}Had^{ls} it^{Q.} ^{ls}) pleased Heaven

To try me with affliction; (^{E.}had^{ls} he^{E.} ^{ls}) rained

All kinds of sores, and shames, on my bare head;

^{E.}Steeped^{ls} me in poverty to the very lips;

^{E.}Given^{ls} to captivity me and my utmost hopes;

^{A.}I^{jp} ^{A.}should^{jp} have found in some part of my soul

A drop of patience.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 8, *had* is understood before *steeped* and *given*.

LESSON 10.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects and verbs.

1. If ye love me, keep my commandments. — 2. O, if I could, what grief should I forget! — 3. Must I thus leave thee, Paradise! — 4. It would have much amazed you. — 5. Heat me these irons hot. — 6. Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!

7. Had you such a loss as I,

I could give better comfort than you do.

8. Hadst thou but shook thy head, or made a pause,

When I spake darkly what I purposed;

Deep shame had struck me dumb, and made me break off;

And those thy fears might have wrought fears in me.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 1, *keep* is in the imperative mood, agreeing with *ye* understood.

In Ex. 2, *forget* is understood after *could*.

In Ex. 5, *heat* is in the imperative mood, agreeing with *thou* understood.

In Ex. 6, *defend* agrees with *ye* understood.

In Ex. 7, *had* is in the subjunctive mood, past tense.

In Ex. 8, *hadst shook* is in the subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense; in the first line, *hadst* is understood before *made*; and, in the third line, *had struck* and *had made* are equivalent to *would have struck* and *would have made*, and should be marked accordingly.

LESSON 11.—(ON THE TRANSITIVE VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Notation of the Verb, § 2, p. 10.)

MODEL.

1. The^Q national independenceⁱ hadⁱ been won.

Had been won is a transitive verb, irregular, (present, *win*; past, *won*; perfect participle, *won*), in the passive voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense, third person, and singular number, agreeing with its nominative *independence*, according to Rule III., which says, "A verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person."—The syntactical reading is—*independence had been won*.

2. The^R prayers^{ci} of David, the son of Jesse, are^{ci} ended.

—3. With his conduct last evening I^A was^{di} not pleased.—

4. The^Q land^{fi} they^{fi} loved^{fi} so well was^{fi} bought with blood.

—5. Ye^D shallⁿⁱ be hated of all men for my name's sake.—

6. The^Q universe^{fp} might^{fp} be poised on a drop of water kept in a compact state.

7. The^Q call^{oi} of each sword upon liberty's aid,

shall^{oi} be written in gore on the steel of its blade.

LESSON 12.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects and verbs.

1. I am charged with being an emissary of France. — 2. Milton is more praised than read. — 3. And the sun was darkened; and the veil of the temple was rent in the midst. — 4. The windows of heaven were opened. — 5. The liberal soul shall be made fat. — 6. You may be assured, gentlemen, of my continued regard. — 7. Men must be taught as if you taught them not.

8. You are excused,

But will you be more justified?

9. What, though through all creation there were heard
No happy voices?

LESSON 13.—(ON THE INTRANSITIVE VERB.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Notation of the Verb, § 3, p. 10.)

MODEI

1. Liberty! ^{Q.}It^{ci.} ^{Q.}is^{ci.} for noble minds.

Is is an intransitive verb, irregular, (*am, was, been,*) in the indicative mood, present tense, third person, and singular number, agreeing with its nominative *it*, according to Rule III. (Repeat the Rule.)
—The syntactical reading is—*it is*.

2. Oh why ^(A. ai. A. I ai.) thus! — 3. How beautiful ^{Q.}it^{ci.} ^{Q.}appears^{ci.}!

— 4. Where the ^{Q.}spirit^{ci.} of the Lord ^{Q.}is^{ci.}, there ^(Q. is liberty. ci.)

— 5. If Christ^{E. cs.} ^{E. be} not risen, then ^(Q. is our preaching. ci.) vain;

and your ^{Q.}faith^{ci.} ^{Q.}is^{ci.} also vain. — 6. Ye^{D. b'i.} ^{D.}are^{b'i.} yet in your sins.

7. Truth,^K^{oi.} crushed to earth, ^Kshall^{oi.} rise again;
 The^R eternal years^R^{ci.} of God ^Rare^{ci.} hers;
 But Error,^E^{ci. & ci.} wounded, ^Ewrithes^{ci.} in pain,
 And ^Edies^{ci.} among his worshippers.

LESSON 14.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects and the verbs.

1. Purple and bright, bursts on the billows the flushing of light. — 2. The grave is the ordeal of true affection. — 3. Nor doth remain a shadow of man's ravage, save his own. — 4. So flourishes and fades majestic man. — 5. All animated things grow old and die. — 6. The rocks crumble, the trees fall, the leaves fade, and the grass withers. — 7. The clouds are flying, and the waters are flowing, away from us. — 8. Bees hummed amid the whispering grass. — 9. Few and evil have been the days of my pilgrimage.

10. The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews;
 At first faint gleaming in the dappled east,
 Till far o'er ether spreads the widening glow,
 And from before the lustre of her face,
 White break the clouds away.

III. THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

LESSON 15.—(ON THE OBJECTIVE AFTER A TRANSITIVE VERB.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Note on the Cases of Nouns and Pronouns, p. 9.)

MODEL.

1. This ^{Q''}(^{li}truth sublime his simple sire^E^{li} had^{li} taught.

Truth is a noun, common, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the verb *had taught*, according to Rule IV., which says, "A transitive verb, in the active voice, governs the objective case."—The syntactical reading is —*had taught truth*.

2. (^DHold you^{b'i}) the^{Q''} ^{b'i}watch to-night?—3. The^R dewy-skirted clouds^{c'i} ^Rimbibe the^{Q''} ^{c'i}sun. — 4. I^{di} ^Aheard their drowning^{di} ^{Q''}cry, mingling with the wind. — 5. No jealousy^Q their^{Q''} (^{fi}dawn of love ^{Q'o}'ercast.—6. You^{e'p} ^Dwould not screen a^{E''} ^{e'p}traitor from the law!—7. Mercy on me!

8. About me round I^{di} ^Asaw ^{di}Hill, ^{di}dale, and shady ^{R''}woods, and sunny ^{di}plains, And liquid ^{di}lapse of murmuring streams; by these ^{F''}Creatures that lived and moved, and walked or flew; ^{di}Birds on the branches warbling; all things^{fi} ^Rsmiled; With fragrance and with joy my heart^{fi} ^{Q'o}'erflowed.

EXPLANATION.—In Ex. 7, *mercy* is in the objective case after *have understood*.

LESSON 16.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subject, verb, and object, in each sentence.

1. A bluish canopy the mountain crowns. — 2. The injuries of fortune do not affect the mind. — 3. Low the woods bow their hoar heads. — 4. Love enlarges the heart, but selfishness contracts it. — 5. The good man has perpetual sabbath. — 6. Death never saddened your scenes of bloom. — 7. Chill penury repressed their noble rage. — 8. The bells he jingled, and the whistle blew. — 9. You cannot, my lords, you cannot conquer America.

10. The troops exulting sat in order round,
 And beaming fires illumined all the ground,
 As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night!
 O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light;
 When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
 And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene.

LESSON 17.—(ON THE OBJECTIVE AFTER A PREPOSITION.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Notation of the Preposition, p. 13.)

MODEL.

1. The^Q call^{oi} of^Q each^x sword^Q upon^x liberty's^Q aid^Q
 Shall be written^{oi} in^x gore^Q on^x the^Q steel^Q of^x its^Q
 blade.

Of is a preposition, used before *sword* to show its relation to *call*.—The syntactical reading is—*call of sword*.

Sword is a noun, common, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the preposition *of*, according to Rule V., which says, "A preposition governs the objective case."—The syntactical reading is—*of sword*.

2. (cⁱ For^Q xlife, (cⁱ for^Q xlife, their (cⁱ flight they^{c¹} F^{c¹} ply.—
3. List^{b^m.} to^x the^Q xshout, the^Q xshock, the^Q xcrash^Q of^x steel.—4. The^R last beams^R of^{fi} xday^R were^{fi} now faintly streaming^{fi} through^R the^R painted xwindows^R in^x the^R high^R vaults^R above^A xme.
5. Last noon^Q beheld^{fi} them^F full of^x lusty xlife:
 Last eve, in^Q beauty's xcircle^Q proudly gay:
 The^Q midnight^{fi} brought^{fi} the^Q signal-sound^Q of^x strife:
 The^Q morn, the^Q marshalling^Q in^x arms^R: the^Q day,
 Battle's magnificently stern array!

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 3, *list* is in the imperative agreeing with *ye* understood.

In Ex. 5, line 1, *of* shows the relation of *life* to *full*. In line 2, *eve* is nominative to *beheld* understood, and *in* shows the relation of *circle* to *beheld* understood. In line 4, *morn* and *day* are nominatives to *brought* understood. In lines 4 and 5, *marshalling* and *array* are governed by *brought* understood.

LESSON 18.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects, verbs, prepositions, and objects.

1. Thou solvest the problem at the expense of life. — 2. Faith touches all things with the hues of heaven. — 3. The first dawn of the light of civil history extends not beyond the foundation of the ancient kingdom of Babylon.—4. The entire region was covered with dense forests and extended prairies.—5. The native Indians hunted the elk and the wild deer over its great plains, or danced the war-dance and

smoked the pipe of peace beneath the shade of its majestic oaks.

6. There various news I heard of love and strife :
 Of peace and war, health, sickness, death and life :
 Of loss and gain : of famine, and of store :
 Of storms at sea, and travels on the shore :
 Of prodigies and portents in the air :
 Of fires and plagues, and stars with blazing hair :
 Of turns of fortune ; changes in the state ;
 The falls of favorites ; projects of the great :
 Of old mismanagements ; taxations new :
 All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

IV. THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

LESSON 19.

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Note on the Cases of Nouns and Pronouns, p. 9.)

MODEL.

1. She^{K.} ^{fi.}stooped her ^{fi.} ^xby^{Q''} the^{Q'} ^{Q'}runnel's^{Q''} ^xside^{Q''}.

Runnel's is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the possessive case; and belongs to *side*, by which it is governed, according to Rule VI., which says, "The possessive case is governed by the noun denoting the thing possessed."—The syntactical reading is—*runnel's side*.

2. The^{Q'} ^{Q'}mountain's^Q ^Qglowing ^{ci}brow^Q ^{ci}betoken^Q the^{Q'} ^{Q'}sun's^{Q''} ^{ci}approach^{Q''}. — 3. Why ^Qshould^{fp} ^Qgold^{fp} ^{E'}man's^{Q''} ^{fp}feeble^{Q''} ^{Q''}mind

decoy?—4. His cheek^{ci} ^Qis impearled ^{ci}with^Q a^K mother's^Q warm ^Qtear. — 5. Thou^{bi} ^Cscoff'st ^{bi}at^R virtue's^R homely ^Rjoys. — 6. He^{ci} ^Eforsakes earth's^R troubled ^{ci}waters ^{ci}for^Q a^Q purer ^xspring.

7. But why so short (^{ci}is love's^Q delightful hour!^{ci})

Why (^{ci}fades the^Q dew^{ci}) ^Qon^Q beauty's^Q sweetest ^Qflower?

LESSON 20.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects, verbs, objects, prepositions, and possessives, in each sentence.

1. Here have I fled the city's stifling heat. — 2. Faith looks beyond life's narrow bound. — 3. His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed. — 4. Eden's pure gems angelic legions keep. — 5. In Judah's hall the harp is hushed. — 6. The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord.

7. Can wisdom lend, with all her heavenly power,
The pledge of joy's anticipated hour?

8. And still in memory's twilight bowers,
The spirits of departed hours,
With mellowing tints, portray
The blossoms of life's vernal flowers
Forever fallen away.

V. AGREEMENT OF PRONOUNS WITH THEIR ANTECEDENTS.

LESSON 21.—(ON THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.)

Parse the lettered words.

(See Notation of the Pronoun, p. 9.)

MODEL.

1. He^{cp} ^{E.}that^{ci} ^{E.}runs ^{E.}may read.

He is a personal pronoun, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case to the verb *may read*, &c.—(Parse it in full.)

That is a relative pronoun, of the masculine gender, third person, and singular number, agreeing with *he*, according to Rule VII., which says, "A pronoun agrees with the noun or pronoun which it represents, in gender, number, and person;" and is in the nominative case to the verb *runs*, according to Rule II. (Repeat the Rule.)—The syntactical reading is—*he that runs*.

2. Who^{ci} ^{F.}write ^{c'i}for^x ^{Q''}pure ^xamusement, ne'er amuse.

Who is a relative pronoun, of the masculine gender, third person, and plural number, agreeing with *they* understood, according to Rule VII. (Repeat the Rule.) It is in the nominative case to the verb *write*, according to Rule II. (Repeat the Rule.)—The syntactical reading is—*they who write*.

3. They^{ci} ^{F.}with^{R''} ^{F.}few ^xdisappointments. — 4. The^F citizens^{ci} ^{F.}of^{Q''} ^xAmerica ^{F.}celebrate that ^{c'i}day ^{Q''}which^{fi} ^{Q.}gave ^{fi}birth ^{fi}to^{R''} their ^xliberties.

5. He^{6th ci} ^{E.}that^{ci} ^{E.}attends ^{ci.}to^x ^{Q''}his interior ^xself, ^{E.}That^{ci, ci, ci, & ci} ^{E.}has a ^{Q''}ci heart and ^{E.}keeps ^{Q''}& ^{ci}it, ^{E.}has a ^{Q''}ci mind

^{Q.}That^{ci.} ^{Q.}hungers,^{ci.} and ^{E.}supplies^{ci.} ^{Q."}it,^{ci.} and ^{E.}who^{ci.}
^{E.}seeks^{ci.}
 A^{Q"} social, not a^{Q"} dissipated^{ci.} life,
^{E.}Has^{ci.} ^{Q"}business.

EXPLANATIONS. — In Example 2, *amuse* agrees with *they*, the antecedent of the relative *who*.

In Ex. 3, *they* is in the nominative case to *meet*, the 2d following verb designated by *c'i*.

In Ex. 5, *he* is in the nominative case to *has*, the 6th following verb designated by *ci*; *that*, in the 2d line, agrees with *he*, and is in the nominative case to the four following verbs designated by *ci*; *it*, in the 2d line, agrees with *heart*, and is in the objective case after *keeps*; *that*, in the 3d line, agrees with *mind*, and is nominative to *hungers*; and *has*, in the last line, agrees with *he*, in the first.

LESSON 22.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects, verbs, prepositions, objects, and relatives.

1. Death lifts the veil that hides a brighter sphere. — 2. O soft are the breezes, that play round the tomb. — 3. He that cannot bear a jest should not make one. — 4. The waves bound beneath me as a steed that knows his rider. — 5. Their names are inscribed on the goodly habitations of men, and on those hallowed temples of God, whose spires ever point to the heaven, which, we trust, has received them. — 6. How shall I curse whom God hath not cursed? — 7. There are, indeed, who seem disposed to extend her authority. — 8. Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor.

9. Hast thou incurred

His anger, who can waste thee with a word;
 Who poises and proportions sea and land,
 Weighing them in the hollow of his hand;
 And in whose awful sight all nations seem
 As grasshoppers, as dust, a drop, a dream?

