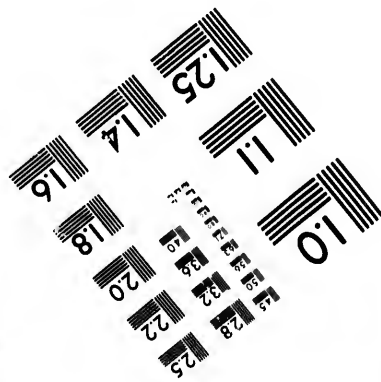
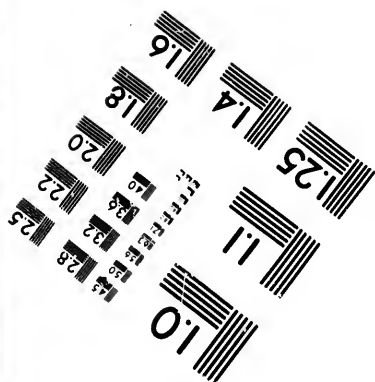
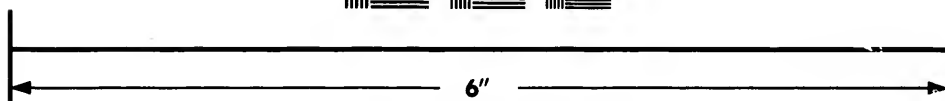
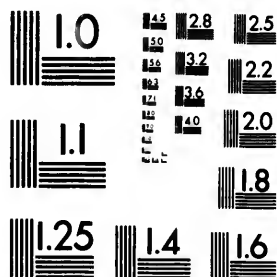


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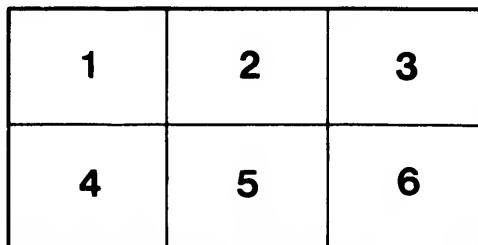
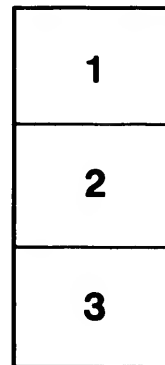
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**MAVOR'S**

**SPELLING-BOOK.**



*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 th' enlivening Spirit, and to fix  
 The generous Purpose in the glowing breast.*

THOMSON.



SU

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BY

CHAPLAIN  
 NAT

From

NOV 1962

THE  
ENGLISH  
SPELLING-BOOK;

ACCOMPANIED BY  
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF  
Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS  
AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE  
*English Language.*

*BY WILLIAM MAJOR, LL. D.*

RECTOR OF STONESFIELD; VICAR OF HURLEY;  
CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF MOIRA; AUTHOR OF THE BRITISH NEMOS  
NATURAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS, UNIVERSAL SHORT HAND,  
&c. &c. &c.

*From the 241st London Edition, Revised and Improved.*

MONTREAL.

H. H. CUNNINGHAM,  
No. 38, St. PAUL STREET.

1837.



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1837

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## P R E F A C E .

---

THE parts of this Spelling-Book, comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should be committed to memory before the child is ten years old, are the three spelling Tables of Proper Names in the 110th and following pages; the definitions of the Arts and Sciences beginning in page 22; the list of Countries and their chief Cities in page 126 and the following pages to 131; the Pence, Multiplication and other tables, at pages 153 and 154; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 143 to 145. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue, or distress the Pupil.

The CHURCH Catechism, the two short Catechisms by Dr WATTS, and the Social Catechism of Mr. BARROW, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory as the understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The list of resembling words at page 118: the Stops and Marks at page 149; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at pages 149, and 150; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. FRANKLIN'S Advice, in page 108; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 104; and the Survey of the Universe at page 33; maybe intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

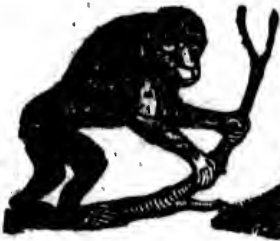
When the pupil has made some progress in this work he will be qualified to proceed to BLAIR'S Reading Exercises, and from thence to the Class Book and British Nepos.

It was a remark of the late Publisher, Sir Richard Phillips, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement,) when he pressed the execution and plan of this work on the Editor, "That a Spelling-Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle; and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary book, need never have reason to blush from total ignorance, or to err from want of a foundation of moral and religious principles.

A a

B b

C c



Ape

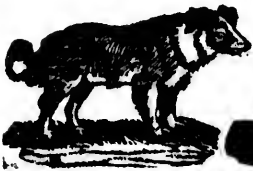
Bell

Cock

D d

E e

F f



Dog

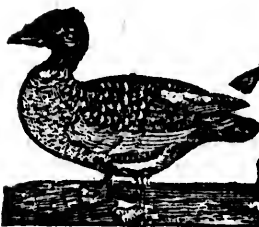
Ea-gle

Fox

G g

H h

I i



Goose

Horse

Inn

J j



Jug

M m



Mou

P p



Plow

C c



ock

J j



Jug

K k



Kite

L l



Li-on

F f



ox

M m



Mouse

N n



Nest

O o



Owl

I i



lough

P p



Plough

Q q



Queen

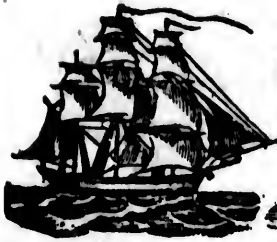
R



Rab-bit

The English Alphabet.

S s



Ship

T t



Top

U u



U-ni-corn

V v



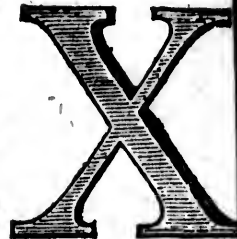
Vul-ture

W w



Wind-mill

X x



Xer-xes

Y y



Yew-tree

Z z



Ze-bra

*The Alphabet.*

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

DBC FGEHAXUYMVRWNKP  
JOZQISLT  
zwxoclybdfpsmqnvhkrsg  
ejau i

*The Italic Letters.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPS  
TUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrst  
vwxyz

Double and Triple Letters

fl fi ff ffi fll  
fl fi ff ffi fll

æ | œ | æ | œ | & | &  
æ | œ | æ | œ | and | and

*The Old English Letters.*

abedefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Stops used in Reading.

Comma. | Semi-colon. | Colon. | Period. | Interrogation. | Exclamation.

U u



ni-corn

X x



er-xes



Syllables of two Letter

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	b
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy	b
da	de	di	do	du	dy	b
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	b

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy	
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy	m
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy	m
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	m
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	m

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	x
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	x
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	x
sa	se	si	so	su	sy	x

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty	
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy	n
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy	ay
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu		ph
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy	ne

Syllables of two Letters.

Lesson 5.

ou	by	ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eu	cy	eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
lu	dy	ob	ic	id	if	ig	il
ü	fy	fb	oc	od	of	og	ol
		ab	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

ru	gy						
u	hy	am	an	ap	ar	as	at
u	ky	em	en	ep	er	es	et
u	ly	im	in	ip	ir	is	it
		om	on	op	or	os	ot
		um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

u	my						
	ny	ax	am	on	yo	me	so
	py	ex	of	no	he	be	wo
	ry	ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
	sy	ox	by	as	up	ye	go
		ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

	ty						
	vy	in	so	am	an	if	ha
	wy	ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
		oh	it	on	go	no	us
	zy	me	we	up	to	us	lo



## Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

---

## Lesson 10

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

---

## Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.

---

## Lesson 12.!

Ye go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

---

## Lesson 13.

If he is to go.	Is it so or no?
I am to do so.	If I do go in.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on?

