very fallible in the understanding of it." *Locke*, 3. 9. Here *but* is used in its true sense. They could not, except this, be known before. That is, the contrary was not possible. The other phrase is frequently found in Shakspeare and other old writers, but is now obsolete. They *cannot choose but*, that is, they have no choice, power or alternative, *except* to be very fallible.

But is called in our grammars, a *disjunctive conjunction*, connecting sentences, but expressing opposition in the sense. To illustrate the use of this word which *joins and disjoins* at the same time, Lowth gives this example; "You and I rode to London, *but* Peter staid at home."—Here the Bishop supposed the *but* to express an opposition in the sense. But let *but* be omitted, and what difference will the omission make in the sense? "You and I rode to London, Peter staid at home." Is the opposition in the sense less clearly marked than when the conjunction is used? By no means. And the truth is, that the opposition in the sense, when there is any, is never expressed by the connective at all, but always by the following sentence or phrase. "They have mouths, *but* they speak not; eyes have they, *but* see not." *Psalm* cxv. 5. Let *but* be omitted. "They have mouths, they speak not; eyes have they, they see not." The omission of the connectives makes not the smallest alteration in the sense, so far as opposition or difference of idea in the members of the sentence is concerned. Indeed the Bishop is most unfortunate in the example selected to illustrate his rule; for the copulative *and* may be used for *but*, without the least alteration in the sense—"You and I rode to London, *and* Peter staid at home." In this sentence the opposition is as completely expressed as it *but* was used; which proves that the opposition in the sense has no dependence on the connective.

Nor is it true that an opposition in the sense always follows *but*. "Man shall not live by bread alone, *but* by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." *Matt.* iv. 4. Here the last clause expresses no opposition, but merely an additional fact. The true sense of *but* when used for *note*, is *supply, more, further, something additional*, to complete the sense; it may be in opposition to what has preceded or in continuation only. In general, however, the word *but* is appropriately used before a clause of a sentence, intended to introduce a new and somewhat different idea, by way of modifying the sense of the preceding clause. This use is very naturally deduced from the original sense of the word, something further which is to make complete or qualify what has preceded.

Than is a connective of comparison; "John is taller *than* Peter."

Because is a mere compound of *by* and *cause*—by cause. "It is the case of some to contrive some false periods of business, *because* they may seem men of dispatch." *Bacon on Dispatch*. See also *Apoth.* 7. 6. This is a correct English idiom. Dr. Lowth's criticism to the contrary notwithstanding; but it is now obsolete.

Exclamations.

Exclamations are sounds uttered to express passions and emotions; usually those which are violent or sudden. They are called *interjections*, words *thrown in* between the parts of a sentence. But this is not always the fact, and the name is insignificant. The more appropriate name is, *exclamations*; as they are mere irregular sounds, uttered as passion dictates and is subject to no rules.

A few of these sounds however become the customary modes of expressing particular passions and feelings in every nation. Thus in English, joy, surprise and grief are expressed by *oh*, uttered with a different tone and countenance. *Alas* expresses grief or great sorrow—*pish, pshaw*, express contempt. Sometimes verbs, names, and attributes are uttered by way of exclamation in a detached manner; as, Hail! Welcome! Bless me! Gracious heavens!

In two or three instances, exclamations are followed by names and substitutes in the nominative and objective; as, *O thou*, in the nominative; *oh me*, in the objective. Sometimes *that* follows *O*, expressing a wish; "O that the Lord would guide my ways." But in such cases, we may consider *wish* or some other verb to be understood.

Derivation.

However numerous may be the words in a language, the number of radical words is small. Most words are formed from others by addition of certain words or syllables, which were originally distinct words, but which have lost their distinct character, and are now used only in combination with other words. Thus *er* in *lover*, is a contraction of *wer*, a Saxon word denoting *man*. [the Latin *vir*;] *ness* denotes state or condition; *ly* is an abbreviation of *like* or *liche*; *fy* is from *facio*, to make, &c.

Most of the English derivatives fall under the following heads:—

1. Nouns formed from nouns, or more generally from verbs, by the addition of *r, er* or *or*, denoting an agent; as lover, hater, assignor, flatterer, from love, hate, assign, flatter. In a few instances, words thus formed are less regular; as glazier, from glass; courtier, from court; parishioner, from parish.