EXPLANATIONS.—In Examp. 5, *whose* is in the possessive case, governed by *spires*.

In Ex. 6, *whom* agrees with *them* understood,* and is in the objective case, governed by *hath cursed*.

In Ex. 7, *who* agrees with *persons* understood.

In Ex. 8, *who* agrees with *he* understood.

In Ex. 9, *grasshoppers*, *dust*, *drop*, and *dream*, are nominatives to the verb *seem* or *seems* understood.

LESSON 23.—(ON THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUN.)

Parse the lettered words in full.

MODEL.

1. He^E obtained^{fi} what^{fi Q'-Q.} was^{fi} needed^{fi}.

What is a compound relative pronoun, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which*, or *the thing which*. The antecedent *that* or *thing* is in the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and objective case, governed by *obtained*, according to Rule IV. (Repeat the Rule.)—The syntactical reading is—*obtained that* or *the thing*.

The relative *which* is in the neuter gender, third person, and singular number, agreeing with the antecedent *that* or *the thing*, according to Rule VII. (Repeat the Rule.) It is also in the nominative case to *was needed*, according to Rule II. (Repeat it.)—The syntactical reading is—*that* or *the thing which was needed*.

2. What^{Q-Q''} reason^Q weaves^{ci}, by^{ci x} passion^{Q''} is^{2d Q} undone^{ci}.

3. He^E who^E buys^E what^{Q'-Q''} he^E does^E not need^{2d E}, will^{oi} often need^{oi} what^{Q'-Q''} he^E cannot^E buy. — 4. Whoever^{2d E} & ci

dreads^E punishment^{ci}, deserves^E it^{Q''}. — 5. Whatsoever^{Q-Q''} & ci

he^E doeth^E shall^{oi} prosper. — 6. The^E Lord^E chasteneth^{ci}

whomsoever^{E"-E"} he^E loveth^{ci}.

* See Numbers, xxiii., 8, and the context.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 1, *was needed* agrees with *which*.

In Ex. 2, *what* is equivalent to *the thing which*. The antecedent is nominative to *is undone*, and the relative is in the objective, governed by *weaves*.

In Ex. 4, *whoever* is equivalent to *he who*, or *any person who*. The antecedent is nominative to *deserves*, and the relative to *dreads*.

In Ex. 5, *whatsoever* is equivalent to *any thing which*. The antecedent is nominative to *shall prosper*, and the relative is in the objective case after *doeth*.

In Ex. 6, *whomsoever* is equivalent to *him whom*, or *any person whom*.

LESSON 24.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the subjects, verbs, prepositions, objects, and relatives.

1. What most we wish, with ease we fancy near.—2. What is just, is honest.—3. Have you received what you expected? —4. What you have said, is true. —5. I do not know what you mean. —6. Whoever goes, will not return again. —7. Whatever is, is right. —8. Whatever purifies, fortifies also the heart. —9. Whatever we undertake, we should accomplish.—10. Whoever neglects the opportunities of his youth, will regret his want of wisdom in maturer years.

VI. THE ADJECTIVE.

LESSON 25.

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Notation of the Adjective, p. 11.)

MODEL.

1. A^{Q''} fresher^{Q''} (^{ci}green the^R smiling^R leaves^{ci} Rdisplay.

Fresher is an adjective, in the comparative degree, (positive, *fresh*; comparative, *fresher*; superlative, *freshest*;) and belongs to *green*, according to Rule VIII., which says, "An adjective belongs to the noun or pronoun which it qualifies."—The syntactical reading is—*fresher green*.

Smiling is a participial adjective, from the verb *to smile*, in the positive degree, (positive, *smiling*; comparative, *more smiling*; superlative, *most smiling*;) and belongs to *leaves*, according to Rule VIII. (Repeat the Rule.)—The syntactical reading is—*smiling leaves*.

2. Lonely^Q and lovely^Q (^{ci}is the^Q silent^Q glen.^{ci}) — 3. The^Q summer^{ci} gay^Q ^{ci}droops ^{ci}into^{Q''} pallid^{Q''} ^xautumn.—4. Fair^R visions^{fi} Rof^{Q''} ^xhome Rcheered the^{Q''} ^{fi}desert so dreary.^{Q''})—5. They^{fi} Fhave given the lovely ⁱto^{Q''} earth's^{Q''} ^xembrace.—6. Wisdom^{ci} Qis ^Qbetter than rubies. — 7. His great^E master,^{fi} Demosthenes, ^Eaimed only to make the deepest^{Q'} and most efficient^{Q''} impression; and ^Ehe^{fi} Eemployed ^{fi}for^{Q''} this ^xpurpose, the^{R''} plainest,^{R''} the^{R''} fewest,^{R''} and the^{R''} most emphatic^{R''} ^{fi}words.

8. When the^Q night^t storm^Q ci. Q gathers dim^t and dark,^Q
 (bi. With^x a^Q shrill^t and bodingst x scream,^Q
 Thou^{c.} bi. C. rushest^{bi.} bi. x by^Q the^Q founderingst x bark,^Q
 Quick as a passingst Q dream.

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 5, *lovely* belongs to *persons* understood, or it may be parsed as a noun, of the masculine gender, third person, plural number, and objective case.

In Ex. 6, *rubies* is nominative to *are* understood.

In Ex. 7, *impression* is in the objective case, governed by *to make*.

LESSON 26.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the nouns, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, and adjectives.

- The attraction of the prairie consists in its extent, its rich carpet of fresh verdure and beautiful flowers, its smooth, undulating surface, and its graceful groves.—2. The gospel, through the wonder-working power of God, can make the proud humble, the selfish disinterested, the worldly heavenly, the sensual pure.—3. God's providence is higher, and deeper, and larger, and stronger, than all the skill of his adversaries.—4. The wisest nations, having the most and best ideas, will consequently have the best and most copious languages.
- Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest,
 Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze;
 Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest,
 And joy's pure sunbeams tremble in thy ways:
 Come, while sweet thoughts, like summer buds unfolding,
 Waken rich feelings in the careless breast,
 While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is holding,
 Come, and secure interminable rest.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 5, *wanderer* is in the nominative case independent, and has (E-ind.) for its symbol. (See Lesson 37.) In line 5, *buds* is in the objective case after *unto* understood.

VII. THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

LESSON 27.—(ON THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.)

Parse the lettered words.

(See Note on the Possessive Adjective Pronoun, p. 12.)

MODEL.

1. How ^R blessings^{ci} ^R brighten as ^R they^{ci} ^R take ^{Ru} their^Q ^Q flight!

Their is a possessive adjective pronoun, of the neuter gender, third person, and plural number, agreeing with *blessings*, according to Rule VII. (Repeat the Rule.) It belongs to *flight*, according to Rule IX., which says, "An adjective pronoun belongs to the noun which it qualifies."—The syntactical reading is—*blessings their flight*.

2. ^{bm} Curb, O ^{bm} curb ^{Cu} thy^Q ^t headlong^Q ^{bm} speed.—3. A^E ^E friend^{ci} ^{ci} exaggerates a^E ^E man's^R ^R virtues—an^E ^E enemy ^{Eu} his^R ^R crimes.
—4. ^K Peace ^{ci} scatters ^R blessings ^{ci} from^R ^K her^R ^t dewy^R ^R wings.
—5. ^Q Truth^{ci} ^{ci} softens the^Q ^{ci} heart ^{ci} with^R ^{Qu} its^R ^t simple^R ^R tones.—6. If they^{ci} ^F rule, it^{oi} ^Q shall be ^{oi} over^R & ^R our^R ^R ashes and ^R graves.—7. st Coming^R ^R events^{ci} ^R cast ^{Ru} their^R ^R shadows before.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 2, *curb* and *thy* agree with *thou* understood. In Ex. 3, *enemy* is in the nominative case to *exaggerates* understood; *his* agrees with *man's*; and *crimes* is governed by *exaggerates* understood.

LESSON 28.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the nouns, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, and possessive adjective pronouns.

1. If ye love me, keep my commandments. — 2. Oft from apparent ills our blessings rise. — 3. A desire for improvement should possess all our hearts. — 4. New portents now our foes amaze. — 5. Fix thy hopes on the sure basis of eternity. — 6. Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow. — 7. He that getteth wisdom, loveth his own soul. — 8. Justice shall lift aloft her even scale. — 9. Neither beauty nor talent is without its charm. — 10. Angels drop on their golden harps a pitying tear. — 11. The forest and the hill had lost their intense green.

12. Will then the merciful One, who stamped our race
With his own image, and who gave them sway
O'er earth and the glad dwellers on her face,
Now that our flourishing nations far away
Are spread, where'er the moist earth drinks the day,
Forget the ancient care that taught and nursed
His latest offspring?

LESSON 29.—(ON THE DISTRIBUTIVE, THE DEMONSTRATIVE,
AND THE INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.)

Parse the lettered words.

(See Notation of the Adjective Pronoun, p. 12.)

MODEL.

1. Else, whence ^{u''}this^Q stpleasing^Q ^Qhope, ^{u''}this^Q ^tfond^Q ^Qdesire?

This is a demonstrative adjective pronoun, and belongs to *hope*, according to Rule IX., which says, "An adjective pronoun belongs to the noun which it qualifies."—The syntactical reading is—*this hope*.

2. Every^{u'} flower^Q was^{fi} arrayed^{fi} in^x all^{u''} its^{Qu} beauty^{Q''}.

Every is a distributive adjective pronoun, and belongs to *flower*, according to Rule IX. (Repeat the Rule.)—The syntactical reading is—*every flower*.

All is an indefinite adjective pronoun, and belongs to *beauty*, &c. (Parse it in full.)

3. This^{u''} day^Q will^{oi} be remembered. — 4. Those^{u''} best can^{c'p} bear^{c'p} preproof^{Q''}, who^{c'i} merit^F praise^{c'i}. — 5. Each^{u'} day^Q brings^{ci} intelligence^{Q''} of^x some^{u''} disaster^{Q''}. — 6. Forget not^{bm} duty^{Q''} under^x any^{u''} circumstances^{R''}. — 7. A^Q friendly^t eye^{fp} could^{fp} never see^{u''} such^{R''} faults^{R''}. — 8. By^x idleness^{Q''} many^{u''} bring^{c'i} themselves^F to^x poverty^{Q''}.

9. The^t same^K fond^t mother^K bent^{fi} at^{fi} night^x;
 O'er^x each^{u'} fair^t sleepingst brow^{Q''};
 She^K had^{fi} each^{u'} foldedst flower^{Q''} in^{fi} sight^x;
 Where^{c'i} are those^{u''} dreamers^F now?

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 1, *hope* and *desire* are nominatives to *is* understood.

In Ex. 4, *those* belongs to *persons* understood; and *can bear* and *who* agree with *persons* understood.

In Ex. 8, *many* belongs to *persons* understood.

LESSON 30.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark the nouns, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, and adjective pronouns.

1. From each terrestrial bondage set me free.—2. Every thing in the life of such persons is misplaced.—3. I have a temple in every heart that owns my influence.—4. How

dreadful is this place! for God is here!—5. That silent act was fondly eloquent.—6. These feelings you should fondly cherish.—7. From that position the whole fleet may be seen.—8. The larch has hung all its tassels forth.—9. Some deemed him wise.—10. Such persons should be regarded with no favor.—11. Thy hand imbues the clouds with all pure tints.—12. Be not satisfied with any good, which centers solely in self.

13. Where Heaven's aerial bow
Spans with bright arch the glittering hills below,
Why to yon mountain turns the musing eye,
Whose sun-bright summit mingles with the sky:
Why do those cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the varied landscape near?

VIII. THE ADVERB.

LESSON 31.

Parse the lettered words in full.

(See Notation of the Adverb, p. 12.)

MODEL.

1. ^(d') ^w Slowly and ^(d') ^w ^{B.} sadly we ^{d'i} ^{B.} laid ^{d'i} ^{E."} him ^{d'i} ^w down.

Slowly is an adverb, in the positive degree, (positive, *slowly*; comparative, *more slowly*; superlative, *most slowly*), and belongs to *laid*, according to Rule X., which says, "An adverb belongs to the verb, participle, adjective, or adverb, which it qualifies."—The syntactical reading is—*laid slowly*.

Down is an adverb, not compared, and belongs to *laid*, according to Rule X. (Repeat it.)—The syntactical reading is—*laid down*.

2. (ci. Here (E. lies he^{ci.}) ci. now. — 3. Sleep^Q fell^{fi.} softly^w around.—4. How^t pleasant^Q the^Q sight!—5. They^{ci.} live^{ci.} very^w happily.—6. (ni Where (C. will youⁿⁱ) find another^{Eu} man equally^t worthy?—7. Thy^Q mind^{fi.} once^{fi.} kindled^{fi.} with^x each^{u'} passingst thought.—8. Hence^{gi} (A. have I^{gi}) watched^{gi} while^w others^{fi.} slept.—9. Mercy^{ci} becomes a^{Eu} monarch better^{ci} than^{Eu} his^Q crown.

10. There, ^w ^{fp & fp.} ^{(fp & (fp. x} at^{Q"} the^{Q"} ^x foot^{Q"} of^{Q"} ^{u"} yonder^{Q"} st nodding^{Q"} ^{Q"} beach,
^Q That^{ci} ^{ci} wreaths ^{Qu} its^{R"} ^t old^{R"} ^t fantastic^{R"} ^{R"} roots so^w ^w high,
^{Eu} His^{Q"} ^t listless^{Q"} ^{(fp} length, ^{(fp & (fp. x} at^{Q"} ^{Q"} noontide, ^{(E. would} ^{E.} he^{fp}) & fp. stretch,
 And ^{fp.} pore ^x upon^{Q"} the^{Q"} ^{Q"} brook ^{Q.} that^{ci.} ^{ci.} babbles ^w by.

EXPLANATIONS.—In Ex. 4, *sight* is nominative to *is* understood.

In Ex. 8, *others* is an indefinite adjective pronoun, used as a noun, in the nominative case to *slept*.

In Ex. 9, *crown* is in the nominative case to *becomes* understood.

LESSON 32.—(ON THE SAME.)

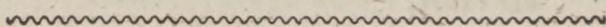
Mark the nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adjective pronouns, and adverbs.

1. Death always comes suddenly to those who are not prepared.—2. The highest meed of praise he well deserves.—3. Here I stand, and speak what I do know.—4. O, how self-fettered was my groveling soul!—5. It is surprising,

how quickly, and for the most part how correctly, we judge of character from external appearance. — 6. A true friend unbosoms freely, advises justly, assists readily, adventures boldly, takes all patiently, defends courageously, and continues a friend unchangeably.

7. Thus with the year,
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.

8. Be kind to thy mother, for, lo! on her brow,
May traces of sorrow be seen;
O well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind she hath been.
Remember thy mother—for thee will she pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness, then cheer her lone way
E'en to the dark valley of death.



IX. SAME CASES.

LESSON 33.

Parse the lettered words.

MODEL.