Lesson 1.

d	lad	pad	bed	led	red
d	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed

Lesson 2.

d	hid	lid	god	nod	bud
d	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud

Lesson 3.

g	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
g	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg

Lesson 4.

g	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
g	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
g	log	hog	dug	mug	tug

Lesson 5.

m	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
m	hem	him	gum	mum	rum

Lesson 6.

n	pan	zan	hen	din	kin
n	ran	den	men	fin	pin
n	van	fen	pen	gin	sin

Lesson 7.

n	don	bun	fun	pun	sun
n	yon	dun	gun	run	tun

Lesson 8.

p	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
p	map	rap	dip	rip	sip
p	nap	sap	hip	pip	tip

## Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top

## Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cui
bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur

## Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
nat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

## Lesson 12.

got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

## Lesson 13.

shy	fly	sly	ery	fry	try
thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

## Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
are	ink	had	off	boy	has

LESSONS, in words not exceeding THREE LETTERS.

## LESSON 1.

His pen is bad.

I met a man.

He has a net.

We had an egg.

## LESSON 2.

Let me get a nap.

My hat was on.

His hat is off.

We are all up.

Lesson 3

His pen has no ink in it.

Bid him get my hat.

I met a man and a pig.

Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.

I can eat an egg.

The dog bit my toe.

The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy if you pull off  
the leg of a fly.

A fox got the old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the pig.

Do as you are bid, or it may be  
bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog  
bit the cat.

Do not let the cat lie on the bed.

Pat her, and let her lie by you.

See how glad she is now I pat her.

Why does she cry mew?

Let her run out.

*Words not exceeding FOUR letters.*

Words not exceeding FOUR letters.

Cart  
dart  
hart  
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part  
tart  
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land  
sand

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hall  
mall  
pail  
fall  
wall

fang  
gang  
hang  
pang  
rang

bard  
card  
hard  
lard  
nard  
pard  
yard  
ward

bark  
dark  
hark  
lark  
mark  
park

barm  
farm  
harm  
warm

cash  
hash  
gash  
lash  
mash  
rash  
sash

cast  
fast  
last  
past  
vast

hath  
bath  
lath  
path

balk  
talk  
walk

halt  
malt  
salt

half  
pelf  
wolf

bilk  
milk  
silk  
folk  
bulk  
hulk

bell  
cell  
fell  
hell  
sell  
tell  
well  
yell

bili  
fill  
gill  
kill  
mill  
pill  
till  
will

doll  
loll  
poll  
roll

dull  
gull  
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balm  
calm  
palm  
helm

yelp  
help  
belt  
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melt  
pelt  
welt  
gilt  
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tilt  
bolt  
colt

jamb  
lamb

bomb  
comb  
tomb

hemp  
limp  
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hump  
camp  
damp  
lamp  
jump  
rump  
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herb  
verb  
curb

herd  
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cord  
lord  
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murk  
turk

marl  
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worn  
burn  
turn

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harp  
warp

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wish  
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rush

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mask  
task  
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dusk  
husk  
musk

rusk  
tusk

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rasp  
wasp  
lisp

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most  
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gust  
just  
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rust

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both  
doth  
moth

cow  
bow  
vow  
now

nigh  
sigh  
high

gnat  
gnaw

awl  
bawl  
owl  
fowl

*Words of FIVE and SIX Letters.*

claw  
drawl  
growl

smith  
troth  
sloth  
wroth  
broth  
cloth  
froth

welch  
filch  
milch  
haunch  
launch

bench  
tench  
arch  
march  
parch  
batch  
hatch  
latch  
catch  
fetch  
itch  
ditch  
pitch  
witch

rhyme  
thyme

knack  
knock

kneel  
knob  
know

fight  
knight  
light  
might  
night  
right  
sight  
tight  
blight  
flight  
plight  
bright

breeze  
sneeze  
freeze

small  
stall  
dwell  
knell  
quell  
shell  
smell  
spell  
swell  
chill  
drill  
skill  
spill  
still  
swill  
droll

stroll

qualm  
psalm  
whelm  
whelp

smelt  
spelt  
spilt  
stilt

thumb  
dumb

cramp  
stamp  
clamp  
plump  
stump  
trump

brand  
grand  
stand  
strand  
blend  
spend  
blind  
grind

bring  
cling  
fling  
sling  
sting

swing  
thing

wring  
spring  
string  
twang  
wrong  
strong  
throng  
prong  
clung  
strang  
flung  
stung  
swung  
wring

crank  
drank  
flank  
prank  
shank  
blank  
plank  
thank  
brink  
chink  
clink  
drink  
blink  
slink  
think  
slunk  
drunk  
trunk

scythe

scheme  
scene  
school

plant  
grant  
slant  
scent  
spent  
flint  
front  
blunt  
grunt

third  
board  
sword  
hoard

dwarf  
scarf  
wharf  
scurf

shark  
spark  
frank

snarl  
twirl  
whirl  
churl

stern  
scorn

thorn  
shorn  
sworn  
churn  
spurn

smart  
chart  
start  
quart  
shirt  
skirt  
spirt  
short  
snort  
sport

clash  
crash  
flash  
plash  
smash  
trash  
quash  
fresh

And  
an  
the  
of  
for  
from  
to  
on  
by

Words not exceeding six Letters

scheme	thorn	brush	ghast	tom	snow
scene	shorn	crush	ghost	sam	hail
school	sworn	flush	thrust	will	wind
plant	churn	plush	crust	fire	stone
grant	spurn	brisk	trust	smoke	rock
slant	smart	whisk	crost	sun	teeth
scent	chart	clasp	frost	moon	eyes
spent	start	grasp	dog	stars	nose
flint	quart	brass	man	rod	lips
front	shirt	glass	boy	stick	tongue
blunt	skirt	bless	girl	house	throat
grunt	spirt	dress	egg	cow	cheeks
third	short	stress	hen	gate	legs
board	snort	bliss	cock	east	arms
sword	sport	dress	book	west	feet
board	clash	gloss	bee	north	hand
dwarf	crash	gross	coach	south	head
scarf	flash	blast	cart	dark	face
wharf	plash	blest	pie	light	neck
scurf	smash	chest	tart	night	whisp
shark	trash	crest	milk	day	swarm
spark	quash	twist	jack	rain	storm
frank	fresh				

Words to be known at Sight

snarl	And	this	all	our	your	art	will
twirl	an	that	as	they	what	is	would
whirl	the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
churl	of	no	she	their	those	was	should
stern	for	not	it	who	there	were	may
scorn	from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
	to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
	on	or	we	which	be	has	could
	by	it	us	you	am	had	must



The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

*Lessons on the E. final.*

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
oab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	more	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
'bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
oil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pame	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tin	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	kade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	wir	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lesson

A man  
An old  
A newA fat  
He ca  
You c  
I amShe is  
You c  
Do no  
Fill thTake  
A good  
A bad  
A dead  
A fineSpell  
Do n  
I lov  
Look

Lessons, consisting of easy words of ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf.
An old man	A tame cat	A gold ring.
A new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your hat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Spell that word	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

ho Your  
 heir What  
 hem These  
 nose There  
 ith Was  
 ey Were  
 hen Been  
 me Have  
 hich Must

am same  
 id side  
 ir sire  
 it site  
 ol sole  
 ur sure  
 ol tale  
 um tame  
 pp tape  
 r tare  
 l tide  
 n time  
 n tone  
 p tope  
 b tube  
 n tune  
 n vane  
 l vale  
 a vile  
 t vine  
 d vote  
 n wide  
 wine  
 wire

## Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

---

## Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

---

## Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

---

## Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl.— Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

---

## Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.  
 What are ears for?—To hear with.  
 What is a tongue for?—To talk with.  
 What are teeth for?—To eat with.  
 What is a nose for?—To smell with.  
 What are legs for?—To walk with.  
 What are books for?—To learn with.

Try  
 Strive  
 your o  
 low a  
 hear yo

Look  
 care of  
 bite if

Here  
 and wa  
 scratch

See  
 bright

Miss  
 if a po  
 hour;  
 if a sm  
 ear, sh  
 she wa

You  
 not ki  
 wings.  
 good,  
 them.  
 as you

Lesson 11.

Try to lea fast. Thank those who teach you.  
Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were  
your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too  
low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may  
hear you. Read as you talk.

