

Which, in this passage, represents all which precedes—which or all that is above related, may be done.

"Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed, which a man may not justly demand a reason; which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as *self-evident*, which every innate principle must needs be."

Ibm. Chap. 3.
In this passage, the first which represents the next preceding part of the sentence, a man may justly demand a reason—which power of demanding a reason would be ridiculous. The second which is a substitute for *self-evident*; which, that is, *self-evident*, every principle must be.

"Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he, in any respect, deceived the disciples." *Porteus, Lect. 2.* Here which represents the attribute innocent.

That would equally well represent the same word, with a connective. "Judas declared him innocent, and that he could not be," &c.

"We shall find the reason of it to be the end of language, which being to communicate thoughts"—that is, end of language, and for those words, is which the substitute.

What.

This substitute has several uses. First, it has the sense of *that which*; as, "I have heard what has been alleged."

Secondly—*What* stands for any indefinite idea; as, "He cares not what he says or does." "We shall the better know what to undertake."

Locke on Und. 1. 6.
Thirdly—*What* is an attribute, either in the singular or plural number, and denotes something uncertain or indeterminate; as, "In what character, Butler was admitted into that lady's service, is unknown."

Johnson's Life of Butler.
It is not material what names are assigned to them."

Camp. Rhet. 1. 1.
"I know not what impressions time may have made upon your person."

Life of Corp. Let. 27.
"To see what are the causes of wrong judgment."

Locke 2. 21.
Fourthly—*What* is used by the poets preceding a name, for the *or that* which, but its place cannot be supplied by these words, without a name between them; as,

"What time the sun withdrew his cheerful light,
And sought the sable caverns of the night," *Hoole's Tasso. b. 7.*

That is, at the time when or in which.

Fifthly—A principal use of *what* is to ask questions; as, "What will be the consequence of the revolution in France?"

This word has the singular property of containing two cases; that is, it performs the office of a word in the nominative, and of another in the objective case; as, "I have, in what goes before, been engaged in physical inquiries farther than I intended." *Locke 2. 8.* Here what contains the object after in and the nominative to goes.

What is used with a name as an attribute and a substitute; as, "It was agreed that what goods were aboard his vessels, should be landed." *Mickle's Discovery of India. 89.* Here what goods, are equivalent to the goods which; for what goods include the nominative to two verbs, were and should be landed. This use of the word is not deemed elegant.

As.

As, primarily signifies like, similar; the primary sense of which is even, equal. It is used adverbially in the phrases, as good, as great, as probable; the sense of which is like or equally good, great or probable. Hence it frequently follows such. "Send him such looks as will please him." But in this and similar phrases, as must be considered as the nominative to will please; or we must suppose an ellipsis of several words. "Send him such looks as the looks which will please him, or as those which will please him." So in the following sentences.

"We have been accustomed to repose on its veracity with such humble confidence as suppresses curiosity." *Johnson's Life of Cortely.*

"All the punishment which God is concerned to see inflicted on sin is as injury as answers the ends of government."

"Many wise men contented themselves with such probable conclusions as were sufficient for the practical purposes of life."

Enfield, Hist. Phil. 2. 11.
"The malcontents of such demands as none but a tyrant could revive."

Bolingbroke on Hist. Let. 7.
In the last example, if *as* is to be considered as a pronoun, or substitute, it is in the objective case.

These and similar phrases are anomalous; and we can resolve them only by supplying the ellipsis, or by considering as in the nature of a pronoun, and the nominative to the verb.

"In the following form of expression, we may supply it for the nominative. "Do every thing as was said about mercury and sulphur." *Eneye.*

"As it was said."

In poetry, as supplies the place of such.
"From whence might contest spring and mutual rage,
As would the camp in civil broils engage."

Hoole's Tasso.

In prose we would say, "such contest and rage as."

As sometimes refers to a sentence or member of a sentence, and sometimes its place may be supplied by which. "On his return to Egypt, as I learned from the same authority, he levied a mighty army." *Beloe, Herod.*

"Which I learned." "On his return to Egypt, he levied a mighty army, which [fact] I learned from the same authority."

As often begins a sentence. "As to the three orders of pronouns already mentioned, they may be called prepositive, as may indeed all substantives." *Harris.* That is, concerning, respecting the three orders, or to explain that which respects the three orders, &c.

Both.

Both is an adjective of number, but it is a substitute also for names, sentences, parts of sentences, and for attributes.

"Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech, and both of them made a covenant." *Genesis xxi. 27.*

Here both is the representative of Abraham and Abimelech.

"He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can be so the loss of his estate; but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both."

Boling. on Ercle.
In the last example, both represents the parts of the sentences in italics.

When it represents two attributes, it may and usually does precede them; as, "He endeavored to render commerce both disadvantageous and infamous."

Mickle, p. 139.
As an attribute, it has a like position before names; as, "Toussie confessed he had saved both his life and his honor."

Ibm. 100.
It is both more accurate, and proves no inconsiderable aid to the right understanding of things, to discriminate by different signs such as are truly different."

Campbell's Rhet. 1. 32.
In this passage, both represents more accurate, and the following member of the sentence; but the construction is harsh.

"The necessity which a speaker is under, of suiting himself to his audience, both that he may be understood by them, and that his words may have an influence upon them."

Camp. Rhet. ch. 10.
Here both represents the two following clauses of the sentence. The definitive *the* is placed between both and its noun; as, "To both the preceding kinds, the term *burlesque* is applied."

Camp. Rhet. 1. 2.

Same.

The attribute *same* is often used as a substitute for persons and sentences or parts of a sentence; as, "Nothing appears so clearly an object of the mind or intellect, as, as the future does, since we can find no place for its existence anywhere else. Not but the same, if we consider, is equally true of the past." *Hermes, p. 112.*

In this ill constructed sentence, *same* has reference to all which is predicated of the future tense—that is, that it is an object of intellect only, since we can find no place for its existence anywhere else—The same, all this, is true of the past also.

"For brave and generous ever are the same." *Lusid, 1.*

Many, few, all, any.

These words we often find used as substitutes for names. "For many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many." *Matt. xxiv. 5.* "Many are called, but few chosen." *xx. 16.* "All that come into the tent, and all that is in the tent shall be unclean seven days." *Num. xix. 14.* "If a soul shall sin against any of the commandments." *Lev. iv. 3.* "Neither is there any, that can deliver out of my hand." *Deut. xxxii. 39.*

First, last, former, latter, less, least, more, most,
are often used as substitutes.

"The victor's laurel, as the martyr's crown,
The first I hope, nor less the last I prize." *Hoole's Tasso. b. 8.*

"The last shall be first, and the first last." *Matt. xx. 16.*

"It will not be amiss to inquire into the cause of this strange phenomenon; that, even a man of discernment should write without meaning, and not be sensible that he hath no meaning; and that judicious people should read what hath been written in this way, and not discover the defect. Both are surprising, but the first much more than the last." *Camp. Rhet. 2. 7.*

Here both represents the two clauses of the sentence, preceded by that—both of those propositions are surprising. *First and last* stand in the place of the same clauses.

"Sublimity and vehemence are often confounded, the latter being considered as a species of the former." *Camp. Rhet. 1. 1.*

"Leons refused to go thither with less than the appointed equipment." *Mickle, 1. 181.* Here *less* supplies the place of equipment, and prevents the necessity of its repetition.

"To the relief of these, Noronila sent some supplies, but while he was preparing to send more, an order from Portugal arrived." *Mickle, 1. 180.*

Here more is sufficiently intelligible without a repetition of the name—supplies.