1. Adversity^Q ^{ci.} is the^Q ^{ci.} school^Q of^Q ^x piety^Q.

School is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and nominative case after *is*, according to Rule XI., which says, "An intransitive verb, or a verb in the passive voice, may have the same case after it as before it, when both words represent the same person or thing."—The syntactical reading is—*adversity is school.*

2. The^Q evening^{ci.} ^Qis an^Q ^{ci.}emblem^Q ^Qof^Q ^xautumn, and
autumn of^Q ^xdecliningst ^Qlife.—3. The^R ^{ci.}wages^R ^xof^Q ^Qsin^{ci.} ^Qis
death.^{ci.}) —4. He^{E.} ^{fi.}lived a^E ^{fi.}wanderer and a^E ^{fi.}fugitive
^{E & E}in^Q ^{Eu}his^Q ^tnative^Q ^Qland.—5. The^Q faculty^{ci.} ^Qof^Q ^xspeech^Q
^{ci.}is a^Q ^tcurious^Q and wonderful^Q ^{ci.}contrivance, ^{ci.}by^Q ^{Q & x}which^Q
the^Q stfleeting^Q ^Qbreath^{ci.} ^Qbecomes the^Q ^{ci.}index^Q ^Qof^Q the^Q ^xsoul,
the^Q ^{ci.}divulger and ^{ci.}interpreter ^{Q & Q}of^Q the^Q ^tinvisible^Q
^Qthought, and the^Q ^tgreat^Q ^{ci.}bond and ^{ci.}medium ^{Q & Q}of^Q
^tsocial^Q ^Qintercourse.

6. Our^{Bu} ^Qbirth^{ci.} ^{ci.}is ^{ci.}but a^Q ststarting^Q ^{ci.}place;
^QLife^{ci.} ^{ci.}is the^Q ^{ci.}running^Q ^Qof^Q a^Q ^xrace;
And death the^Q ^Qgoal.

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 2, *autumn* is in the nominative case to *is* understood.

In Ex. 3, *wages* is the nominative *after* the verb *is*.

In Ex. 6, *but* may be parsed as a participle governing *place* in the objective case. Supplying the ellipsis, the sentence would read thus:—Our life is *nothing* but (= *except* or *excepting*) a starting place.—In the last line, *death* is the subject-nominative, and *goal* is in the nominative case after *is* understood.

LESSON 34.—(ON THE SAME.)

Parse the nouns, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, and adverbs.

1. Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.
- 2. The vast world seems the tomb of all the dead. — 3. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold. — 4. She had been the pupil

of the village pastor, the favorite lamb of his little flock.—
 5. I will be unto thee a wall of fire round about.—6. The
 long remembered beggar was his guest.—7. Earthly pride
 is but the transient pageant of an hour.—8. Time is the
 warp of life; O, weave it well.

9. The starless grave shall shine
 The portal of eternal day.

10. This be the poet's praise,
 That he hath ever been of Liberty
 The steadfast friend; of Justice and of Truth
 Firmest supporter; of high thoughts,
 And all true beauty of the inner world,
 Creator.

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## X. APPOSITION.

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### LESSON 35.

*Parse the lettered words.*

#### MODEL.

1. Man,<sup>E</sup> the<sup>fi</sup> hermit,<sup>E</sup> <sup>E-ap</sup> <sup>fi</sup> sighed,<sup>2d E</sup> <sup>w</sup> till<sup>fi</sup> woman<sup>fi</sup> <sup>K</sup> smiled.<sup>fi</sup>

*Hermit* is a common noun, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and in the nominative case in apposition with *man*, according to Rule XII., which says, "A noun used to explain another noun or pronoun, is put, by apposition, in the same case."—  
 The syntactical reading is—*man*, the *hermit*.

2. Hail, Sabbath, <sup>ai</sup> the<sup>O"</sup> <sup>A</sup> <sup>ai</sup> hail, the<sup>E'</sup> <sup>t</sup> poor<sup>E'</sup> man's<sup>O"</sup> <sup>E'</sup> day.—3. We<sup>ai</sup> <sup>B</sup> men are <sup>B-ap</sup> <sup>a'i</sup> mortal.—4. The<sup>Q</sup> <sup>Q</sup> river<sup>ci</sup> <sup>Q-ap</sup> Rhine <sup>ci</sup> flows <sup>x</sup> through<sup>Q"</sup> <sup>Q"</sup> Germany.—5. Omar,<sup>li</sup> the<sup>E</sup> <sup>E-ap</sup> son<sup>E</sup> <sup>x</sup> of<sup>E"</sup>

<sup>E''</sup> Hassan, <sup>E</sup> had <sup>li</sup> passed <sup>t</sup> twenty-five <sup>R''</sup> <sup>li</sup> years <sup>R''</sup> <sup>li</sup> in <sup>Q''</sup> & <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>Q''</sup> honor  
and <sup>Q''</sup> prosperity.

6. <sup>K</sup> Virtue <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>K</sup> sole <sup>t</sup> <sup>K</sup> survives, <sup>ci.</sup>  
Immortal, <sup>t</sup> <sup>K</sup> never <sup>w</sup> <sup>st</sup> failing <sup>K</sup> <sup>K</sup> friend <sup>K-ap</sup> <sup>K</sup> of <sup>E''</sup> <sup>x</sup> man,  
<sup>Eu</sup> His <sup>K</sup> <sup>K-ap</sup> <sup>K</sup> guide <sup>K</sup> to <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> happiness <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> on <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> high.

7. Thou <sup>bi.</sup> <sup>C.</sup> art a <sup>Q</sup> beautiful <sup>Q</sup> <sup>bi.</sup> type, bright star!  
<sup>Q</sup> Of <sup>Q''</sup> that <sup>u''</sup> <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>t</sup> pure <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> star, <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>Q'-ap</sup> Religion! <sup>(ci.</sup> <sup>x</sup> on <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>Q'</sup> whose <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> ray  
The <sup>E</sup> Christian <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>E</sup> looks <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>x</sup> for <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> guidance <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> on <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>Eu</sup> his <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>x</sup> way,  
<sup>ci.</sup> <sup>w</sup> When <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>t</sup> human <sup>R</sup> passions <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>R</sup> wage <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>Ru</sup> their <sup>Q''</sup> <sup>ci.</sup> <sup>Q''</sup> war.

EXPLANATION. — In Ex. 2, the first word *hail* is a term of salutation, used as a verb in the imperative mood.

LESSON 36.—(ON THE SAME.)

*Mark all the words.*

1. I, John, was in the spirit on the Lord's day.—2. Paul, the apostle, wrote to Timothy.—3. There is a land, of every land the pride.—4. England and France, two powerful nations of Europe, have united against Russia.—5. Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes.—6. And he, their prince, shall rank among thy peers.—7. Time, the subtle thief of youth, hath stolen my years.

8. He, whom each virtue fired, each grace refined,  
Friend, teacher, pattern, darling of mankind!  
He sleeps in dust.

9. She shall be—  
That mighty Babylon, Chaldea's pride,  
Glorious among the kingdoms of the earth—  
No more inhabited forever.



EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 1, *arm* and *prepare* agree with *thou* understood.

In Ex. 2, *way* is governed by *in* understood.

In Ex. 4, *pastime* is governed by *for* understood.

In Ex. 5, *change* is in the nominative case after *is* understood. The full expression is—*and it is such a change!*

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### LESSON 38.—(ON THE SAME.)

*Mark all the words.*

1. Yes, land of liberty! thy children have no cause to blush for thee.—2. Lady, you utter madness, and not folly.—3. Besides, sir, we have no election.—4. Hence! home! ye idle creatures.—5. Charge, Chester! charge! On, Stanley! on!—6. Read here, young Arthur.—7. Brothers! let us talk together of Logan.—8. Ye aged men! bear ye testimony to the deeds of his strength.—9. The pilgrim fathers, where are they?—10. Oh, my son Absalom! my son! my son Absalom! Would to God I had died for thee, O Absalom! my son! my son!

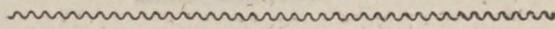
11. Indulgent Fancy! from the fruitful banks  
Of Avon, whence thy rosy fingers cull  
Fresh flowers and dews, to sprinkle on the turf  
Where Shakspeare lies, be present.

12. Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave  
Thee, native soil; these happy walks and shades,  
Fit haunt of Gods!

13. Then melt, ye elements! that formed in vain  
This troubled pulse and visionary brain!  
Fade, ye wild flowers! memorials of my doom!  
And sink, ye stars! that light me to the tomb!

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 1, *to blush* is in the infinitive mood, and is designated by *v*, followed by a period. (See Notation of the Infinitive Mood, Example 3, p. 12.)

In Ex. 7, *talk* is in the infinitive mood, governed by *let*. The sign *to* is understood before it.



## XII. THE NOMINATIVE CASE ABSOLUTE.

### LESSON 39.

*Parse the lettered words.*

#### MODEL.

1. All<sup>R</sup> hands<sup>u'''</sup> engaged, the<sup>t</sup> royal<sup>Q</sup> work<sup>ci</sup> grows warm.<sup>Q</sup>

*Hands* is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, plural number, and in the nominative case absolute with the participle *being engaged*, according to Rule XIV., which says, "A noun or pronoun before a participle, and not used as the subject of a verb, is in the nominative case absolute."—The syntactical reading is—*hands being engaged*.

NOTE. — In this and the following lesson, the *participle* belonging to the case absolute is printed in Italics.

2. No<sup>Q</sup> precious<sup>t</sup> fate<sup>Q-abs</sup> with mine<sup>x</sup> involved, my<sup>Au</sup> heart<sup>ci</sup> is<sup>ci</sup> fearless.<sup>Q</sup> — 3. Jesus<sup>li</sup> had<sup>E</sup> conveyed<sup>li</sup> himself<sup>E''</sup> away, a<sup>w</sup> multitude<sup>Q-abs</sup> being<sup>x</sup> in<sup>Q''</sup> that<sup>Q''</sup> place.<sup>x</sup>

4. Now,<sup>w</sup> man<sup>E-abs</sup> to<sup>x</sup> man<sup>E''</sup>, and steel<sup>Q-abs</sup> to<sup>x</sup> steel,<sup>Q''</sup>  
A<sup>E'</sup> chieftain's<sup>Q</sup> (ni)vengeance thou<sup>ni</sup> shalt<sup>C</sup> feel.

5. The<sup>Q</sup> light<sup>Q-abs</sup> of<sup>x</sup> heaven<sup>Q''</sup> in<sup>x</sup> every<sup>u'</sup> breast<sup>Q''</sup>,  
 Its<sup>2d Qu</sup> fire<sup>Q-abs</sup> on<sup>x</sup> every<sup>u'</sup> lip<sup>Q''</sup>,  
 In<sup>fi.</sup> tuneful<sup>t</sup> chorus<sup>Q''</sup> on<sup>w</sup> they<sup>fi.</sup> press'd,<sup>F.</sup>  
 A<sup>Q</sup> goodly<sup>t</sup> fellowship.<sup>Q-ap</sup>

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 1 and 2, *being* is understood before the participles.

In Ex. 4, the meaning is — *man being opposed to man, and steel being opposed to steel.*

In Ex. 5, *being* is understood after *light* and *fire*.

LESSON 40.—(ON THE SAME.)

*Mark all the words.*

NOTE. — The pupil may omit this lesson until he shall have prepared the exercises on the Infinitive and the Participle.—(See Lessons 41–44.)

1. The power of Holland *humbled* in the dust, the Protector next addressed himself to the affairs of Spain. — 2. We *being* exceedingly *tossed*, they lightened the ship. — 3. Edwards walked along with us, I eagerly *assisting* to keep up the conversation. — 4. I have seen a good old father, his locks white, his steps trembling, begging, in vain, his only son to abandon the intoxicating cup.

5. A crowd drew near the place,  
 Awe in each eye, alarm in every face.

6. The hour *concealed*, and so remote the fear,  
 Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.

7. Then, all its transient sufferings o'er,  
 On wings of light the soul shall soar,  
 Exulting to that blest abode,  
 Where tears of sorrow never flowed.

8. Where the fathomless waves in magnificence toss,  
Homeless and high soars the wild albatross,  
Unwearied, undaunted, unshrinking, alone,  
The ocean, his empire; the tempest, his throne.

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XIII. THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

LESSON 41.

Parse the lettered words.

(See Notation of the Infinitive Mood, p. 12.)

MODEL.

1. See the^{bm} ^{E''}son^{bm} ^{E''}of^x ^{E''}Hermes^{bm} ^{v.}rise.

To rise is an intransitive verb, irregular, (*rise, rose, risen,*) in the infinitive mood, present tense, and is governed by *see*, according to Rule XV., which says, "The infinitive mood is governed by the verb, adjective, or noun, on which it depends."—The syntactical reading is—*see to risc.*

2. Heⁱⁱ ^Ehasⁱⁱ ^vvisited^{u'''} ^{Q''}allⁱⁱ ^{E''}Europeⁱⁱ ^{v.}to^v ^xdive^v ^xinto^{R''} ^{R''}the^{R''}
^{R''}depths^{R''} ^xof^{R''} ^xdungeons^{R''}; ⁱⁱto^{v.} ^{v.}plunge^v ^xinto^{Q''} ^{Q''}the^{Q''} ^xinfection^{Q''}
^{Q''}of^x ^{R''}hospitals^{R''}; ⁱⁱto^v ^vsurvey^{R''} ^{R''}the^{R''} ^vmansions^{R''} ^{R''}of^x ^{Q''}& ^{Q''}sorrow^{Q''}
and ^xpain^{Q''}; ⁱⁱto^v ^vtake^{Q''} ^{Q''}the^{Q''} ^vgauge^{Q''} and ^vdimensions^{R''} ^{Q''}& ^{R''}of^x ^{Q''}Q'',^{Q''}&^{Q''}
^{Q''}misery, ^xdepression, and ^xcontempt; ⁱⁱto^v ^vremember^v ^vthe
stforgotten, ⁱⁱto^{v.} ^{v.}attend^x stto^v stthest ^vneglected, ⁱⁱto^v ^vvisitst stthest ^vforsaken,
and ⁱⁱto^v ^vcompare^v and ⁱⁱto^v ^vcollate^v ^{R''}the^{R''} ^v& ^vdistresses^{R''} ^{R''}of^x ^{F''}all^{F''}
^{F''}men^{F''} ^xof^{R''} ^{u'''}all^{R''} ^xcountries.

3. And who^{E?} ^{ci} ^{E?} that^{ci} ^{E.} walks^{ci} ^w whereⁱ ^F menⁱ ^{F^x} of^R ^t ancient^R
^R days
^F Have wroughtⁱ ^x with^Q ^t godlike^Q ^x arm^Q the^Q ⁱ deed^Q ^x of^Q
^Q praise,
^{E?} Feels^{ci} ^w not^Q ^{ci} the^Q ^Q spirit^Q ^x of^Q ^Q the^Q ^Q place^{2d} ^Q control,
^{2d} ^Q Exalt^v and ^{2d} ^Q agitate^v his^{Eu} st laboring^Q ^{v, v, & v} soul^Q?

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 1 and 3, *to* is understood before each infinitive.

In Ex. 2, the infinitives may be parsed as depending on the phrase *in order* understood.

LESSON 42.

1. It is pleasant to see the sun.—2. Our Saviour loved to pray.—3. Be so good as to leave me for a while.—4. To confess the truth, we are in great danger.—5. It took Rome three hundred years to die.—6. To return is impossible.

7. Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
 To teach the young idea how to shoot;
 To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
 To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
 The generous purpose in the glowing breast.

8. Still in thought as free as ever,
 What are England's rights, I ask,
 Me from my delights to sever:
 Me to torture: me to task?

9. Who
 Shall shake these solid mountains, this firm earth,
 And bid those clouds and waters take a shape
 Distinct from that which we and all our sires
 Have seen them wear on their eternal way?

10. Wilt thou fly

With laughing Autumn to the Atlantic isles,
 And range with him the Hesperian fields, and see,
 Where'er his fingers touch the fruitful grain,
 The branches shoot with gold ; where'er his step
 Marks the glad soil, the tender clusters grow
 With purple ripeness, and invest each hill
 As with the blushes of the evening sky ?

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 3, *to leave* may be parsed as a verb in the infinitive mood, used as a noun, in the nominative case to *would be* understood. To designate it as such, prefix Q, the symbol of a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, and singular number, to the v. Supplying the ellipsis, the sentence becomes—Be so good as to leave me for a while *would be good*.

In Ex. 6, *to return* is used as a noun, in the nominative case to *is*; and *impossible* belongs to the infinitive used as a noun.

In Ex. 7, *task* may be parsed as in the nominative case after *is* understood. (*It is a delightful task!*)

In Ex. 10, *shoot*, *grow*, and *invest*, are infinitives depending on *see*.

 XIV. THE PARTICIPLE.

LESSON 43.

Parse the lettered words.

(See Notation of the Participle, p. 10.)

MODEL.

1. Let ^{b'm}us ^{B."} ^vkeep the ^{Q"} ^vsoul ^{Q"} ^{s'}embalmed ^{s'x}in ^{Q"} stliving ^{Q"}
^{Q"}
^xvirtue.

Embalmed is a perfect participle, passive, from the regular, transitive verb *to embalm*, (*embalm, embalmed, embalmed,*) and relates to *soul*, according to Rule XVI., which says, "Participles relate to nouns or pronouns."—The syntactical reading is—*soul embalmed*.

2. Thunder,^Q rattling,^s roaring,^s rolls the^R (xwoods^R around.^R) — 3. Now^w (Ewould the^E jovial^E sun^{fp}.) break^{fp} gloriously^w from^x the^Q east,^Q blazing^s from^x the^R summits^R of^x the^R eastern^R hills,^R and sparkling^s the^Q landscape^Q with^x a^Q thousand^Q dewy^R gems; ^{fp}while^w ^{f'i}along^x the^R borders^R of^x the^Q river (Rwere seen heavy^R masses^{f'i} of^x mist,^Q which,^R like caitiffs^R disturbed^s at^x his^{Eu} approach,^Q made a^Q sluggish^Q retreat,^{f'i} rolling^s in^x sullen^t reluctance^Q up^x the^Q mountain.

4. The^K moon^K is^{ci} on^{ci} ^xhigh,^Q Hung,^s like a^w gem,^Q son^x the^Q brow^Q of^x the^Q sky,^Q Treading^s its^{Qu} depths^R in^x the^Q power^Q of^x her^{Ku} might,^Q And^s turning^s the^R clouds,^R as they^{ci} pass her,^R to^x light.^Q

EXPLANATIONS. — In Ex. 3, *gems* is governed by *of* understood, and *caitiffs* by *unto* understood.

In Ex. 4, *her*, in the last line, is in the objective after *by* understood.

LESSON 44.—(ON THE SAME.)

Parse all the words.

1. United, we stand; divided, we fall.—2. He gazed enraptured on the spangled canopy.—3. Linked to thy side, through every chance I go.—4. His dust lies trampled in the noiseless ground.—5. Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than those of war.—6. Here and there might be seen a rude wigwam perched among the cliffs of the mountains, with its curling column of smoke mounting in the

transparent atmosphere; but so loftily situated, that the whoopings of the savage children, gamboling on the margin of the dizzy heights, fell almost as faintly on the ear, as do the echoes of the lark, when lost in the azure vault of heaven.

7. Ye sigh not when the sun, his course fulfilled,
His glorious course, rejoicing earth and sky,
In the soft evening, when the winds are stilled,
Sinks where his islands of refreshment lie,
And leaves the smile of his departure spread
O'er the warm colored heaven, and ruddy mountain
head;
Why weep ye then for him, who having won
The bounds of man's appointed years, at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest has passed,
While the soft memory of his virtues, yet
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set?

XV. THE CONJUNCTION, AND THE INTERJECTION.

LESSON 45.

Parse all the words.

(See Notation of the Conjunction and the Interjection, p. 13.)

MODEL.

1. Though ^yhe ^{E.} ^{fs.}were ^{E.} ^{fs.}dead, yet ^y(^{E.} ^{oi.}shall he ^{E.} ^{oi.}) live.

Though is a conjunction, connecting *he shall live* with *he were dead*, according to Rule XVII., which says, "Conjunctions connect words and sentences." — The syntactical reading is — *he shall live though he were dead.*

Yet is a conjunction, correlative with *though*, &c. (Parse it in full.) — The syntactical reading is — *though, &c., yet he shall live.*

2. ^zHa! ^zha! ^{C.}you ^{fi} ^{C.}thought ^{fi} ^{A."}me ^{A."} ^tblind, (^{C.} ^{fi}did you ^{C.} ^{fi}?)

Ha is an interjection, used independently, according to Rule XVIII., which says, "Interjections have no grammatical dependence on the other words of a sentence."

3. ^{E.}He ^{ci.} ^{E.}comes ^{ci.} ^xto ^{D."} ^xyou ^{ci.} ^xin ^{Q"} the ^{Q"} ^xspirit ^{Q"} ^xof ^{Q"} ^xpeace, ^yyet ^{D.}you ^{n'i} ^{D.}will ^{n'i} ^wnot ^{E."}receive ^{n'i} ^{E."}him. — 4. The ^Qrecollection ^{ci & ci} ^Qof ^{Q"} ^xthis ^{Q"} ^xevent ^{Q"} ^{ci}swells ^{u'} every ^{Q"} ^{ci}heart ^{ci} ^{Q"}with ^{Q"} ^xjoy, and ^Qfills ^{u'} every ^{Q"} ^{ci}tongue ^{ci} ^{Q"}with ^{Q"} ^xpraise. — 5. Oh! ^ybut ^{E.}he ^{fi.} ^{fi.}paused ^xupon ^{Q"} the ^{Q"} ^xbrink! — 6. Eh! (^{C.} ^{bi.}are you ^{C.} ^{bi.}) ^{C.}sure ^tof ^{Q."} ^xit?

LESSON 46.—(ON THE SAME.)

Mark all the words.

1. The rocks and hills of New England will remain till the last conflagration.—2. I perceive, conscript fathers, that every look, that every eye, is fixed on me.—3. Oh that I knew where I might find him!—4. Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it.—5. The spirit, indeed, is willing, but the flesh is weak.—6. Ah! think at least thy flock deserves thy care.

7. O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in my age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

8. Alas, what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely, slighted shepherd's trade,
And strictly meditate the thankless muse?

9. Arise, O King of grace, arise,
And enter to thy rest:
Lo! thy church waits with longing eyes,
Thus to be owned and blessed.

PART II.

CHOICE SELECTIONS FOR PARSING.

SEC. I.—THE ADVANTAGES OF A THOROUGH EDUCATION.

- 1 IN those strangely beautiful eastern tales that fascinate our childhood, and rarely lose their charm in our riper years, you all recollect how the gorgeous imagination of the oriental authors delights to luxuriate upon the story of some young and bold adventurer, who wanders alone through the deep caverns of the earth, and there sees around him piles of golden ingots and coin, and massive plate and burnished armor, and hillocks of pearls and rubies and sapphires and emeralds and diamonds, of all of which the mystic talisman he unconsciously bears in his bosom, has made him the lord?
- 2 To the young student of our own times and country, the discipline of a thorough *education* is that talisman; though of far more potent command than the one of
- 3 oriental fable. Thus armed, he may climb the Muse's mount, or penetrate the deepest retreats of science.
- 4 There he will find hoards more precious than countless
- 5 gold, or priceless gems. He has but to desire them intently, and they become his own; for there are to be found the Genii of arts, able to change the face of nature and subdue the very elements: there dwell those pure and bright intelligences that sway the heart of man, and

mould to their own pleasure the opinions and passions of
6 nations. Mighty and proud spirits are they; who will
not be commanded by wealth or power, but they bow
themselves down before the daring and persevering stu-
dent: voluntarily confessing themselves to be "the slaves
of the lamp, and of him, who is its master."

Verplanck.

SEC. II.—THE LOVE OF NATURE.

- 1 The love of Nature, and the scenes she draws,
- 2 Is Nature's dictate. Strange! there should be found
Who, self-imprisoned in their proud saloons,
Renounce the odors of the open field
For the unscented fictions of the loom;
Who, satisfied with only pencilled scenes,
Prefer to the performance of a God
The inferior wonders of an artist's hand!
- 3 Lovely, indeed, the mimic works of art,
But Nature's works far lovelier.

Cowper.

SEC. III.—THE GRASSHOPPER.

- 1 Happy insect, what can be
In happiness compared to thee?
- 2 Fed with nourishment divine,
The dewy morning's gentle wine!
Nature waits upon thee still,
And thy verdant cup does fill:
'Tis filled wherever thou dost tread,
Nature self's thy Ganymede.

- 3 Thou dost drink, and dance, and sing,
Happier than the happiest king!
- 4 All the fields which thou dost see,
All the plants belong to thee;
All that summer hours produce,
Fertile made with early juice.
- 5 Man for thee does sow and plough;
Farmer he, and landlord thou! *Cowley.*
-

SEC. IV.—THE BLIND PREACHER.

- 1 One Sunday, as I travelled through the county of
Orange, my eye was caught by a cluster of horses tied
near a ruinous, old wooden house, in the forest, not far
2 from the roadside. Having frequently seen such objects
before, in travelling through these States, I had no diffi-
culty in understanding that this was a place of religious
3 worship. Devotion alone should have stopped me, to join
in the duties of the congregation, but, I must confess,
that curiosity to hear the preacher of such a wilderness,
was not the least of my motives.
- 4 On entering the house, I was struck with his preter-
5 natural appearance. He was a tall and very spare old
man: his head, which was covered with a white linen
cap, his shrivelled hands, and his voice, were all shaken
under the influence of a palsy; and a few moments
6 ascertained to me, that he was perfectly blind. The
first emotions which touched my breast, were those of
mingled pity and veneration; but ah! how soon were all
7 my feelings changed! It was a day of the administra-
tion of the sacrament; and his subject, of course, was
8 the passion of our Saviour. I had heard the subject

handled a thousand times; I had thought it exhausted
9 long ago. Little did I suppose that in the wild woods
of America, I was to meet a man whose eloquence would
give to this topic, a new and more sublime pathos than I
had ever before witnessed.

10 As he descended from the pulpit to distribute the
mystic symbols, there was a peculiar, a more than human
solemnity in his air and manner, which made my blood
11 run cold, and my whole frame shiver. He then drew a
picture of the sufferings of our Saviour; his trial before
Pilate; his ascent up Calvary; his crucifixion; and his
12 death. I knew the whole history, but never, until then,
had I heard the circumstances so selected: so arranged:
13 so colored! It was all new; and I seemed to have heard
14 it for the first time in my life. His enunciation was so
deliberate, that his voice trembled on every syllable;
and every heart in the assembly trembled in unison.

15 His peculiar phrases had that force of description,
that the original scene appeared to be at that moment
16 acting before our eyes. We saw the very faces of the
Jews; (the staring, frightful distortions of malice and
rage;) we saw the buffet; — my soul kindled with a flame
of indignation; and my hands were involuntarily and
17 convulsively clinched. But when he came to touch on
the patience, the forgiving meekness of our Saviour;
when he drew to the life, his blessed eyes streaming in
tears to heaven, his voice breathing to God a soft and
gentle prayer of pardon on his enemies, “Father, for-
give them, for they know not what they do;” — the voice
of the preacher, which had all along faltered, grew fainter
and fainter, until, his utterance being entirely obstructed
by the force of his feelings, he raised his handkerchief
to his eyes, and burst into a loud and irrepressible flood

18 of grief. The effect is inconceivable: the whole house resounded with the mingled groans, and sobs, and shrieks of the congregation.

19 It was some time before the tumult had subsided, so
20 far as to permit him to proceed. Indeed, judging by the fallacious standard of my own weakness, I began to be very uneasy for the situation of the preacher; for I could not conceive, how he would be able to let his audience down from the height to which he had wound them, without impairing the solemnity and dignity of his subject, or perhaps shocking them by the abruptness of the fall.

21 But the descent was as beautiful and sublime as the elevation had been rapid and enthusiastic.

22 The first sentence which broke the awful silence, was a quotation from Rousseau: "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ—like a God!"—Never before did I completely understand what Demosthenes meant by laying such stress on delivery. *Wirt.*

SEC. V.—THE SABBATH.

- 1 How still the morning of the hallowed day!
- 2 Mute is the voice of rural labor, hushed
The ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song.
- 3 The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreath
Of tedded grass, mingled with fading flowers,
That yester-morn bloomed waving in the breeze.
- 4 Sounds the most faint attract the ear,—the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating midway up the hill.
- 5 Calmness sits throned on yon unmoving cloud.
- 6 To him who wanders o'er the upland leas,

The blackbird's note comes mellower from the dale;
 And sweeter from the sky the gladsome lark
 Warbles with heaven-tuned song; the lulling brook
 Murmurs more gently down the deep-worn glen;
 While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke
 O'ermounts the mist, is heard, at intervals,
 The voice of psalms,—the simple song of praise.

- 7 With dove-like wings, Peace o'er yon village broods;
 The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's din
 Hath ceased; all, all around is quietness.
- 8 Less fearful on this day, the limping hare
 Stops, and looks back, and stops, and looks on man,
- 9 Her deadliest foe. The toil-worn horse, set free,
 Unheedful of the pasture, roams at large;
 And, as his stiff, unwieldy bulk he rolls,
 His iron-armed hoofs gleam in the morning ray.
- 10 But chiefly Man the day of rest enjoys.
- 11 Hail, SABBATH! thee I hail, the poor man's day
- 12 On other days the man of toil is doomed
 To eat his joyless bread, lonely; the ground
 Both seat and board; screened from the winter's cold,
 And summer's heat, by neighboring hedge or tree;
 But on this day, imbosomed in his home,
 He shares the frugal meal with those he loves;
 With those he loves he shares the heart-felt joy
 Of giving thanks to God,—not thanks of form,
 A word and a grimace, but reverently,
 With covered face and upward, earnest eye.
- 13 Hail, SABBATH! thee I hail, the poor man's day:
 The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
 The morning air, pure from the city's smoke;
 While, wandering slowly up the river's side,
 He meditates on HIM, whose power he marks

In each green tree that proudly spreads the bough,
As in the tiny dew-bent flowers that bloom
Around its roots; and while he thus surveys,
With elevated joy, each rural charm,
He hopes, yet fears presumption in the hope,
To reach those realms where SABBATH never ends.

Grahame.

SEC. VI.—GINEVRA.