---

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good  
care of the house. He will bark, but he will not  
bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks,  
and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will  
scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his  
bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

---

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her ;  
if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an  
hour ; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit  
if a small fly should get on her hair and buz in he.  
ear, she would call all in the house to help her as if  
she was hurt.

---

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should  
not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor  
wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do  
good, and will not sting you if you do not touch  
them. All things that have life can feel as well  
as you can.

## Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

---

## Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond ; they got him out, but he was wet and cold : and his eyes were shut ; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed ; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand.— Why did he go near the pond ? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in ; but he would go, and he did fall in ; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not the same.

---

## Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done ; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time ; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, nor to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE containing the  
DIPHTHONGS

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

one.  
Here are  
three, four,

out, but he  
shut; and  
to bed; and  
not stand.—  
I been told  
that he would  
commit a fault, and  
do not the

to school,  
when he was  
at his tasks  
that, he could  
that he had  
boys were

the school  
and when  
that were  
yn to fight,  
he staid at

in the love

AID  
aid  
maid  
paid  
aid  
void  
raid  
laid  
staid  
gain  
main  
pain  
rain  
plain  
brain  
chain  
drain  
grain  
plain  
stain  
swain  
rain  
wain  
prain  
strain  
faint  
paint  
aint  
plaint

air  
fair  
hair  
pair  
chair  
stair  
bait  
gait  
wait  
plait  
faith  
saith

neigh  
weigh  
eight  
weight  
rein  
vein  
feign  
reign  
heir  
their  
height

voice  
choice  
void  
soil  
toil  
broil

spoil  
coin  
join  
loin  
groin  
joint  
point

pea  
sea  
tea  
flea  
plea  
each  
beach  
leach  
peach  
reach  
teach  
bleach  
breach  
preach  
beak  
peak  
leak  
weak  
bleak  
freak  
sneak  
speak

scream  
squeak  
deal  
heal  
meal  
peal  
seal  
teal

steal  
sweal  
beam  
ream  
seam  
team  
bream  
cream  
dream  
fleam  
gleam  
steam  
scream  
stream  
bean  
dean  
mean  
lean  
clean  
glean  
heap

leap  
reap  
cheap  
ear  
dear  
fear  
hear  
near  
sear  
year  
blear  
clear  
smear  
spear  
ease  
pease  
tease  
please  
seas  
fleas  
cease  
peace  
grease  
east  
beast  
feast  
least  
eat  
beat

feat	heart	hoast	pies	cloud
heat	great	roast	ties	plough
meat	bear	toast	_____	bough
neat	pear	boat	quest	bound
peat	_____	coat	guest	found
seat	coach	goat	_____	hound
teat	poach	moat	suit	pound
bleat	roach	float	fruit	round
cheat	goad	throat	juice	sound
treat	load	broad	sluice	wound
wheat	road	groat	bruise	ground
realin	toad	_____	cruise	_____
dealt	woad	brief	build	sour
health	loaf	chief	guild	flour
wealth	oak	grief	built	bout
stealth	coal	thief	guilt	gout
breast	foal	liege	guise	doubt
sweat	goal	mien	_____	lout
threat	shoal	siege	fraud	pout
death	roam	field	daunt	rout
breath	foam	wield	jaunt	bought
search	loam	yield	haunt	thought
earl	loan	shield	vaunt	ought
pearl	moan	fierce	caught	though
earn	groan	pierce	taught	four
learn	oar	tierce	fraught	pour
earth	boar	grieve	aunt	tough
dearth	roar	thieve	_____	rough
hearth	soar	lies	loud	your

*Words of Arbitrary Sound.*

Ache	laugh	lieu	drachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	nymph	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gaol	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

cloud  
plough  
bough  
bound  
found  
hound  
pound  
round  
sound  
wound  
ground

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good : she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a push ; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good ?—No.

Her Aunt gave her a cake ; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit ; and she did not choose he should : so she put it in a box, and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt ; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it ; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

sour  
flour  
bout  
gout  
doubt  
lout  
pout  
rout  
bought  
thought  
ought  
though  
four  
pour  
tough  
rough  
your

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new Doll ; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace ; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make Doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know : but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make Doll's clothes when she had cut them out ; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and

quoif  
aye  
quoit  
ewe



then she went hard to work, and made Doll quite smart in a short time.

## LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child ; she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work ; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it ; there were eight rooms ; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well ; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

## LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields ; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it ; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird ; what will you do with it ? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not ; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it ? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

## LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy ; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out

of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he could eat. But Frank could not long go on so; no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill;—and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

## LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home.

## LESSON 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it;

and it would have been well for her if she had not tried, for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

## LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

## LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

*Observation.*—The double accent (") shews that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as *co''-py*, pronounced *cop-py*; but the Author has divided the words so that, as often as possible, each syllable is a distinct sound, and each sound a distinct syllable.

AB-BA	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject	a''-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
able	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-sciss	al-tar	ar-gue	ba-ffle
ab-sent	al-ter	ar-id	bag-gage
abs-tract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a''-cid	am-ber	ar-my	bal-ance
ac-orn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	ba-ke-ry
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
act-ive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-ago
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ban-ish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-ged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a''-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-bite	bar-ber

bare-foot	bel-low	blind-ness	bor-row
bare-ness	bel-ly	blis-ter	bot-tle
bar-gain	ber-ry	bloat-ed	bot-tom
bark-ing	be-som	blood-shed	bound-less
bar-ley	bet-ter	bloo"-dy	boun-ty
bar-on	be"-vy	bloom-ing	bow-els
bar-ren	bi-as	blos-som	bow-er
bar-row	hib-ber	blow-ing	box-er
bar-ter	bi-ble	blub-ber	boy-ish
base-ness	bid-der	blue-ness	brace-let
bash-ful	big-ness	blun-der	brack-et
ba-sin	big-ot	blunt-less	brack-ish
bas-ket	bil-let	blus-ter	brag-ger
bas-tard	bind-er	board-er	bram-ble
bat-ten	bind-ing	boast-er	bran-dish
bat-tle	birch-en	boast-ing	brave-ly
oawl-ing	bird-lime	bob-bin	brawl-ing
hea-con	birth-day	bod-kin	braw-ny
bea-dle	bish-op	ho"-dy	bra-zen
bea-my	bit-ter	bog-gle	break-fast
beard-less	bit-tern	boil-er	breast-plate
bear-er	black-en	bold-ness	breath-less
beast-ly	black-ness	bol-ster	breed-ing
beat-er	blad-der	bond-age	brew-er
beau-ty	blame-less	bon-fire	bri-ber
bed-ding	blan-dish	bon-net	brick-bat
bee-hive	blan-ket	bon-ny	brick-kiln
beg-gar	bleak-ness	bo-ny	bri-dal
be-ing	bleat-ing	boo-by	bride-maid
bed-lam	bleed-ing	book-ish	bri-dle
bed-time	blem-ish	boor-ish	brief-ly
bel-fry	bles-sing	boo-ty	bri-ar
bel-man	blind-fold	bor-der	bright-ness

brim  
brim  
brim  
bri-  
bris-  
brit-  
bro-  
bro-  
bru-  
bru-  
bub-  
buck  
buc-  
buck  
buck  
bud-  
buf-f  
bug-l  
bu-gl  
bul-k  
bul-l  
bul-r  
bel-w  
bum-  
bun-  
ban-c  
ban-g  
ban-g  
bur-c  
bur-g  
buru-  
burn-  
bur-1

bor-row  
 bot-tle  
 bot-tom  
 bound-less  
 boun-ty  
 how-els  
 bow-er  
 box-er  
 boy-ish  
 brace-let  
 brack-et  
 brack-ish  
 brag-ger  
 bram-ble  
 bran-dish  
 brave-ly  
 brawl-ing  
 braw-ny  
 bra-zen  
 break-fast  
 breast-plate  
 breath-less  
 breed-ing  
 brew-er  
 bri-ber  
 brick-bat  
 brick-kiln  
 bri-dal  
 bride-maid  
 bri-dle  
 brief-ly  
 bri-ar  
 bright-ness