2. Nouns converted into verbs by the prefix *to*; as from water, cloud, to water, to cloud.

3. Adjectives converted into verbs in the same manner; as to lame, to cool, to warm, from lame, cool, warm.

4. Verbs formed from nouns and adjectives by the termination *ize*; as method, methodize; system, systemize; moral, moralize. When the primitive ends with a vowel, the consonant *t* is prefixed to the termination; as sigma, stigmatize.

5. Verbs formed from nouns and adjectives by the addition of *en* or *n*; as lengthen, widen, from length, wide.

6. Verbs formed by *fy*; as brutify, stratify, from brute, stratum.

7. Nouns formed from adjectives by *ness*; as goodness, from good; graciousness, from gracious.

8. Nouns formed by *dom* and *ric*, denoting jurisdiction; as kingdom, bishopric, from king and bishop. *Dom* and *ric*, are nouns denoting jurisdiction or territory.

9. Nouns formed by *hood* and *ship*, denoting state or condition; as manhood, lordship, from man, lord.

10. Nouns ending in *ment* and *age*, from the French, denoting state or act; as commandment, parentage, from command, parent.

11. Nouns in *er, or* and *ee*, used by way of opposition, the former denoting the agent, the latter the receiver or person to whom an act is performed; as assignor, assignee; indorser, indorsee.

12. Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of *y*; as healthy, from health; pithy, from pith: or *ly* added to the noun; as stately, from state. *Ly* is a contraction of *like*.

13. Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of *ful*; as hopeful, from hope.

14. Adjectives formed from nouns or verbs by *ible* or *able*; as payable, from pay; creditable, from credit; compressible, from compress. *Able* denotes power or capacity.

15. Adjectives formed from nouns or adjectives by *ish*; as whitish, from white; blackish, from black; waggish, from wag.

16. Adjectives formed from nouns by *less*, noting destitution; as fatherless, from father, from fear.

17. Adjectives formed from nouns by *ous*; as famous, from fame; gracious, from grace.

18. Adjectives formed by adding *some* to nouns; as delightsome, from delight.

19. Adverbs formed from adjectives by *ly*; as sweetly, from sweet.

20. Nouns to express females formed by adding *ess* to the masculine gender, as from sulphur.

21. Nouns ending in *ty*, some directly from the Latin, others formed from adjectives; as responsibility, from responsible; contractility, from contractile; probity, from probus.

22. Adjectives formed by adding *al* to nouns; as national, from nation.

23. Adjectives ending in *ic*, mostly from the Latin or French, but some of them by the addition of *ic* to a noun; as balsamic, from balsam; sulphuric, from sulphur.

24. Nouns formed by *ate*, to denote the union of substances in salts; as carbonate, in the chimical nomenclature, denotes carbonic acid combined with another body.

25. Nouns ending in *ite*, from other nouns, and denoting salts formed by the union of acids with other bodies; as sulphite, from sulphur.

26. Nouns ending in *ret*, formed from other nouns, and denoting a substance combined with an alkaline, earthy or metallic base; as sulphuret, carburet, from sulphur and carbon.

27. Nouns formed from other nouns by adding *cy*; as ensigncy, captaincy, from ensign, captain.

Words are also formed by prefixing certain syllables and words, some of them significant by themselves, others never used but in composition; as *re, pre, con, mis, sub, super*: and great numbers are formed by the union of two words; as bed-room, ink-stand, pen-knife.

Syntax.

Syntax teaches the rules to be observed in the construction of sentences.

A sentence is a number of words arranged in due order, and forming a complete affirmation or proposition. In philosophical language, a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate, connected by an affirmation. Thus, "God is omnipotent," a complete proposition or sentence, composed of *God*, the subject, *omnipotent*, the predicate or thing affirmed, connected by the verb *is*, which forms the affirmation.

The predicate is often included in the verb; as, "the sun shines."

A simple sentence then contains one subject and one personal verb, that is, the *noun* and the *verb*; and without these, no proposition can be formed.

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences, joined by connectives. The divisions of a compound sentence may be called members or clauses.

Sentences are *declaratory*, as, I am writing, the wind blows—*imperative*, as, go, retire, be quiet—*interrogative*, as, where am I? who art thou?—or *conditional*, as, if he should arrive.

The rules for the due construction of sentences fall under three heads: *First*, concord or agreement—*Second*, government—*Third*, arrangement and punctuation.

In agreement, the *name* or noun is the controlling word, as it carries with it the verb, the substitute and the attribute. In government, the verb is