- 1 She was an only child; from infancy
The joy, the pride of an indulgent sire.
- 2 Her mother dying of the gift she gave,
That precious gift, what else remained to him?
- 3 The young Ginevra was his all in life,
Still as she grew, for ever in his sight;
And in her fifteenth year became a bride,
Marrying an only son, Francesco Doria,
Her playmate from her birth, and her first love.
- 4 Just as she looks there in her bridal dress,
She was all gentleness, all gaiety,
Her pranks the favorite theme of every tongue.
- 5 But now the day was come, the day, the hour;
Now, frowning, smiling, for the hundredth time,
The nurse, that ancient lady, preached decorum;
And, in the lustre of her youth, she gave
Her hand, with her heart in it, to Francesco.

Rogers.

SEC. VII.—MOSES SMITING THE ROCK.

- 1 On the parch'd plains the tribes of Israel lay,
 Fatigued and sad, to raging thirst a prey :
 In that lone region, in that desert drear,
 No streamlet's murmur stole upon the ear ;
 No brook pellucid glanc'd its light along,
 To cheer the vision of that fainting throng.
- 2 Naught met the eye save Horeb's rock that frown'd,
 In gloomy grandeur on the scene around.
- 3 At its broad base, behold the patriarch stand,
 And with his rod, at the Divine command,
 Smite its dark front: o'erawed by Power Supreme,
 Its riven breast expelled a copious stream ;
 The new-born waters pour'd their torrents wide,
 And foam'd and thunder'd down its craggy side.
- 4 At the glad sound each Hebrew mother there
 Her infant clasp'd, and *look'd* to Heaven a prayer :
 Joy thrilled all hearts ; for lo ! the sunbeams play,
 In radiant glory, on the flashing spray
 That dash'd its crystals o'er the rocky pile,
 A beauteous emblem of Jehovah's smile.

Van Vranken.

SEC. VIII.—THE SURVIVORS OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

- 1 Venerable men ! you have come down to us from a for-
- 2 mer generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out
- 3 your lives, that you might behold this joyous day. You
- are now, where you stood, fifty years ago, this very hour,
- with your brothers, and your neighbors, shoulder to
- 4 shoulder, in the strife of your country.—But, alas ! you

are not all here! time and the sword have thinned your
5 ranks. Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Brooks, Read, Pome-
roy, Bridge! our eyes seek for you in vain amidst this
broken band; you are gathered to your fathers, and live
only to your country in her grateful remembrance, and
6 your own bright example. But let us not too much grieve
that you have met the common fate of men; you lived,
at least, long enough to know that your work had been
7 nobly and successfully accomplished. You lived to see
your country's independence established, and to sheathe
8 your swords from war. On the light of liberty you saw
arise the light of Peace, like

Another morn,
Risen on mid-noon;

and the sky on which you closed your eyes, was cloud-
9 less. But—ah!—him! the first great martyr in this
great cause! him! the premature victim of his own self-
devoted heart! him! the head of our civil councils, and
the destined leader of our military bands; whom nothing
brought hither, but the unquenchable fire of his own
spirit: him! cut off by Providence, in the hour of over-
whelming anxiety and thick gloom: falling, ere he saw
the star of his country rise: pouring out his generous
blood, like water, before he knew whether it would fer-
tilize a land of freedom, or of bondage! how shall I
struggle with the emotions that stifle the utterance of
10 thy name!—Our poor work may perish, but thine shall
11 endure! This monument may moulder away; the solid
ground it rests upon may sink down to a level with the
12 sea; but thy memory shall not fail! Wheresoever among
men, a heart shall be found, that beats to the transports
of patriotism and liberty, its aspirations shall be to claim
kindred with thy spirit.

Webster.

SEC. IX.—THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE.

Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
 Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye,
 Thy steps I'll follow with my bosom bare;
 Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.

Smollet.

SEC. X.—THE MARTYRS.

- 1 What heard I then? 2 A ringing shriek of pain,
 Such as forever haunts the tortured ear?
 3 I heard a sweet and solemn-breathing strain,
 Piercing the flames, untremulous and clear!
 4 The rich triumphal tones!—I knew them well,
 As they came floating with a breezy swell!
 5 Man's voice was there: a clarion voice to cheer
 In the mid-battle: ay, to turn the flying:
 Woman's: that might have sung of heaven beside the
 dying!
- 6 It was a fearful, yet a glorious thing,
 To hear that hymn of martyrdom, and know
 That its glad stream of melody could spring
 Up from the unsounded gulfs of human woe!
- 7 Alvar! Theresa! what is deep? what strong?
 8 God's breath within the soul! 9 It filled that song
 From your victorious voices!—but the glow
 On the hot and lurid air increased:
 Faint grew the sounds: more faint: I listened: they had
 ceased!

- 10 And thou indeed hadst perished, my soul's friend!
 11 I might form other ties, but thou alone
 Couldst with a glance the veil of dimness rend,
 By other years o'er boyhood's memory thrown!
 12 Others might aid me forward; thou and I
 Had mingled the fresh thoughts that early die:
 Once flowering, never more!—13 And thou wert gone!
 14 Who could give back my youth, my spirit free;
 Or be in aught again what thou hadst been to me?
- 15 And yet I wept thee not, thou true and brave!
 16 I could not weep! there gathered round thy name
 Too deep a passion! 17 *Thou* denied a grave!
 18 *Thou*, with a blight flung on thy soldier's fame!
 19 Had I not known thy heart from childhood's time?
 Thy heart of hearts? and couldst thou die for crime?
 20 No! had all earth decreed that death of shame,
 I would have set, against all earth's decree,
 The inalienable trust of my firm soul in thee!

Hemans.

SEC. XI.—EXTRACT FROM "RELIGIO LAICI."

- 1 Darest thou, poor worm, offend Infinity?
 And must the terms of peace be given by thee?
 2 Then thou art Justice in the last appeal;
 Thy easy God instructs thee to rebel:
 And, like a king remote, and weak, must take
 What satisfaction thou art pleased to make.
 3 But if there be a power too just and strong
 To wink at crimes, and bear unpunished wrong;
 Look humbly upward, see his will disclose
 The forfeit first, and then the fine impose:

A mulct thy poverty could never pay,
 Had not eternal wisdom found the way;
 And with celestial wealth supplied thy store:
 His justice makes the fine, his mercy quits the score.
 4 See God descending in thy human frame;
 The offended suffering in the offender's name;
 All thy misdeeds to him imputed see,
 And all his righteousness devolved on thee.

Dryden.

SEC. XII.—FROM COLLINS' ODE ON THE PASSIONS.

But oh! how altered was its sprightly tone,
 When Cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue,
 Her bow across her shoulder flung,
 Her buskins gemmed with morning dew,
 Blew an inspiring air, that dale and thicket rung,
 The hunter's call, to Faun and Dryad known;
 The oak-crowned sisters, and their chaste-eyed queen,
 Satyr and sylvan boys, were seen
 Peeping from forth their alleys green;
 Brown Exercise rejoiced to hear,
 And Sport leaped up, and seized his beechen spear.

SEC. XIII.—HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.

1 To be, or not to be? 2 That is the question:—
 Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
 The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
 Or take up arms against a sea of troubles,
 3 And, by opposing, end them. To die—to sleep.

- 4 No more? and, by a sleep, to say we end
 The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
 5 That flesh is heir to? 'Tis a consummation
 6 Devoutly to be wished. To die—to sleep:
 7 To sleep! perchance to dream! Ay: there's the rub;
 For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
 When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
 8 Must give us pause. There's the respect,
 That makes calamity of so long life;
 For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
 The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
 The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
 The insolence of office, and the spurns
 That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
 When he himself might his quietus make
 With a bare bodkin? who would fardels bear
 To grunt and sweat under a weary life;
 But that the dread of something after death,—
 That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
 No traveller returns,—puzzles the will;
 And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
 Than fly to others that we know not of?

 SEC. XIV.—A WINTER-SCENE.

- 1 It was a night of extraordinary beauty. 2 The full
 moon was high in the heavens at midnight; and there had
 been a slight shower soon after sunset, which, with the
 clearing up wind, had frozen thinly into a most fragile
 rime, and glazed everything open to the sky with trans-
 3 parent crystal. The distant forest looked serried with
 metallic trees, dazzling and unspeakably gorgeous; and,

as the night wind stirred through them, and shook their crystal points in the moonlight, the aggregated stars of heaven springing from their Maker's hand to the spheres of their destiny, or the march of the host of the archangel Michael, with their irradiate spear-points glittering in the air, or the diamond beds of central earth thrust up to the sun in some throe of the universe, would, each and all, have been well bodied forth by such similitude.

Willis.

SEC. XV.—WE SHOULD HOPE AND TRUST, NOTWITHSTANDING
THE INSCRUTABLE MYSTERIES OF PROVIDENCE.

- 1 Strange, that the wind should be left so free
To play with the flower, or tear a tree;
To range or ramble where'er it will,
And, as it lists, to be fierce or still;
Above and around to breathe of life,
Or to mingle the earth and sky in strife;
Gently to whisper, with morning light,
Or to growl like a fettered fiend at night;
Or to love, and cherish, and bless to-day,
What to-morrow it ruthlessly rends away!
- 2 Strange, that the sun should call into birth,
All the fair flowers and fruits of earth,
Then bid them perish and see them die,
While they cheer the soul and gladden the eye!
- 3 At morn, its child is the pride of spring;
At night, a shrivelled and loathsome thing!
- 4 To-day, there is hope and life in its breath;
To-morrow it shrinks to a useless death!
- 5 Strange, doth it seem, that the sun should joy
To give life, alone, that it may destroy!

- Strange, that the ocean should come and go,
With its daily and nightly ebb and flow;
Should bear on its placid breast at morn
The bark that, ere night, will be tempest-torn;
Or cherish it all the way it must roam,
To leave it a wreck within sight of home;
To smile, as the mariner's toils are o'er,
Then wash the dead to the cottage door;
And gently ripple along the strand,
To watch the widow behold him land!
But stranger than all that man should die,
When his plans are formed, and his hopes are high.
- 6 He walks forth a lord of the earth to-day,
And to-morrow beholds him a part of its clay;
He is born in sorrow, and cradled in pain;
And from youth to age, it is labor in vain;
And all that seventy years can show,
Is that wealth is trouble, and wisdom woe:
That *he* travels a path of care and strife,
Who drinks of the poisoned cup of life!
- 7 Alas! if we murmur at things like these,
That reflection tells us are wise decrees;
That the wind is not ever a gentle breath;
That the sun is often the bearer of death;
That the ocean wave is not always still;
That life is chequered with good and ill;
If we know 'tis well, that such change should be,
What do we learn from the things we see?
- 8 That an erring and sinning child of dust,
Should not wonder, nor murmur, but hope and trust.

SEC. XVI.—COMBAT OF RODERICK DHU AND FITZ-JAMES.

- 1 Then each at once his falchion drew,
Each on the ground his scabbard threw,
Each looked to sun, and stream, and plain,
As what they ne'er might see again ;
Then foot, and point, and eye opposed,
In dubious strife they darkly closed.
- 2 Ill fared it now with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his targe he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dashed aside ;
For trained abroad his arms to wield,
Fitz-James's blade was sword and shield.
- 3 He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard ;
While less expert, though stronger far,
The Gael maintained unequal war.
- 4 Three times in closing strife they stood,
And thrice the Saxon blade drank blood.
- 5 Fierce Roderick felt the fatal drain,
And showered his blows like wintry rain ;
And, as firm rock, or castle roof,
Against the winter shower is proof,
The foe, invulnerable still,
Foiled his wild rage by steady skill ;
Till, at advantage ta'en, his brand
Forced Roderick's weapon from his hand,
And, backward borne upon the lea,
Brought the proud Chieftain to his knee.
- 6 " Now, yield thee, or —— " the Saxon said,
" Thy heart's blood, Chieftain, dyes my blade !"—

- 7 "Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy!
Let recreant yield who fears to die."
- 8 —Like adder darting from his coil,
Like wolf that dashes through the toil,
Like mountain cat who guards her young,
Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung;
Received, but recked not of a wound,
And locked his arms his foeman round.
- 9 Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own!
No maiden's arm is round thee thrown!
That desperate grasp thy frame might feel,
Through bars of brass and triple steel!—
- 10 They tug, they strain, down, down they go,
The Gael above, Fitz-James below.
- 11 The Chieftain's gripe his throat compressed,
His knee was planted in his breast;
His clotted locks he backward threw,
Across his brow his hand he drew,
From blood and mist to clear his sight,
Then gleamed aloft his dagger bright!
- 12 —But hate and fury ill supplied
The stream of life's exhausted tide;
And all too late th' advantage came,
To turn the odds of deadly game;
For, while the dagger gleamed on high,
Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye.
- 13 Down came the blow! but in the heath
The erring blade found bloodless sheath.
- 14 The struggling foe may now unclasp
The fainting chief's relaxing grasp;
Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.

Scott.

SEC. XVII.—GESLER AND TELL.

1 *Gesler.* Why speak'st thou not?

2 *Tell.* For wonder.

3 *Ges.* Wonder?

4 *Tell.* Yes;

That thou shouldst seem a man.

5 *Ges.* What should I seem?

6 *Tell.* A monster!

7 *Ges.* Ha! Beware! Think on thy chains.

8 *Tell.* Though they were doubled, and did weigh me
down

Prostrate to earth, methinks I could rise up
Erect, with nothing but the honest pride
Of telling thee, usurper, to thy teeth,

9 Thou art a monster! Think upon my chains!

10 Show me the link of them, which, could it speak,
Would give its evidence against my word.

11 Think on my chains! Think on my chains!—

12 How came they on me?

13 *Ges.* Darest thou question me?

14 *Tell.* Darest thou not answer?

15 *Ges.* Do I hear?

16 *Tell.* Thou dost.

17 *Ges.* Beware of my vengeance.

18 *Tell.* Can it more than kill?

19 *Ges.* Enough, it can do that.

20 *Tell.* No—not enough:

It cannot take away the grace of life,
Its comeliness of look that virtue gives,
Its port erect with consciousness of truth,
Its rich attire of honourable deeds,

Its fair report, that's rife on good men's tongues ;
 It cannot lay its hands on these, no more
 Than it can pluck its brightness from the sun,
 Or, with polluted finger, tarnish it.

21 *Ges.* But it can make thee writhe.

22 *Tell.* It may.

23 *Ges.* And groan.

24 *Tell.* It may ; and I may cry,

Go on, though it should make me groan again.

25 *Ges.* Whence comest thou ?

26 *Tell.* From the mountains. 27 Wouldst thou learn
 What news from them ?

28 *Ges.* Canst tell me any ?

29 *Tell.* Ay :

They watch no more the avalanche.

30 *Ges.* Why so ?

31 *Tell.* Because they look for thee. 32 The hurricane
 Comes unawares upon them ; from its bed
 The torrent breaks, and finds them in its track.

33 *Ges.* What do they then ?

34 *Tell.* Thank Heaven it is not thou !

35 Thou hast perverted nature in them. 36 The earth
 Presents her fruits to them, and is not thanked.

37 The harvest sun is constant, and they scarce
 Return his smile ; their flocks and herds increase,
 And they look on as men who count a loss ;
 They hear of thriving children born to them,
 And never shake the teller by the hand ;
 While those they have, they see grow up and flourish,
 And think as little of caressing them,
 As they were things a deadly plague had smit.