brim-mer  
 brim-stone  
 bring-er  
 bri-ny  
 bris-tle  
 brit-tle  
 bro-ken  
 bro-ker  
 brut-tal  
 bru-tish  
 bub-ble  
 buck-et  
 buc-kle  
 buck-ler  
 buck-ram  
 bud-get  
 buf-fet  
 bug-bear  
 bu-gle  
 bul-ky  
 bul-let  
 bul-rush  
 bul-wark  
 bum-per  
 bump-kin  
 bun-dle  
 bun-gle  
 bun-gler  
 bur-den  
 bur-gess  
 burn-er  
 burn-ing  
 bur-nish

bush-el  
 bus-tle  
 butch-er  
 but-ler  
 but-ter  
 but-tock  
 bux-om  
 buz-zard  
 Cab-bage  
 cab-in  
 ca-ble  
 cad-dy  
 ca-dence  
 call-ing  
 cal-lous  
 cam-bric  
 cam-let  
 can-cel  
 can-cer  
 can-did  
 can-dle  
 can-ker  
 can-non  
 cant-er  
 can-vas  
 ca-per  
 ca-pon  
 cap-tain  
 cap-tive  
 cap-ture  
 car-case  
 card-er  
 care-ful

care-less  
 car-nage  
 car-rot  
 car-pet  
 cart-er  
 carv-er  
 case-ment  
 cas-ket  
 cast-or  
 cas-tle  
 cau-dle  
 cav-il  
 cause-way  
 caus-tic  
 ce-dar  
 ceil-ing  
 cel-lar  
 cen-sure  
 cen-tre  
 ce-rate  
 cer-tain  
 chal-dron  
 chal-ice  
 chal-lenge  
 cham-ber  
 chan-cel  
 chand-ler  
 chan-ger  
 chang-ing  
 chan-nel  
 chap-el  
 chap-lain  
 chap-let

chap-man  
 chap-ter  
 char-coal  
 char-ger  
 charm-er  
 charm-ing  
 char-ter  
 chas-ten  
 chat-tels  
 chat-ter  
 cheap-en  
 cheap-ness  
 cheat-er  
 cheer-ful  
 chem-ist  
 cher-ish  
 cher-ry  
 ches-nut  
 chief-ly  
 child-hood  
 child-ish  
 chil-dren  
 chim-ney  
 chis-el  
 cho-ler  
 chop-ping  
 chris-ten  
 chuc-kle  
 churl-ish  
 churn-ing  
 ci-der  
 cin-der  
 ci-pher

cir-cle  
 cis-tern  
 cit-ron  
 ci"-ty  
 clam-ber  
 clam-my  
 clam-our  
 clap-per  
 clar-et  
 clas-sic  
 clat-ter  
 clean-ly  
 clear-ness  
 cler-gy  
 clev-er  
 eli-ent  
 cli-mate  
 cling-er  
 clog-gy  
 clois-ter  
 clo-ser  
 clos-et  
 clou-dy  
 clo-ver  
 clo-ven  
 clown-ish  
 clus-ter  
 clum-sy  
 clot-ty  
 cob-ler  
 cob-nut  
 cob-web  
 cock-pit

cod-lin  
 cof-fee  
 cold-ness  
 col-lar  
 col-lect  
 col-lege  
 col-lop  
 co-lon  
 col-our  
 com-bat  
 come-ly  
 com-er  
 com-et  
 com-fort  
 com-ma  
 com-ment  
 com-merce  
 com-mon  
 com-pact  
 com-pass  
 com-pound  
 com-rade  
 con-cave  
 cou-cert  
 con-cord  
 con-course  
 con-duct  
 con-duit  
 con-flict  
 con-gress  
 con-quer  
 con-quest  
 con-stant

con-sul  
 con-test  
 con-text  
 con-tract  
 con-vent  
 con-vert  
 con-vex  
 con-vict  
 cool-er  
 cool-ness  
 coop-er  
 cop-per  
 co"-py  
 cord-age  
 cor-ner  
 cos-tive  
 cost-ly  
 cot-ton  
 cov-er  
 coun-cil  
 coun-sel  
 coun-ter  
 coun-ty  
 coup-let  
 court-ly  
 cow-ard  
 cou-sin  
 crack-er  
 crac-kle  
 craf-ty  
 crea-ture  
 cred-it  
 crib-bage

crook-ed  
 cross-ness  
 crotch-et  
 crude-ly  
 cru-el  
 cru-et  
 crum-ple  
 crup-per  
 crus-ty  
 crys-tal  
 cud-gel  
 cul-prit  
 cum-ber  
 cun-ning  
 cup-board  
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 cur-few  
 curl-ing  
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 cur-rent  
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 cus-tom  
 cut-ler  
 cyn-ic  
 cy-press  
 Dab ble  
 dan-ger

dag-  
 dai-ly  
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 das-ta  
 daz-z  
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 debt-c  
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 crup-per  
 crus-ty  
 crys-tal  
 cud-gel  
 cul-prit  
 cum-ber  
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 cur-tain  
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 cus-tom  
 cut-ler  
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 cy-press  
 Dab ble  
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dag-ger  
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 dal-ly  
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 dam-ask  
 dam-sel  
 dan-cer  
 dan-dle  
 dan-driff  
 dan-gle  
 dap-per  
 dark-ness  
 dar-ling  
 das-tard  
 daz-zle  
 dear-ly  
 dear-ness  
 dead-ly  
 death-less  
 debt-or  
 de-cent  
 de-ist  
 del-uge  
 dib-ble  
 dic-tate  
 di-et  
 dif-fer  
 dim-ness  
 dim-ple  
 din-ner  
 dis-cord

dis-mal  
 dis-tance  
 dis-tant  
 do-er  
 dog-ger  
 dol-lar  
 dol-phin  
 do-nor  
 dor-mant  
 doub-let  
 doubt-ful  
 doubt-less  
 dough-ty  
 dow-er  
 dow-las  
 dow-ny  
 drag-gle  
 drag-on  
 dra-per  
 draw-er  
 draw-ing  
 dread-ful  
 dream-er  
 dri-ver  
 drop-sy  
 drub-bing  
 drum-mer  
 drunk-ard  
 du-el  
 duke-dom  
 dul-ness  
 du-rance  
 du-ty

dwel-ling  
 dwin-dle  
 Ea-ger  
 ea-gle  
 east-er  
 eat-er  
 ear-ly  
 earth-en  
 ec-ho  
 ed-dy  
 ed-ict  
 ef-fort  
 e-gress  
 ei-ther  
 el-bow  
 el-der  
 em-blem  
 em-met  
 em-pire  
 emp-ty  
 end-less  
 en-ter  
 en-try  
 en-voy  
 en-vy  
 eph-od  
 ep-ic  
 e-qual  
 er-ror  
 es-say  
 es-sence  
 eth-ic  
 e-ven

ev-er  
 e-vil  
 ex-it  
 eye-sight  
 eye-sore  
 Fa-ble  
 fa-bric  
 fa-cing  
 fac-tor  
 fag-got  
 faint-ness  
 faith-ful  
 fal-con  
 fal-low  
 false-hood  
 fam-ine  
 fam-ish  
 fa-mous  
 fan-cy  
 farm-er  
 far-row  
 far-ther  
 fast-en  
 fa-tal  
 fa-ther  
 fault-ty  
 fa-vour  
 fawn-ing  
 fear-ful  
 feath-er  
 fee-ble  
 feel-ing  
 feign-ed



fel-low  
 fel-on  
 fe-male  
 fen-cer  
 fen-der  
 fer-tile  
 fer-vent  
 fes-ter  
 fet-ter  
 fe-ver  
 fid-dle  
 fig-ure  
 fill-er  
 fil-thy  
 fi-nal  
 fin-ger  
 fin-ish  
 firm-ness  
 fix-ed  
 flab-by  
 fla-gon  
 fla-grant  
 flan-nel  
 fla-vour  
 flesh-ly  
 flo-rist  
 flow-er  
 flus-ter  
 flut-ter  
 fol-low  
 fol-ly  
 fond-ler  
 fool-ish