38 There's not a blessing Heaven vouchsafes them, but
 The thought of thee doth wither to a curse,

As something they must lose, and richer were
To lack.

39 *Ges.* That's right! 40 I'd have them like their hills,
That never smile, though wanton summer tempt
Them e'er so much.

41 *Tell.* But they do sometimes smile.

42 *Ges.* Ay? When is that?

43 *Tell.* When they do talk of vengeance.

44 *Ges.* Vengeance? 45 Dare
They talk of that?

46 *Tell.* Ay, and expect it, too.

47 *Ges.* From whence?

48 *Tell.* From Heaven!

49 *Ges.* From Heaven?

50 *Tell.* And the true hands
Are lifted up to it, on every hill,
For justice on thee.

SEC. XVIII. — MORAL GREATNESS AND BEAUTY SUPERIOR TO
THAT WHICH IS MATERIAL.

1 Look, then, abroad through Nature, to the range
Of planets, suns, and adamantine spheres,
Wheeling unshaken through the void immense;
And speak, oh man! does this capacious scene
With half that kindling majesty dilate
Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
Amid the crowd of patriots; and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove
When guilt brings down the thunder, called aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,

And bade the father of his country, hail!
 For lo! the tyrant prostrate on the dust,
 2 And Rome again is free! Is aught so fair
 In all the dewy landscapes of the spring,
 In the bright eye of Hesper, or the morn,
 In Nature's fairest forms, is aught so fair
 As virtuous friendship? as the candid blush
 Of him who strives with fortune to be just?
 The graceful tear that streams for others' woes,
 Or the mild majesty of private life,
 Where Peace, with ever-blooming olive, crowns
 The gate; where Honour's liberal hands effuse
 Unenvied treasures, and the snowy wings
 Of Innocence and Love protect the scene?

Akenside.

SEC. XIX.—EXTRACTS FROM COWPER'S POEMS.

- 1 My mother! when I learned that thou wast dead,
 Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
- 2 Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
 Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?
- 3 Perhaps thou gavest me, though unseen, a kiss;
 Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss—
 Ah, that maternal smile! it answers—Yes.
- 4 I heard the bell tolled on thy burial day,
 I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away,
 And, turning from my nursery window, drew
 A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu!
- 5 But was it such? 6 It was. 7 Where thou art gone,
 Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown.
- 8 May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore,
 The parting sound shall pass my lips no more!

(FROM THE TASK.)

- 9 Hark! 't is the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge,
That with its wearisome but needful length
Bestrides the wintry flood, in which the moon
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright;
He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.
- 10 True to his charge, the close-packed load behind,
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the destined inn;
And having dropped the expected bag, pass on.
- 11 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch!
Cold and yet cheerful: messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some;
To him indifferent whether grief or joy.
- 12 Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks,
Births, deaths, and marriages, epistles wet
With tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks
Fast as the periods from his fluent quill,
Or charged with amorous sighs of absent swains,
Or nymphs responsive, equally affect
His horse and him, unconscious of them all.
-
- 13 O Winter! ruler of the inverted year,
I crown thee king of intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening, know.

- 14 No rattling wheels stop short before these gates ;
No powdered pert proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm assaults the doors
Till the street rings ; no stationary steeds
Cough their own knell, while, heedless of the sound,
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake :
But here the needle plies its busy task,
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom : buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, gracefully disposed,
Follow the nimble finger of the fair ;
A wreath, that cannot fade, of flowers that blow
With most success when all besides decay.
- 15 The poet's or historian's page by one
Made vocal for the amusement of the rest ;
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds
The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out ;
And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct,
And in the charming strife triumphant still,
Beguile the night, and set a keener edge
On female industry : the threaded steel
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds.
- 16 The volume closed, the customary rites
17 Of the last meal commence. A Roman meal ;
Such as the mistress of the world once found
Delicious, when her patriots of high note,
Perhaps by moonlight, at their humble doors,
And under an old oak's domestic shade,
Enjoyed, spare feast ! a radish and an egg.
- 18 Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,
Nor such as with a frown forbids the play
Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth :

- Nor do we madly, like an impious world,
 Who deem religion frenzy, and the God
 That made them an intruder on their joys,
 Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
 19 A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone,
 Exciting oft our gratitude and love,
 While we retrace with memory's pointing wand,
 That calls the past to our exact review,
 The dangers we have 'scaped, the broken snare,
 The disappointed foe, deliverance found
 Unlooked for, life preserved and peace restored,
 Fruits of omnipotent eternal love.
- 20 O evenings worthy of the gods! exclaimed
 21 The Sabine bard. O evenings, I reply,
 More to be prized and coveted than yours!
 As more illumined, and with nobler truths,
 That I, and mine, and those we love, enjoy.

SEC. XX.—EXTRACTS FROM POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

- 1 Respecting man, whatever wrong we call,
 May,—must be right, as relative to all.
- 2 In human works, though laboured on with pain,
 A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
 In God's one single can its end produce,
 Yet serves to second too some other use:
 So man, who here seems principal alone,
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown,
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal:
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.
- 3 When the proud steed shall know why man restrains
 His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plains:

When the dull ox, why now he breaks the clod,
Is now a victim, and now Egypt's god;
Then shall man's pride and dulness comprehend
His actions', passions', being's, use and end;
Why doing, suffering, checked, impelled, and why
This hour a slave, the next a deity.

- 4 Then say not man's imperfect, Heaven in fault;
Say rather man's as perfect as he ought;
His knowledge measured to his state and place,
His time a moment, and a point his space.
- 5 If to be perfect in a certain sphere,
What matter soon or late, or here or there?
- 6 The blest to-day is as completely so
As who began a thousand years ago.

7 On superior powers

- Were we to press, inferior might on ours
Or in the full creation leave a void,
Where, one step broken, the great scale's destroyed:
From Nature's chain whatever link you strike,
Tenth, or ten-thousandth, breaks the chain alike.
- 8 What if the foot ordained the dust to tread,
Or hand to toil, aspired to be the head?
- 9 What if the head, the eye, or ear, repined
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind?
- 10 Just as absurd for any part to claim
To be another in this general frame;
Just as absurd to mourn the tasks, or pains,
The great directing Mind of all ordains.
- 11 All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul;
That, changed through all, and yet in all the same,
Great in the earth as in the ethereal frame,

Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
 Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees ;
 Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
 Spreads undivided, operates unspent ;
 Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
 As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart ;
 As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns
 As the rapt seraph that adores and burns :
 To him no high, no low, no great, no small ;
 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all !

- 12 Cease then, nor order imperfection name ;
 Our proper bliss depends on what we blame.
- 13 Know thy own point : this kind, this due degree
 Of blindness, weakness, Heaven bestows on thee.
- 14 Submit—in this or any other sphere,
 Secure to be as blest as thou canst bear ;
 Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,
 Or in the natal or the mortal hour.
- 15 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 :
 And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
 One truth is clear, *Whatever is is right.*
-

- 16 What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
 Is virtue's prize : a better would you fix ?
- 17 Then give Humility a coach and six,
 Justice a conqueror's sword, or Truth a gown,
 Or Public Spirit its great cure, a crown.
- 18 Weak, foolish man ! will heaven reward us there
 With the same trash mad mortals wish for here ?

- 19 The boy and man an individual makes,
Yet sighest thou now for apples and for cakes?
- 20 Go, like the Indian, in another life
Expect thy dog, thy bottle, and thy wife;
As well as dream such trifles are assigned,
As toys and empires, for a godlike mind.
- 21 Rewards, that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be destructive of the thing;
How oft by these at sixty are undone
The virtues of a saint at twenty-one!
- 22 To whom can riches give repute or trust,
Content, or pleasure, but the good and just?
- 23 Judges and senates have been bought for gold;
Esteem and love were never to be sold.
- 24 Oh fool! to think God hates the worthy mind,
The lover and the love of humankind,
Whose life is healthful, and whose conscience clear,
Because he wants a thousand pounds a-year.
- 25 What's fame? 26 A fancied life in others' breath—
A thing beyond us, even before our death.
- 27 Just what you hear, you have; and what's unknown,
The same (my lord) if Tully's, or your own.
- 28 All that we feel of it begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all beside as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead;
Alike or when or where they shone or shine,
Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.
- 29 A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God.
- 30 Fame but from death a villain's name can save,
As justice tears his body from the grave;

- When what to oblivion better were resigned,
 Is hung on high to poison half mankind.
- 31 All fame is foreign but of true desert;
 Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
 Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;
 And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
 Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.
-

SEC. XXI.—EXTRACTS FROM YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

- 1 O Thou, whose word from solemn darkness struck
 That spark, the sun: strike wisdom from my soul;
 My soul, which flies to Thee, her trust, her treasure,
 As misers to their gold, while others rest.
- 2 Through this opaque of nature, and of soul,
 This double night, transmit one pitying ray,
 To lighten and to cheer.
-

- 3 Why then their loss deplore, that are not lost?
 4 Why wanders wretched thought their tombs around
 5 In infidel distress? Are angels there?
 6 Slumbers, raked up in dust, ethereal fire?
-

- 7 This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,
 The twilight of our day, the vestibule:
 Life's theatre as yet is shut, and death,
 Strong death alone, can heave the massy bar,
 This gross impediment of clay remove,
 And make us, embryos of existence, free.
- 8 From real life, but little more remote
 Is he, not yet a candidate for light,
 The future embryo slumbering in his sire.

- 9 Embryos we must be, till we burst the shell,
Yon ambient azure shell, and spring to life,
The life of gods, oh transport! and of man.
- 10 Yet man, fool man! here buries all his thoughts;
Inters celestial hopes without one sigh.
- 11 Prisoner of earth, and pent beneath the moon,
Here pinions all his wishes; winged by heaven
To fly at infinite: and reach it there
Where seraphs gather immortality,
On life's fair tree, fast by the throne of God.
- 12 What golden joys ambrosial clustering glow
In his full beam, and ripen for the just,
Where momentary ages are no more!
Where time, and pain, and chance, and death expire!
- 13 And is it in the flight of threescore years
To push eternity from human thought,
And smother souls immortal in the dust?
- 14 A soul immortal, spending all her fires,
Wasting her strength in strenuous idleness,
Thrown into tumult, raptured or alarmed,
At aught this scene can threaten or indulge,
Resembles ocean into tempest wrought,
To waft a feather, or to drown a fly.

-
- 15 In human hearts what bolder thought can rise,
Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn?
- 16 Where is to-morrow? 17 In another world.
- 18 For numbers this is certain; the reverse
Is sure to none; and yet on this *perhaps*,
This *peradventure*, infamous for lies,
As on a rock of adamant, we build
Our mountain hopes; spin out eternal schemes,

As we the fatal sisters could out-spin,
And, big with life's futurities, expire.

19 He sees with other eyes than theirs: where they
Behold a sun, he spies a Deity.

20 What makes them only smile, makes him adore.

21 Where they see mountains, he but atoms sees.

22 An empire in his balance weighs a grain.

23 They things terrestrial worship as divine;
His hopes, immortal, blow them by as dust
That dims his sight, and shortens his survey,
Which longs in infinite to lose all bound.

24 O treacherous conscience! while she seems to sleep
On rose and myrtle, lulled with syren song;
While she seems nodding o'er her charge, to drop
On headlong appetite the slackened rein,
And give us up to license, unrecalled,
Unmarked;—see, from behind her secret stand,
The sly informer minutes every fault,
And her dread diary with horror fills.

25 Not the gross act alone employs her pen;
She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band,
A watchful foe! the formidable spy,
Listening, o'erhears the whispers of our camp,
Our dawning purposes of heart explores,
And steals our embryos of iniquity.

26 As all-rapacious usurers conceal
Their Doomsday-book from all-consuming heirs;
Thus, with indulgence most severe, she treats
Us spendthrifts of inestimable time;
Unnoted, notes each moment misapplied;
In leaves more durable than leaves of brass

Writes our whole history, which Death shall read
 In every pale delinquent's private ear,
 And judgment publish; publish to more worlds
 Than this; and endless age in groans resound.

- 27 Hast thou no friend to set thy mind abroad?
 28 Good sense will stagnate. 29 Thoughts shut up, want air,
 And spoil, like bales unopened to the sun.
 30 Had thought been all, sweet speech had been denied:
 Speech, thought's canal! speech, thought's criterion too!
 31 Thought in the mine may come forth gold or dross;
 When coined in word, we know its real worth:
 If sterling, store it for thy future use;
 'T will buy thee benefit, perhaps renown.
-

SEC. XXII.—EXTRACT FROM MILTON'S PARADISE LOST

- 1 Now when fair morn orient in heaven appeared,
 Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
 The matin trumpet sung: in arms they stood
 Of golden panoply, refulgent host,
 Soon banded; others from the dawning hills
 Looked round, and scouts each coast light-armed scour,
 Each quarter, to descry the distant foe,
 Where lodged, or whither fled, or if for fight,
 In motion or in halt: him soon they met
 Under spread ensigns moving nigh, in slow
 But firm battalion; back with speediest sail
 Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
 Came flying, and in mid air aloud thus cried:
- 2 “Arm, warriors, arm for fight; the foe at hand,
 Whom fled we thought, will save us long pursuit

This day; fear not his flight; so thick a cloud
 He comes, and settled in his face I see
 Sad resolution and secure; let each
 His adamantine coat gird well, and each
 Fit well his helm, gripe fast his orb'd shield,
 Borne even or high; for this day will pour down.
 If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower,
 But rattling storm of arrows barbed with fire."

3 So warn'd he them, aware themselves, and soon
 In order, quit of all impediment;
 Instant without disturb they took alarm,
 And onward mov'd embattled; when behold!
 Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
 Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
 Training his devilish enginery, impaled
 On every side with shadowing squadrons deep,
 4 To hide the fraud. At interview both stood
 Awhile; but suddenly at head appeared
 Satan, and thus was heard commanding loud:

5 "Vanguard, to right and left the front unfold,
 That all may see who hate us, how we seek
 Peace and composure, and with open breast
 Stand ready to receive them, if they like
 Our overture, and turn not back perverse:
 But that I doubt; however, witness, heaven!
 Heaven, witness thou anon, while we discharge
 Freely our part: ye who appointed stand,
 Do as you have in charge, and briefly touch
 What we propound, and loud that all may hear."

6 So scoffing in ambiguous words, he scarce
 Had ended, when to right and left the front

- Divided, and to either flank retired ;
 Which to our eyes discovered, new and strange,
 A triple mounted row of pillars laid
 On wheels (for like to pillars most they seemed,
 Or hollowed bodies made of oak or fir,
 With branches lopt, in wood or mountain felled)
 Brass, iron, stony mould, had not their mouths
 With hideous orifice gaped on us wide,
 Portending hollow truce ; at each behind
 A seraph stood, and in his hand a reed
 Stood waving tipt with fire : while we, suspense,
 Collected stood within our thoughts amused ;
 Not long, for sudden all at once their reeds
 Put forth, and to a narrow vent applied
- 7 With nicest touch. Immediate in a flame,
 But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appeared,
 From those deep-throated engines belched, whose roar
 Emboweled with outrageous noise the air,
 And all her entrails tore, disgorging foul
 Their devilish glut, chained thunderbolts and hail
 Of iron globes ; which on the victor host
 Leveled, with such impetuous fury smote,
 That whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
 Though standing else as rocks, but down they fell
 By thousands, angel on archangel rolled
 The sooner for their arms ; unarmed they might
 Have easily as spirits evaded swift
 By quick contraction or remove ; but now
 Foul dissipation followed and forced rout ;
 Nor served it to relax their serried files.
- 8 What should they do ? if on they rushed, repulse
 Repeated, and indecent overthrow
 Doubled, would render them yet more despised,

And to their foes a laughter ; for in view
 Stood ranked of seraphim another row,
 In posture to displode their second tire
 Of thunder ; back defeated to return

9 They worse abhorred. Satan beheld their plight,
 And to his mates thus in derision called :

10 “ O friends ! why come not on these victors proud ?