foot-step  
 fore-cast  
 fore-most  
 fore-sight  
 fore-head  
 for-est  
 for-mal  
 for-mer  
 fort-night  
 for-tune  
 found-er  
 foun-tain  
 fowl-er  
 fra-grant  
 free-ly  
 fren-zy  
 friend-ly  
 frig-ate  
 fros-ty  
 fro-ward  
 frow-zy  
 fruit-ful  
 full-er  
 fu-my  
 fun-nel  
 fun-ny  
 fur-nace  
 fur-nish  
 fur-row  
 fur-ther  
 fu-ry  
 fus-ty  
 fu-tile

fu-ture  
 Gab-ble  
 gain-ful  
 gal-lant  
 gal-ley  
 gal-lon  
 gal-lop  
 gam-ble  
 game-ster  
 gam-mon  
 gan-der  
 gaunt-let  
 gar-bage  
 gar-den  
 gar-gle  
 gar-land  
 gar-ment  
 gar-ner  
 gar-nish  
 gar-ret  
 gar-ter  
 gath-er  
 gau-dy  
 ga-zer  
 geld-ing  
 gen-der  
 gen-tile  
 gen-tle  
 gen-try  
 ges-ture  
 get-ting  
 gew-gaw  
 ghas-tly

gi-ant  
 gib-bet  
 gid-dy  
 gig-gle  
 gild-er  
 gild-ing  
 gim-let  
 gin-ger  
 gir-dle  
 girl-ish  
 giv-er  
 glad-den  
 glad-ness  
 glean-er  
 glib-ly  
 glim-mer  
 glis-ten  
 glo-my  
 glo-ry  
 glos-sy  
 glut-ton  
 gnash-ing  
 gob-let  
 god-ly  
 go-er  
 gold-en  
 gos-ling  
 gos-pel  
 gos-sip  
 gou-ty  
 grace-ful  
 gram-mar  
 gran-deur

ras-  
 gra-t  
 gra-v  
 gra-v  
 gra-z  
 grea-  
 great  
 great  
 gree-  
 green  
 greet-  
 griev-  
 griev-  
 grind-  
 gris-k  
 gris-ly  
 grist-l  
 groan-  
 gro-ce  
 grot-t  
 groun  
 gruff-  
 guilt-l  
 guil-ty  
 gun-n  
 gus-se  
 gus-ty  
 gut-te  
 guz-z  
 Hab-i  
 hack-  
 had-d  
 hag-g

gi-ant  
gib-bet  
gid-dy  
gig-gle  
gild-er  
gild-ing  
gim-let  
gin-ger  
gir-dle  
girl-ish  
giv-er  
glad-den  
glad-ness  
glean-er  
glib-ly  
glim-mer  
glis-ten  
gloo-my  
glo-ry  
glos-sy  
glut-ton  
gnash-ing  
gob-let  
god-ly  
go-er  
gold-en  
gos-ling  
gos-pel  
gos-sip  
gou-ty  
grace-ful  
gram-mar  
gran-deur

gras-sy  
gra-tis  
gra-ver  
gra-vy  
gra-zing  
greas-y  
great-ly  
great-ness  
gree-dy  
green-ish  
greet-ing  
griev-ance  
griev-ous  
grind-er  
gris-kin  
gris-ly  
grist-ly  
groan-ing  
gro-cer  
grot-to  
ground-less  
gruff-ness  
guilt-less  
guil-ty  
gun-ner  
gus-set  
gus-ty  
gut-ter  
guz-zle  
Hab-it  
hack-ney  
had-dock  
hag-gard

hag-gle  
hail-stone  
hai-ry  
halt-er  
ham-let  
ham-per  
hand-ful  
hand-maid  
hand-some  
han-dy  
hang-er  
hang-ings  
han-ker  
hap-pen  
hap-py  
har-ass  
har-bour  
hard-en  
har-dy  
harm-ful  
harm-less  
har-ness  
har-row  
har-vest  
hast-en  
hat-ter  
hate-ful  
ha-tred  
haugh-ty  
haunt-ed  
haz-ard  
ha-zel  
ha-zy

hea-dy  
heal-ing  
hear-ing  
heark-en  
heart-en  
heart-less  
hea-then  
heav-en  
hea-vy  
he-brew  
hec-tor  
heed-ful  
hel-met  
help-er  
help-ful  
help-less  
hem-lock  
herb-age  
herds-man  
her-mit  
her-ring  
hew-er  
hic-cup  
hig-gler  
high-ness  
hil-lock  
hil-ly  
hin-der  
hire-ling  
hob-ble  
hog-gish  
hogs-head  
hold-fast

hol-land  
hol-low  
ho-ly  
hom-age  
home-ly  
hon-est  
hon-our  
hood-wink  
hope-ful  
hope-less  
hor-rid  
hor-ror  
host-age  
host-ess  
hos-tile  
hot-house  
hour-ly  
house-hold  
hu-man  
hum-ble  
hu-mour  
hun-ger  
hunt-er  
hur-ry  
hurt-ful  
hus-ky  
hys-sop  
I-dler  
i-dol  
im-age  
in-cense  
in-come  
in-dex

in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-ney	la-ding	lim-it
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	lim-ner
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guist
in-most	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-ou
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	liv-er
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	liz-ard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	lath-er	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jeal-ous	kins-man	leath-er	loud-ness
jel-ly	kitch-en	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	lep-er	lov-er
Je-sus	kneel-ing	lev-el	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	knowl-edge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cense	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
om-ture	la-bour	light-en	lum-ber
ol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

im-ber	luc-er	mel-low	month-ly	nar-row
im-it	luc-ky	mem-ber	mor-al	nas-ty
im-ner	ly-ric	men-ace	mor-sel	na-tive
in-guist	Mag-got	mend-er	mor-tal	na-ture
li-on	ma-jor	men-tal	mor-tar	na-vel
list-ed	ma-ker	mer-cer	most-ly	naugh-ty
lit-ter	mal-let	mer-chant	moth-er	na-vy
lit-tle	mal-ster	mer-cy	mo-tive	neat-ness
live-ly	nam-mon	mer-it	move-ment	neck-cloth
liv-er	nan-drake	mes-sage	moun-tain	need-ful
liz-ard	nan-gle	met-al	mourn-ful	nee-dle
lead-ing	nan-ly	meth-od	mouth-ful	nee-dy
lob-by	nan-ner	mid-dle	mud-dle	ne-gro
lob-ster	nan-tle	migh-ty	mud-dy	neigh-bour
lock-et	na-ny	mil-dew	muf-fle	nei-ther
lo-cust	nar-ble	mild-ness	num-ble	ne-phew
lodg-ment	nar-ker	mill-stone	num-my	ner-vous
lodg-er	marks-man	mil-ky	mur-der	net-tle
lof-ty	nar-row	mill-er	mur-mur	new-ly
log-wood	nar-quis	mim-ic	mush-room	new-ness
long-ing	nar-shal	mind-ful	mu-sic	nib-ble
loose-ness	nar-tyr	min-gle	mus-ket	nice-ness
lord-ly	na-son	mis-chief	mus-lin	nig-gard
loud-ness	nas-ter	mi-ser	mus-tard	night-cap
love-ly	nat-ter	mix-ture	mus-ty	nim-ble
lov-er	na-xim	mock-er	mut-ton	nip-ple
low-ly	na-y-or	mod-el	nuz-zle	no-ble
low-ness	na-y-pole	mod-ern	myr-tle	nog-gin
loy-al	na-ly	mod-est	mys-tic	non-age
lu-cid	na-ning	mois-ture	Nail-er	non-sense
lug-gage	na-sure	mo-ment	na-ked	non-suit
lum-ber	ned-dle	mon-key	name-less	nos-tril
lurch-er	neck-ness	mon-ster	nap-kin	nos-trum

TWO Syllables.

noth-ing  
 no-tice  
 nov-el  
 nov-ice  
 num-ber  
 nurs-er  
 nur-ture  
 nut-meg  
 Oak-ish  
 oak-en  
 oat-meal  
 ob-ject  
 ob-long  
 o-ohre  
 o-dour  
 of-fer  
 of-fee  
 off-spring  
 o-gle  
 oil-man  
 oint-ment  
 old-er  
 ol-ive  
 o-men  
 on-set  
 o-pen  
 op-tic  
 o-pal  
 or-ange  
 or-der  
 or-gan  
 oth-er  
 o-ral

ot-ter  
 o-ver  
 out-cast  
 out-cry  
 out-er  
 out-most  
 out-rage  
 out-ward  
 out-work  
 own-er  
 oys-ter  
 Pa-cer  
 pack-age  
 pack-er  
 pack-et  
 pad-dle  
 pad-dock  
 pad-lock  
 pa-gan  
 pain-ful  
 paint-er  
 paint-ing  
 pal-ace  
 pal-ate  
 pale-ness  
 pal-let  
 pam-phlet  
 pan-cake  
 pan-ic  
 pan-try  
 pa-per  
 pa-pist  
 par-boil

par-cel  
 parch-ing  
 parch-ment  
 par-don  
 pa-rent  
 par-ley  
 par-lour  
 par-rot  
 par-ry  
 par-son  
 part-ner  
 par-ty  
 pas-sage  
 pas-sive  
 pass-port  
 pas-ture  
 pat-ent  
 pave-ment  
 pay-ment  
 pea-cock  
 peb-ble  
 ped-ant  
 ped-lar  
 peep-er  
 pee-vish  
 pelt-ing  
 pen-dant  
 pen-man  
 pen-ny  
 pen-sive  
 peo-ple  
 pep-per  
 per-fect

per-il  
 per-ish  
 per-jure  
 per-ry  
 per-son  
 pert-ness  
 pes-ter  
 pes-tle  
 pet-ty  
 pew-ter  
 phi-al  
 phren-sy  
 phys-ic  
 pic-kle  
 pick-lock  
 pic-ture  
 pie-ces  
 pig-my  
 pil-fer  
 pil-grim  
 pil-lage  
 pill-box  
 pi-lot  
 pim-ple  
 pin-case  
 pin-cers  
 pinch-ing  
 pi-per  
 pip-pin  
 pi-rate  
 pitch-er  
 pit-tance  
 pi-ty

ply-ot  
 pla-ce  
 pla"-ci  
 plain-t  
 plan-e  
 piant-e  
 plas-te  
 plat-te  
 plat-ter  
 play-er  
 play-in  
 pleas-a  
 pleas-u  
 plot-ter  
 plu-mag  
 plum-m  
 plump-r  
 plun-der  
 plu-ral  
 ply-ing  
 poach-c  
 pock-et  
 po-et  
 poi-son  
 po-ker  
 po-lar  
 pol-ish  
 pom-pou  
 pon-der  
 po-pish  
 pop-py  
 port-al  
 pos-set

per-il  
per-ish  
per-jure  
per-ry  
per-son  
pert-ness  
pes-ter  
pes-tle  
pet-ty  
pew-ter  
phi-al  
phren-sy  
phys-ic  
pic-kle  
pick-lock  
pic-ture  
pie-cos  
pig-my  
pil-fer  
pil-grim  
pil-lage  
pill-box  
pi-lot  
pim-ple  
pin-case  
pin-cers  
pinch-ing  
pi-per  
pip-pin  
pi-rate  
pitch-er  
pit-tance  
pi"-ty

ply-ot  
pla-ces  
pla"-cid  
plain-tiff  
plan-et  
plant-er  
plas-ter  
plat-ted  
plat-ter  
play-er  
play-ing  
pleas-ant  
pleas-ure  
plot-ter  
plu-mage  
plum-met  
plump-ness  
plun-der  
plu-ral  
ply-ing  
coach-cr  
cock-et  
co-et  
poi-son  
po-ker  
po-lar  
pol-ish  
pom-pous  
pon-der  
po-pish  
pop-py  
port-al  
pos-set

post-age  
pos-ture  
po-tent  
pot-ter  
pot-tle  
poul-try  
pounce-box  
pound-age  
pound-er  
pow-er  
pow-der  
prac-tice  
prais-er  
pran-cer  
prat-tle  
prat-tler  
pray-er  
preach-er  
preb-end  
pre-cept  
pre-dal  
pref-ace  
prel-ate  
prel-ude  
pres-age  
pres-ence  
pres-ent  
press-er  
pric-kle  
prick-ly  
priest-hood  
pri-mate  
prim-er

prin-cess  
pri-vate  
pri"-vy  
prob-lem  
proc-tor  
prod-uce  
prod-uct  
prof-fer  
prof-it  
prog-ress  
pro'-ject  
pro-logue  
prom-ise  
proph-et  
pros-per  
pros-trate  
proud-ly  
prow-ess  
prowl-er  
pry-ing  
pru-dence  
pru-dent  
psalm-ist  
psalt-er  
pub-lic  
pub-lish  
puc-ker  
pud-ding  
pud-dle  
puff-er  
pul-let  
pul-pit  
pump-er

punc-ture  
pun-gent  
pun-ish  
pup-py  
pur-blind  
pure-ness  
pur-pose  
pu-trid  
puz-zle  
Quad-rant  
quag-mire  
quaint-ness  
qua-ker  
qualm-ish  
quar-rel  
quar-ry  
quar-tan  
quar-ter  
qua-ver  
queer-ly  
que"-ry  
quib-ble  
quick-en  
quick-ly  
quick-sand  
qui-et  
quin-sy  
quint-al  
quit-rent  
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scorn-ful  
scrib-ble  
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scull-er  
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scur-vy  
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se-cret  
seed-less  
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seem-ly  
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shad-ow  
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shal-low

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shame-less  
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shat-ter  
shear-ing  
shel-ter  
shep-herd  
sher-iff  
sher-ry  
shil-ling  
shi-ning  
ship-wreck  
shock-ing  
short-er  
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shov-el  
should-er  
show-er  
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shut-ter  
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sick-en  
sick-ness  
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slee-py  
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slug-gard  
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smell-ing  
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sock-et  
sod-den  
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sol-id  
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sound-ness  
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 stout-ness  
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 strict-ly  
 stri-king  
 strip-ling  
 struc-ture

stub-born  
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 tire-some  
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 town-ship  
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 tram-mel  
 tram-ple  
 tran-script

trans-fer  
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 treas-ure  
 trea-tise  
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 tres-pass  
 trib-une  
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tu-mid  
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 tu-mult  
 tun-nel  
 tur-ban  
 tur-bid  
 tur-key  
 turn-er  
 tur-nip  
 turn-stile  
 tur-ret  
 tur-tle  
 tu-tor  
 twi-light  
 twin-kle  
 twit-ter  
 tym-bal  
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 Um-pire  
 un-cle  
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 ap-per  
 up-right  
 up-shot  
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 ur-gent  
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 use-ful  
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 Va-cant

va-grant  
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 vel-vet  
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 ver-dant  
 ver-dict  
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 ver-juice  
 ver-min  
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 ves-try  
 vex-ed  
 vic-ar  
 vic-tor  
 vig-our  
 vil-lain  
 vint-ner  
 vi-ol  
 vi-per  
 vir-gin

vir-tue	wal-nut	weal-thy	wo-fu
vis-age	wan-der	weap-on	won-der
vis-it	wan-ting	weath-er	wor-ship
vix-en	wan-ton	weep-ing	wrong-ful
vo-cal	war-fare	weigh-ty	Year-ly
vol-ley	war-like	wel-fare	yearn-ing
vom-it	war-rant	wheat-en	yel-low
voy-age	war-ren	whis-per	yeo-man
vul-gar	wash-ing	whis-tle	yon-der
vul-ture	wasp-ish	whole-some	young-er
Wa-fer	waste-ful	wick-ed	young-est
wag-gish	wa-ter	wid-ow	youth-ful
wag-tail	watch-ful	will-ing	Za-ny
wait-er	wa-ver	wind-ward	zeal-ot
wake-ful	way-lay	win-ter	zeal-ous
wal-let	way-ward	wis-dom	zen-ith
wal-low	weak-en	wit-ness	ze"-phyr
wal-ker	wea-ry	wit-ty	zig-zag

*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.