11 Erewhile they fierce were coming ; and when we
 To entertain them fair with open front
 And breast, (what could we more ?) propounded terms
 Of composition, straight they changed their minds,
 Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell,
 As they would dance ; yet for a dance they seemed
 Somewhat extravagant and wild, perhaps
 For joy of offered peace : but I suppose
 If our proposals once again were heard,
 We should compel them to a quick result.”

12 To whom thus Belial, in like gamesome mood :

13 “ Leader ! the terms we set were terms of weight,
 Of hard contents, and full of force urged home,
 Such as we might perceive amused them all,
 And stumbled many ; who receives them right,
 Had need from head to foot well understand ;
 Not understood, this gift they have beside,
 They show us when our foes walk not upright.”

14 So they among themselves in pleasant vein
 Stood scoffing, heightened in their thoughts beyond
 All doubt of victory ; Eternal Might
 To match with their inventions they presumed
 So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn,
 And all his host derided, while they stood

Awhile in trouble : but they stood not long ;
Rage prompted them at length, and found them arms
Against such hellish mischief fit t' oppose.

- 15 Forthwith (behold the excellence, the power,
Which God hath in his mighty angels placed)
Their arms away they threw, and to the hills
(For earth hath this variety from heaven
Of pleasure situate in hill and dale)
Light as the lightning glimpse they ran, they flew :
From their foundations loosening to and fro
They plucked the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the shaggy tops
- 16 Uplifting bore them in their hands. Amaze,
Be sure, and terror seized the rebel host,
When coming towards them so dread they saw
The bottom of the mountains upward turned,
Till on those cursed engines' triple-row
They saw them whelmed, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains buried deep ;
Themselves invaded next, and on their heads
Main promontories flung, which in the air
Came shadowing, and oppressed whole legions armed :
Their armor helped their harm, crushed in and bruised
Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan,
Long struggling underneath, ere they could wind
Out of such prison, though spirits of purest light,
Purest at first, now gross by sinning grown.
- 17 The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighboring hills uptore :
So hills amid the air encountered hills,
Hurled to and fro with jaculation dire,
That underground they fought in dismal shade ;

- Infernal noise ; war seemed a civil game
 To this uproar ; horrid confusion heaped
 18 Upon confusion rose. And now all heaven
 Had gone to wreck, with ruin overspread,
 Had not th' almighty Father, where he sits
 Shrined in his sanctuary of heaven secure,
 Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen
 This tumult, and permitted all, advised ;
 That his great purpose he might so fulfil,
 To honor his anointed Son avenged
 Upon his enemies, and to declare
 All power on him transferred ; whence to his Son
 Th' assessor of his throne, he thus began :
- 19 “ Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved ;
 Son, in whose face invisible is beheld,
 Visibly, what by Deity I am,
 And in whose hand what by decree I do !
 Second Omnipotence ; two days are past,
 Two days, as we compute the days of heaven,
 Since Michael and his powers went forth to tame
 These disobedient ; sore hath been their fight,
 As likeliest was, when two such foes met armed ;
 For to themselves I left them, and thou knowest,
 Equal in their creation they were formed,
 Save what sin hath impaired ; which yet hath wrought
 Insensibly, for I suspend their doom ;
 Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last
 Endless, and no solution will be found.
- 20 War wearied hath performed what war can do,
 And to disordered rage let loose the reins,
 With mountains as with weapons armed, which makes
 Wild work in heaven, and dangerous to the main.

- 21 Two days are therefore passed ; the third is thine ;
For thee I have ordained it, and thus far
Have suffered, that the glory may be thine
Of ending this great war, since none but thou
- 22 Can end it. Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have transfused, that all may know
In heaven and hell thy power above compare ;
And this perverse commotion governed thus,
To manifest thee worthiest to be Heir
Of all things ; to be Heir, and to be King
By sacred unction, thy deserved right.
- 23 Go then, thou Mightiest, in thy Father's might,
Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heaven's basis, bring forth all my war,
My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh ;
Pursue these sons of darkness, drive them out
From all heaven's bounds into the utter deep :
There let them learn, as likes them, to despise
God, and Messiah his anointed King."
- 24 He said, and on his Son with rays direct
Shone full ; he all his Father full expressed
Ineffably into his face received ;
And thus the Filial Godhead answering spake :
- 25 "O Father, O supreme of heavenly thrones,
First, highest, holiest, best ! thou always seek'st
To glorify thy Son, I always Thee,
As is most just ; this I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me, well pleased, declarest thy will
Fulfilled, which to fulfil is all my bliss.

- 26 Sceptre and power, thy giving, I assume,
 And gladlier shall resign, when in the end
 Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee
 Forever, and in me all whom thou lovest:
 But whom thou hatest I hate, and can put on
 Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,
 Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
 Armed with thy might, rid heaven of these rebelled,
 To their prepared ill mansion driven down,
 To chains of darkness, and th' undying worm,
 That from thy just obedience could revolt,
 Whom to obey is happiness entire.
- 27 Then shall thy saints unmixed, and from th' impure
 Far separate, circling thy holy mount,
 Unfeigned hallelujahs to thee sing.
- 28 So said, he, o'er his sceptre bowing, rose
 From the right hand of glory where he sat;
 And the third sacred morn began to shine,
 Dawning through heaven: forth rushed with whirlwind
 sound
 The chariot of Paternal Deity,
 Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
 Itself instinct with spirit, but conveyed
 By four cherubic shapes; four faces each
 Had wondrous; as with stars, their bodies all
 And wings were set with eyes; with eyes the wheels
 Of beryl, and careering fires between;
 Over their heads a crystal firmament,
 Whereon a sapphire throne inlaid with pure
 Amber, and colors of the showery arch.
- 29 He, in celestial panoply all armed
 Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,

- Ascended; at his right hand victory
 Sat eagle-winged; beside him hung his bow
 And quiver with three-bolted thunder stored,
 And from about him fierce effusion rolled
 Of smoke and bickering flame and sparkles dire:
 Attended with ten thousand thousand saints
 He onward came; far off his coming shone;
 And twenty thousand (I their number heard)
 Chariots of God, half on each hand, were seen:
 He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
 On the crystalline sky, in sapphire throned,
 Illustrious far and wide, but by his own
 First seen; them unexpected joy surprised,
 When the great ensign of Messiah blazed
 Aloft by angels borne, his sign in heaven;
 Under whose conduct Michael soon reduced
 His army, circumfused on either wing,
 Under their head embodied all in one.
- 30 Before him power divine his way prepared:
 At his command th' uprooted hills retired
 Each to his place; they heard his voice and went
 Obsequious; heaven his wonted face renewed,
 And with fresh flowerets hill and valley smiled.
- 31 This saw his hapless foes, but stood obdured,
 And to rebellious fight rallied their powers
 Insensate, hope conceiving from despair.
- 32 In heavenly spirits could such perverseness dwell,
 But to convince the proud what signs avail,
 Or wonders move th' obdurate to relent?
- 33 They, hardened more by what might most reclaim,
 Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
 Took envy; and, aspiring to his height,
 Stood, re-embattled fierce, by force or fraud

Weening to prosper and at length prevail
 Against God and Messiah, or to fall
 In universal ruin last; and now
 To final battle drew, disdainng flight,
 Or faint retreat; when the great Son of God
 To all his host on either hand thus spake :

- 34 “ Stand still in bright array, ye saints ! here stand,
 35 Ye angels armed, this day from battle rest ;
 Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
 Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause ;
 And as ye have received, so have ye done
 Invincibly ; but of this cursed crew
 The punishment to other hand belongs ;
 Vengeance is his, or whose he sole appoints :
 Number to this day’s work is not ordained,
 Nor multitude ; stand only, and behold
 God’s indignation on these godless poured
 By me ; not you, but me, they have despised,
 Yet envied ; against me is all their rage,
 Because the Father, to whom in heaven supreme
 Kingdom, and power, and glory appertains,
 Hath honored me according to his will.
- 36 Therefore to me their doom he hath assigned ;
 That they may have their wish, to try with me
 In battle which the stronger proves ; they all,
 Or I alone against them, since by strength
 They measure all, of other excellence
 Not emulous, nor care who them excels ;
 Nor other strife with them do I vouchsafe.”
- 37 So spake the Son, and into terror changed
 His countenance, too severe to be beheld,
 And full of wrath bent on his enemies.

- 38 At once the Four spread out their starry wings
With dreadful shade contiguous, and the orbs
Of his fierce chariot rolled as with the sound
Of torrent floods, or of a numerous host.
- 39 He on his impious foes right onward drove,
Gloomy as night; under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
- 40 All but the throne itself of God. Full soon
Among them he arrived, in his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infixed
Plagues; they, astonished, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their idle weapons dropped.
- 41 O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones and mighty seraphim prostrate,
That wished the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire.
- 42 Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the four-fold visaged Four
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes;
One spirit in them ruled, and every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accursed, that withered all their strength,
And of their wonted vigor left them drained,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen.
- 43 Yet half his strength he put not forth, but checked
His thunder in mid volley: for he meant
Not to destroy, but root them out of heaven:
The overthrown he raised, and, as a herd
Of goats or timorous flock together thronged
Drove them before him thunder-struck, pursued
With terrors, and with furies, to the bounds

And crystal wall of heaven, which, opening wide,
 Rolled inward, and a spacious gap disclosed
 Into the wasteful deep; the monstrous sight
 Struck them with horror backward, but far worse
 Urged them behind; headlong themselves they threw
 Down from the verge of heaven; eternal wrath
 Burned after them to the bottomless pit.

- 44 Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw
 Heaven running from heaven, and would have fled
 Affrighted; but strict Fate had cast too deep
 Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.
- 45 Nine days they fell; confounded Chaos roared,
 And felt tenfold confusion in their fall
 Through his wild anarchy, so huge a rout
 Encumbered him with ruin: hell at last
 Yawning received them whole, and on them closed:
 Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire
 Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.
- 46 Disburdened heaven rejoiced, and soon repaired
 Her mural breach, returning whence it rolled.
- 47 Sole victor, from th' expulsion of his foes,
 Messiah his triumphal chariot turned:
 To meet him all his saints, who silent stood
 Eye-witnesses of his almighty acts,
 With jubilee advanced; and, as they went,
 Shaded with branching palm, each order bright,
 Sung triumph, and him sung victorious King,
 Son, Heir, and Lord! to him dominion given,
 Worthiest to reign: he, celebrated, rode
 Triumphant through mid heaven, into the courts
 And temple of his mighty Father throned
 On high; who into glory him received,
 Where now he sits at the right hand of bliss.

NOTES.

 WORDS which are supplied are enclosed in parentheses. The dash supplies the place of words or clauses found in the text, but here omitted.

SEC. I.

1. Of all of which the mystic talisman—has made him the lord. Natural order:—the mystic talisman—has made him the lord of all of which. *Lord* is in apposition with *him*.
2. Though (it is a talisman) of far more potent command than the one of oriental fable (is).
4. More precious than countless gold (is), or priceless gems (are).
5. He has but to desire = he has (to do nothing) but (= *except* or *excepting*) to desire. *But*, in the sense of *excepting*, may be considered a participle belonging to *we* understood. *He has to do nothing, we excepting that he has to desire*, that is, *if we except that he has to desire*. The word *may*, however, be marked as an adverb qualifying *to desire*.

SEC. II.

1. *Scenes* is governed by *of*.
2. (It is a) strange (thing), there should be found (those persons) who, &c. *There* is a mere expletive, without signification. It is often thus used when the subject follows the verb.
3. Lovely (are) the—works—, but Nature's works (are) far lovelier.

SEC. III.

1. *Insect* is in the nominative case independent, and *what* may be parsed as an adjective pronoun belonging to *thing* understood. (u''')
2. *Fed* is a perfect participle belonging to *thee*, and *wine* is in apposition with *nourishment*. — Nature herself is thy Ganymede. *Self* or *herself* is in apposition with *Nature*, and *Ganymede* is in the nominative case after *is*.
3. *King* (is).
4. Farmer (is) he and landlord (art) thou!

SEC. IV.

1. *Sunday* is governed by *on* understood.
3. *Least* is an adjective in the superlative degree, belonging to *motive* understood.
8. (*For*) or (*at*) a thousand (*of*) times. *A* belongs to *thousand*, used as a noun.
10. *There* is expletive.—Which made—(to) run cold, and—(to) shiver.
11. (Of) his trial, (of) his ascent, &c.
15. The scene appeared to be—acting. Verbs of the progressive form have sometimes a passive signification; as, “The money was paying down.”—Ainsworth. “My Lives are reprinting.”—Dr. Johnson. (See Gould Brown’s Grammar of English Grammars, pp. 360–362.)
17. *Utterance* is in the case absolute.
22. But Jesus Christ (died) like a God.

SEC. V.

1. How still (is) the morning.
3. *Yester-morn* is an adverb.—Flowers—waving.
4. *Hum*, *trickling*, and *bleating*, are in apposition with *sounds*.
6. Comes to him a mellow note.—*Sweeter* = *more sweetly*.
8. *Foe* is in apposition with *man*.
10. Man enjoys the day.
11. See explanation of Ex. 2, Lesson 35.
12. The ground (being) both seat and board. *Ground* is in the nominative case absolute. — *Screened* belongs to *man*, and *imbosomed* to *he* in the next line.—Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form, a word and a grimace. The second word *thanks* is in apposition with the first, and *word* and *grimace* with the second.—*Reverently* qualifies *giving*.

SEC. VI.

2. *Mother* is in the case absolute. —The second word *gift* is in apposition with the first.—What (thing) else. *Else* is an adjective belonging to *thing*. As such it always follows its noun.
3. *Francesco Doria*, a complex noun, in apposition with *son*.
4. Her pranks (being) the favorite theme, &c.—*Lady* is in apposition with *nurse*.

SEC. VII.

1. *Prey* is in apposition with *tribes*.
3. Behold (to) stand, and (to) smite.

4. *Look'd* is used transitively, and governs *prayer*.—*Emblem* in the last line is in apposition with the sentence, *the sunbeams play*, &c. “A noun is sometimes put, as it were, in apposition to a whole sentence, being used (perhaps elliptically) to sum up the whole idea in one emphatic word, or short phrase. But, in such instances, the noun can seldom be said to have any positive relation that may determine its case.”—Goold Brown's Grammar of English Grammars, p. 480.

SEC. VIII.