The hog grunts.

The pig squeaks.

The horse neighs.

The cock crows.

The ass brays.

The cat purrs.

The kit-ten mews.

The bull bel-lows.

The cow lows.

The calf bleats.

Sheep al-so bleat.

The li-on roars.

The wolf howls.

The ti-ger growls.

The fox barks.

Mice squeak.

The frog croaks.

The spar-row chirps.

The swal-low twit-ters.

The rook caws.

The bit-tern booms.

The tur-key gob-bles.

The pea-cock screams

wo-fui  
won-der  
wor-ship  
wrong-ful  
Year-ly  
yearn-ing  
yel-low  
yeo-man  
yon-der  
young-er  
young-est  
youth-ful  
Za-ny  
zeal-ot  
zeal-ous  
zen-ith  
ze"-phyr  
zig-zag

The bee-tle hums.  
The duck quacks.  
The goose cac-kles.  
Mon-keys chat-ter.  
The owl hoots.

The screech-owl shrieks  
The snake hisses.  
Little boys and girls talk  
and read.

LESSON 2.

I want my din-ner; I want pudding. It is not ready yet: it will be ready soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have some-thing ni-er. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some peas, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice-pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a lit-tle boy; he was not a big boy, or if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; out this was a lit-tle boy, not higher than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry pleas-ant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, or he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing a-bout, first up-on one flow-er, and then up-on an-other; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

Then the i-dle boy met a dog; and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be i-dle, I am going to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear

Words not

s.  
ls.  
wls.

s.  
chirps:  
twit-ters.

oms.  
b-bles.  
creams

bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew a-way.

## LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and plough or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good-boy.

## LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a clev-er thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ti-er sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-ni-er of sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play to-em a tune, and sing to them: and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pe-ter them up in a fold.

## LESSON 7

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you; and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up al-ways at night in the fold; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, 'I won-der why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry pleas-ant in the woods by moon-light.— Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold.— The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

## LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd cal-led them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud.— Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought you a young fat lamb;" and so the cubs took

ner and growl-ed over her a lit-tle while, and then  
ore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

## LESSON 9:

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad  
cow-ard. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing.  
He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and  
Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses  
through the pales of the court; and he would  
not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle  
boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-  
deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would  
make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much  
a-fraid of do<sub>g</sub> too. he al-ways cri-ed if a dog  
bark-ed, and run a-way, and took hold of his mam-  
ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low  
he was!

## LESSON 10.

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-  
self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of  
a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and  
came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him,  
and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy  
ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cri-ed  
loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to  
say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-  
tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-wav as fast  
as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he  
tun-ied in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay  
cry-mg at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could  
not get out: and I be-lieve he would have lain  
there all day, but the dog was so good, that he  
went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, on  
pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he  
came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and  
said, Bow wow; for he could not speak a-ny  
plain-er. So they came to the door, and said

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what do you want, you black dog. We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was cow-ard.

LESSON 11.

One day in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed, that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish, the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.



*Words of two Syllables.*

*Words of two Syllables, accented on the second*

A-base  
a-bate  
ab-hor  
ab-jure  
a-bove  
a-bout  
ab-solve  
ab-surd  
ac-cept  
ac-count  
ac-cuse  
ac-quaint  
ac-quire  
ac-quit  
ad-duce  
ad-here  
ad-jure  
ad-just  
ad-mit  
a-dorn  
ad-vice  
ad-vise  
a-far  
af-fair  
af-fix  
af-flict  
af-front  
a-fraid  
a-gain  
a-against  
ag-gress  
ag-griev

a-go  
a-larm  
a-las  
a-lert  
a-like  
a-live  
al-lege  
al-lot  
al-lude  
al-lure  
al-ly  
a-loft  
a-lone  
a-long  
a-loof  
a-maze  
a-mend  
a-mong  
a-muse  
an-noy  
ap-peal  
ap-pear  
ap-peace  
ap-plaud  
ap-ply  
ap-point  
ap-proach  
ap-prove  
a-rise  
ar-raign  
ar-rest  
as-cend

as-cent  
a-shore  
a-side  
as-sault  
as-sent  
as-sert  
as-sist  
as-sume  
as-sure  
a-stray  
a-stride  
a-tone  
at-tend  
at-test  
at-tire  
at-tract  
a-vail  
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*Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heavier than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground.— Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold, and so are half guineas, and watches sometime. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pences. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the candle-sticks. What is that green



upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

## LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we shall do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share.— Well, what does he say? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

## LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted

and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the re-lect-or are all cover with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals.

They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school.—

Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his

mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think

we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learn ed his book very well. And Betty said, Yes,

with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of

plumbs and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and

smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it

he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly stayed for a knife to cut a piece,

but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate

again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pil-low, and sat up in the night to

eat some

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and ev-e-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-b-o-dy said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

## LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept sli-ly up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks, and it was not gone, for it was very large; but, be-fore the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

We school his ma him d the ca lows, it. So and R then ga and a p Then it to-m He t to-geth Fiddler beard, dog in a court, a pretty l And the round And ran dov man, w cause I me any world b I could without cake, w oth-er d some ca The

## LESSON 7.

soon after,  
 e-ry body  
 ith Harry:  
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 looks pale  
 Harry has  
 very soon,  
 y sent for  
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 ry did not  
 t, or else he  
 last he got  
 would send

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fellows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-oth-er and a piece to an-oth-er, till it was almost gone.— Then Richard put the rest o-y and said, I will ea-it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played to-geth-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court. he had a long white beard, and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune.— And the- they all left off their sport, and came and stood round.

And Richard saw that while he played, the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind.

I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat.—  
And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was  
more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Har-  
ry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

### LESSON 3.

The noblest employ-ment for the mind of man  
is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him  
whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-e-ry  
object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is  
lifted up to heaven ev-e-ry moment, and his life  
shews what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal  
wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds  
will he not find the heavens full of its wonders?  
If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm  
proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power  
could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while  
the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet  
wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its  
des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have  
formed them? Behold how awful their splendour!  
yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their  
motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er.  
Look down upon the earth, and see its pro-  
duce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they  
contain: have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed  
the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up?  
Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the  
ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they  
not feed upon it? Who is he that pro-vi-deth for  
them, but the Lord?

Words

Ab-di-c  
ab-ju-ga  
ab-ro-ga  
ab-so-lu  
ac-ci-de  
ac-cu-ra  
ac-tu-at  
ad-ju-ta  
ad-mi-ra  
ad-vo-ca  
af-fa-ble  
ag-o-ny  
al-der-m  
a-li-en  
am-nes-t  
am-ply-fy  
an-ar-ch  
an-ces-to  
an-i-mal  
an-i-mat  
an-nu-al  
ap-pe-tit  
r-a-ble  
r-gu-me  
r-mo-ry  
r-ro-gar  
t-tri-bu  
v-a-ric  
u-dit-or  
u-gu-ry  
u-thor-i

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

his hat.—  
chard was  
s.

love Har-

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To him

th, ev-e-ry

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the worm

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the comet

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could have

plendour!

apid their

of an-oth-

ee its pro-

what they

or-dain-ed

pring up?