1. *Men* is in the case independent.
3. Where you stood (at) fifty years ago, (at) this very hour,—shoulder (being placed) to shoulder. *Ago* (= *agone*, *gone*, or *past*) is an old participle used in the sense of an adjective, belonging to *years*. (See Goold Brown, pp. 405, 511, and 515.)
5. *Prescott*, *Putnam*, &c., are in the case independent.—In (a) vain (manner.)
6. Let us not (to) grieve.—You lived, at (the) least (measure).
8. You saw (to) arise. — *Like* is an adjective belonging to *light* in the same line.—*Morn* is governed by *unto* understood.
9. But—ah!—(let us rather grieve for) him! the first great martyr, &c.—Whom nothing brought hither, but (= *excepting*) the unquenchable fire of his own spirit. (See Note 5, Sec. I.)

SEC. IX.

Let me (to) share.—*Lord* is in apposition with *Independence*.

SEC. X.

1. *What* is an adjective pronoun. What (thing).
2. (Heard I or did I hear) a ringing shriek?
4. *Tones* is in the case independent.
5. Woman's (voice was there).
6. *To hear*, and (to) *know*, are infinitives, used as nouns, in apposition with *it*.
7. *Alvar* and *Theresa* are in the case independent.
8. God's breath (is strong).
15. *Wept* is, by poetic license, used transitively.
17. (Art) *thou* denied a grave! Here the indirect object is made the subject of the verb in the passive voice. This mode of construction is generally condemned. (See Goold Brown's Grammar, pp. 497–500.) It should be:—Is a grave denied (to) *thee*!
20. (If) all earth had decreed, &c.

SEC. XI.

1. Darest (to) offend.
2. *What* is equivalent to the adjective pronoun *that* and the relative *which*.
3. *Mulet* is in apposition with *fine*.—(If) eternal wisdom had not found—and—supplied.

SEC. XII.

Bow and *bushkins* are in the case absolute.—*Call* is in apposition with *air*.

SEC. XIII.

1. (Am I) to be (after death), or (am I) not to be?
2. That is the question; (namely,) whether 't is nobler to suffer — or (to) take up arms, &c.
3. To die (is) to sleep.
4. (Is to die) no more (than to sleep)?—*That* is a relative pronoun agreeing with *shocks*, and governed by *to*.
6. To die (is) to sleep; (but if it is) to sleep! (then) perchance (it is also) to dream!
7. What dreams = those dreams which.
8. There's the respect = there is the respect. *There* is an adverb qualifying *is*.—Makes us rather (to) bear.

SEC. XV.

1. All the infinitives depend on *should be left*.—*What*, in the last line, is equivalent to *that which*. The antecedent is governed by *to love*, (*to cherish*, and (*to bless*); and the relative by *rends*.
2. Bid—(to) perish, and see—(to) die.
5. To leave it a wreck. *Wreck* is in apposition with *it*.
6. He walks forth a lord. *Lord* is in apposition with *he*.—To-morrow beholds him a part of its clay. *Part* is in apposition with *him*.

SEC. XVI.

1. As what they—might see = as (on) things which they—might see.—*Foot*, *point*, and *eye*, are in the case absolute.
4. (For) three times.
6. Yield (thou) thee = yield (thou) thyself.
7. Let (the) recreant (to) yield who fears, &c.
10. *Gael* and *Fitz-James* are in the case absolute, with *being* understood.

SEC. XVII.

2. (I speak not) for wonder.
3. (You speak not for) wonder?

4. *Man* is in the nominative case after *seem*, or after *to be* understood.
6. (Thou shouldst seem) a monster!
8. *Methinks* is an impersonal verb, equivalent to *I think* or *it seems to me*.
10. Show (thou to) me the link—, which, (if) it could speak, would not give, &c.
18. Can it (do) more than (to) kill?
19. (It is) enough.
21. Make (to) writhe.
22. It may (make me to writhe).
23. And (it can make thee to) groan.
26. (I come) from the mountains.
28. Canst (thou) tell (to) me any (news)?
34. Thank heaven it is not thou (that comest unawares upon them, or that findest them in thy track).
37. As (though) they were things (which) a plague had smitten.
38. There is not a blessing (which) Heaven vouchsafes (to) them.—Thought—doth wither (it) to a curse, as something (which) they must lose. *Something* is in apposition with *it* understood.

SEC. XVIII.

2. As—friendship (is). *Blush*, *tear*, and *majesty*, are also in the nominative case to *is* understood.

SEC. XIX.

2. *Wretch* is in apposition with *son*, and *journey* is in the case absolute.
9. *News* is in the objective case after *with* understood.
10. *Load* is in apposition with *charge*.—(To) pass on.
11. *Wretch* and *messenger* are in apposition with *he*.
12. *Periods* is the subject of *flowed* understood. — *Affect* agrees with *houses*, *fall*, *births*, *deaths*, *marriages*, and *epistles*.
13. *King* is in apposition with *thee*.
14. *Wreath* is in apposition with *buds*, *leaves*, *sprigs*, and *tendrils*.
16. The volume (being) closed.
17. (It is) a Roman meal. *Feast*, *radish*, and *egg*, are in apposition with *meal*.
18. *Frenzy* is in apposition with *religion*; *intruder*, with *God*; and *note*, with *praise*.

SEC. XX.

1. *Whatever* = *any thing which*.
2. One single (movement).
3. Ox (shall know).

4. Heaven (is).—Knowledge (is) measured.—Time (is).—Space (is) a point.
5. If (he is) to be perfect, what matter (is it) whether (it be) soon or late, &c.
6. The (person) blest to-day, is as completely so as (he is) who began (at) a thousand (of) years ago.
7. (If) we were to press.
12. Cease (thou), nor name (thou) order imperfection; that is, do not call order imperfection.
16. What (= that which) nothing—gives. *Sunshine* and *joy* are in apposition with *that*.—Better (prize).
20. As toys and empires (are).
24. *Lover* and *love* are in apposition with *mind*.
26. (It is) a fancied life.
27. You have just what you hear.
28. An Eugene living (is) as much a shade, as a Cæsar dead (is).—Or (= whether) on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.
30. Fame can save (from nothing) but (= excepting) from death.

SEC. XXI.

6. Slumbers ethereal fire = does ethereal fire slumber?
8. *Embryo* is in apposition with *he*.
18. *Perhaps* and *peradventure* are nouns. — As (though) we could out-spin. This verb is in the potential mood, used subjunctively.
30. (If) thought had been all, sweet speech had been (= would have been) denied.

SEC. XXII.

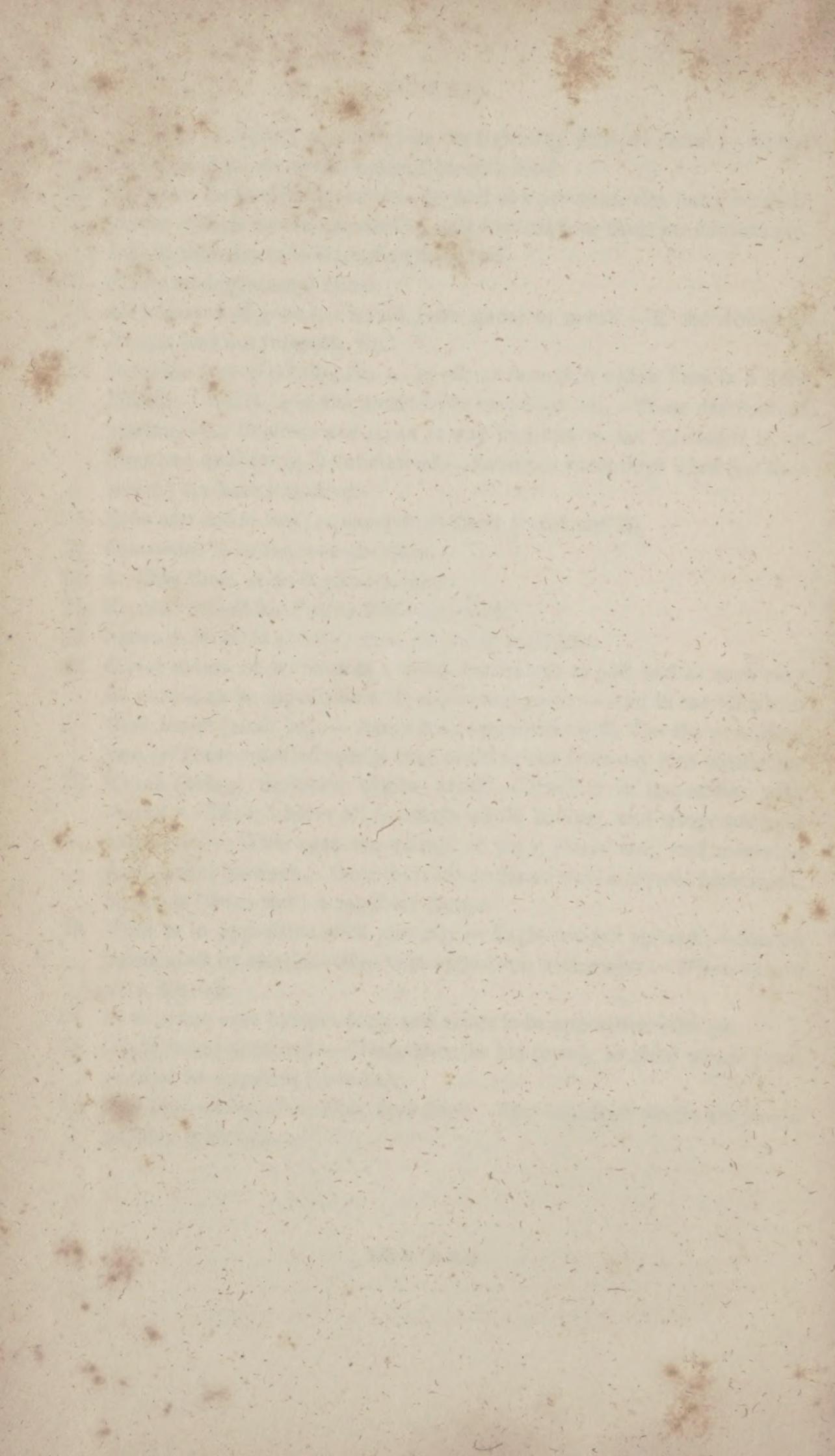
1. *Host* is in apposition with *they* in the preceding verse.—*Light-armed* is an adjective belonging to *scouts*.—Where (he may be) lodged, or whither (he may have) fled, or if (he be) in motion or in halt.—*Wing*, by synecdoche, a part for the whole, (= winged cherub,) is in apposition with *Zophiel*.—*Cherubim* is in the plural number.
2. *Arm* (ye). — The foe, (being) at hand, whom fled we thought, will save us (from) long pursuit (on) this day. *Fled*, although derived from an intransitive verb, seems to be used as a perfect participle, in an active sense. Such anomalous constructions are not unfrequent in poetry, and are instances of what is called “poetic license.” (See Gould Brown, p. 395.)—*Cloud* is in apposition with *he* immediately following.—Let each (warrior to) gird, and—each (to) fit,—(to) gripe.
3. *Themselves* is in apposition with *them*, and *aware* and *girt* belong to *themselves*.—Training = dragging along.—Enginery impaled.

4. *Awhile* is an adverb qualifying *stood*.
5. That all who hate us may see.—Touch what (= that which) we propound.
6. *Which*, the first word of the fourth verse, has for its antecedent the preceding sentence—to right and left the front divided, and to either flank retired.—Which—discovered—a row of pillars, &c. This passage seems quite elliptical, and the words necessary to convey its full import may very naturally be supplied as follows:—Which to our eyes discovered, new and strange, a triple mounted row of pillars, laid on wheels, (*I say pillars*,* for like to pillars most they seemed, or hollowed bodies made of oak or fir, with branches lopt, in wood or mountain felled) of brass, of iron, of stony mould, and we would certainly have taken them to be mere pillars, had not their mouths with hideous orifice gaped on us wide, &c.—At each a seraph stood behind, and stood waving in his hand a reed tipt with fire; while we, suspense, stood, &c. *Suspense*, signifying *held from proceeding*, is an adjective belonging to *we*.—Not long we stood, for suddenly all put forth, and to a narrow vent applied their reeds, &c.
7. Immediately all heaven appeared in a flame, belched from—engines, whose roar emboweled—the air, and tore all her entrails.—*Thunderbolts* and *hail* are in apposition with *glut*.—That none whom they hit might stand.—Unarmed they as spirits might have swiftly evaded, &c.—Standing else as rocks (stand). *Else* is an adverb qualifying *standing*.—Fell the sooner. *The* is here used to mark the degree more strongly, and might, perhaps, be considered an adverb. (See Gould Brown, p. 465.) *The sooner* may, however, be parsed as an adverbial phrase, qualifying *fell*.—They,—as spirits. *Spirits* is in apposition with *they*.
8. Repulse—, and—overthrow—, would render them—a laughter. *Laughter* is in apposition with *them*.—Another row of seraphim stood.—They worse abhorred to return back defeated.
11. What more could we (do)?—As (though) they would dance. The potential is here used subjunctively.
12. To whom thus Belial (said).
13. (He) who receives them right, had need (to) understand.—They, not (being) understood,—show us, &c.
14. They presumed it so easy to match Eternal Might.—Found (for) them arms.
15. For earth hath from heaven this variety of pleasure situate, &c.—They

* In this explanation, the supplied words are italicised.

- ran light (= *lightly* or *swiftly*) as the lightning glimpse (runs.)—*Rocks, waters, and woods*, are in apposition with *load*.
16. They saw themselves invaded next, and saw promontories flung on their heads.—Their armor, crushed in, and bruised into their pent substance, helped their harm.—Wrought (for) them.
17. (They made) infernal noise.
18. All heaven had gone (= would have gone) to wreck — if the Almighty Father had not foreseen, &c.
19. In whose face is beheld, &c. = in whose face that which I am is beheld visibly. *Which* is in the nominative case after *am*.—These disobedient spirits.—As likeliest was = as it was likeliest to be. *Likeliest* is an adjective qualifying *it* understood.—Save (= excepting) what (= that which) sin hath impaired.
21. None can end it but (= excepting) Thou (canst end it).
22. *Commotion* is in the case absolute.
23. As likes them = as it pleases them.
24. He received all his Father full expressed.
25. I always (seek to glorify) thee, as (it) is most just.
26. *Giving* seems to be used as a noun, equivalent to *gift*, and as such may be parsed as in apposition with *sceptre* and *power*.—And in me all whom thou lovest (shall be). — *Image* is in apposition with *I* in the preceding line. — These rebelled spirits that could revolt from my just obedience.
28. Wheel (being) undrawn within wheel. — *Itself* is in apposition with *chariot*. — Their bodies all (= their whole bodies), and wings were set with eyes. — With eyes the wheels of beryl (were set), and careering fires (were) between. Over their heads (there was) a crystal firmament, whereon (there was) a sapphire throne.
29. *Work* is in apposition with *panoply*. — Eagle-winged victory. — Ensign borne aloft by angels.—*Sign* is in apposition with *ensign*.—*Whose* agrees with *Messiah*.
34. *Ye* is in the case independent, and *saints* is in apposition with *ye*.
35. (Hath been) accepted. — Vengeance is his (own), or (his) whose (vengeance) he appoints (it to be).
47. Sing him—*King, Son, Heir, and Lord*. The italicised words are in apposition with him.













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