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o, do they

i-deth for

Ab-di-cate

ab-ju-gate

ab-ro-gate

ab-so-lute

ac-ci-dent

ac-cu-rate

ac-tu-ate

ad-ju-tant

ad-mi-ral

ad-vo-cate

af-fa-ble

ag-o-ny

al-der-man

a-li-en

am-nes-ty

am-pli-fy

an-ar-chy

an-ces-tor

an-i-mal

an-i-mate

an-nu-al

ap-pe-tite

ar-a-ble

ar-gu-ment

ar-mo-ry

ar-ro-gant

at-tri-bute

av-a-ric

au-dit-or

au-gu-ry

au-thor-ize

Bach-e-lor

back-sli-der

back-ward-ness

bail-a-ble

bal-der-dash

ban-ish-ment

bar-ba-rous

bar-ren-ness

bar-ris-ter

bash-ful-ness

bat-tle-ment

beau-ti-ful

ben-e-fice

ben-e-fit

big-ot-ry

blas-phe-my

blood-suck-er

blun-der-buss

blun-der-er

blun-der-ing

blus-ter-er

bois-ter-ous

book-bin-l-er

bor-ro-wer

bot-tom-less

bot-tom-ry

boun-ti-ful

bro-ther-ly

bur-den-some

bur-gla-ry

bu-ri-al

Cab-in-et

cal-cu-late

cal-en-dar

cap-it-al

cap-ti-vate

car-di-nal

care-ful-ly

car-mel-ite

car-pen-ter

cas-u-al

cas-u-ist

cat-a-logue

cat-c-hise

cat-e-chism

cel-e-brate

cen-tu-ry

cer-ti-fy

cham-ber-maid

cham-pi-on

char-ac-ter

char-i-ty

chas-tise-ment

chiv-al-ry

chem-i-cal

chem-is-try

cin-na-mon

cir-cu-late

cir-cum-flex

cir-cum-spect

cir-cum-stance

clam-or-ous

clar-i-on  
 clas-si-cal  
 clean-li-ness  
 co-gen-cy  
 cog-ni-zance  
 col-o-ny  
 com-e-dy  
 com-fort-less  
 com-ic-al  
 com-pa-ny  
 com-pe-tent  
 com-ple-ment  
 com-pli-ment  
 com-pro-mise  
 con-fer-ence  
 con-fi-dence  
 con-flu-ence  
 con-gru-ous  
 con-ju-gal  
 con-quer-or  
 con-se-crate  
 con-se-quence  
 con-son-ant  
 con-sta-ble  
 con-stan-cy  
 con-sti-tute  
 con-ti-nence  
 con-tra-ry  
 con-ver-sant  
 co-pi-ous  
 cor-di-al  
 cor-mo-rant  
 cor-o-ner  
 cor-po-ral

cor-pu-lent  
 cos-tive-ness  
 cost-li-ness  
 cov-e-nant  
 cov-er-ing  
 cov-et-ous  
 coun-sel-lor  
 coun-te-nance  
 coun-ter-feit  
 coun-ter-pane  
 cour-te-ous  
 court-li-ness  
 cov-ard-ice  
 craf-ti-ness  
 cred-i-ble  
 cred-i-tor  
 crim-i-nal  
 crit-i-cal  
 croc-o-dile  
 crook-ed-ness  
 cru-ci-fy  
 cru-di-ty  
 cru-el-ty  
 crus-ti-ness  
 cu-bi-cal  
 cu-cum-ber  
 cul-pa-ble  
 cul-ti-vate  
 cu-ri-ous  
 cus-to-dy  
 cus-tom-er  
 Dan-ger-ous  
 de-cen-cy  
 ded-i-cate

del-i-cate  
 dep-u-ty  
 der-o-gate  
 des-o-late  
 des-pe-rate  
 des-ti-ny  
 des-ti-tute  
 det-ri-ment  
 dev-i-ate  
 di-a-dem  
 di-a-logue  
 di-a-per  
 dil-i-gence  
 dis-ci-pline  
 dis-lo-cate  
 doc-u-ment  
 do-lo-rous  
 dow-a-ger  
 dra-pe-ry  
 dul-ci-mer  
 du-ra-ble  
 Eb-o-ny  
 ed-it-or  
 ed-u-cate  
 el-e-gant  
 el-e-ment  
 el-e-phant  
 el-e-vate  
 el-o-quence  
 em-in-ent  
 em-pe-ror  
 em-pha-sis  
 em-u-late  
 en-e-my

en-er-gy  
 en-ter-p  
 es-ti-ma  
 ev-e-ry  
 ev-i-den  
 ex-cel-lo  
 ex-cel-lo  
 ex-cre-n  
 ex-c-cra  
 ex-e-cut  
 ex-cr-cis  
 ex-pi-at  
 ex-qui-s  
 Fab-u-lo  
 fac-ul-ty  
 faith-ful  
 fal-la-cy  
 fal-li-ble  
 fa-ther-l  
 faul-ti-ly  
 fer-ven-  
 fes-ti-va  
 fe-ver-is  
 filth-i-ly  
 fir-ma-r  
 fish-e-ry  
 flat-te-r  
 flat-u-le  
 fool-ish  
 fop-pe-r  
 for-ti-fy  
 for-war  
 frank-in  
 frau-du

-cate  
 -u-ty  
 -o-gate  
 -o-late  
 -e-rate  
 -i-ny  
 -i-tute  
 -i-ment  
 -ate  
 -dem  
 -logue  
 -per  
 -gence  
 -i-pline  
 -o-cate  
 -i-ment  
 -rous  
 -a-ger  
 -e-ry  
 -i-mer  
 -ble  
 -ny  
 -or  
 -cate  
 -tant  
 -nent  
 -hant  
 -ate  
 -uence  
 -ent  
 -e-ror  
 -a-sis  
 -late  
 -ay

en-er-gy  
 en-ter-prise  
 es-ti-mate  
 ev-e-ry  
 ev-i-dent  
 ex-cel-lence  
 ex-cel-lent  
 ex-cre-ment  
 ex-c-erate  
 ex-e-cute  
 ex-er-cise  
 ex-pi-ate  
 ex-qui-site  
 Fab-u-lous  
 fac-ul-ty  
 faith-ful-ly  
 fal-la-cy  
 fal-li-ble  
 fa-ther-less  
 faul-ti-ly  
 fer-ven-cy  
 fes-ti-val  
 fe-ver-ish  
 filth-i-ly  
 fir-ma-ment  
 fish-e-ry  
 flat-te-ry  
 flat-u-lent  
 fool-ish-ness  
 fop-pe-ry  
 for-ti-fy  
 for-ward-ness  
 frank-in-cense  
 frau-du-lent

free-hold-er  
 friv-o-lous  
 fro-ward-ly  
 fu-ne-ral  
 fur-be-low  
 fu-ri-ous  
 fur-ni-ture  
 fur-ther-more  
 Gain-say-er  
 gal-lant-ry  
 gal-le-ry  
 gar-den-er  
 gar-ni-ture  
 gar-ri-son  
 gau-di-ly  
 gen-er-al  
 gen-er-ate  
 gen-er-ous  
 gen-tle-man  
 gen-u-ine  
 gid-di-ness  
 gin-ger-bread  
 glim-mer-ing  
 glo-ri-fy  
 glut-ton-ous  
 god-li-ness  
 gor-man-dize  
 gov-ern-ment  
 gov-er-nor  
 grace-ful-ness  
 grad-u-ate  
 grate-ful-ly  
 grat-i-fy  
 gra-ve

gree-di-ness  
 griev-ous-ly  
 gun-pow-der  
 Hand-i-ly  
 hand-ker-chief  
 har-bin-ger  
 harm-less-ly  
 har-mo-ny  
 haugh-ti-ness  
 heav-i-ness  
 hep-tar-chy  
 her-ald-ry  
 her-e-sy  
 her-e-tic  
 he-rit-age  
 her-mit-age  
 hid-e-ous  
 hind-er-most  
 his-to-ry  
 ho-a-ri-ness  
 ho-li-ness  
 hon-es-ty  
 hope-ful-ness  
 hor-rid-ly  
 hos-pi-tal  
 hus-band-man  
 hyp-o-crite  
 id-le-ness  
 ig-no-rant  
 im-i-tate  
 im-ple-ment  
 im-pli-cate  
 im-po-tence  
 im-pre-cate



im-pu-dent  
 in-ci-dent  
 in-di-cate  
 in-di-gent  
 in-do-lent  
 in-dus-try  
 in-fa-my  
 in-fan-cy  
 in-fi-nite  
 in-flu-ence  
 in-ju-ry  
 in-ner-most  
 in-no-cence  
 in-no-vate  
 in-so-lent  
 in-stant-ly  
 in-sti-tute  
 in-stru-ment  
 in-ter-course  
 in-ter-dict  
 in-ter-est  
 in-ter-val  
 in-ter-view  
 in-ti-mate  
 in-tri-cate  
 Joc-u-lar  
 jol-li-ness  
 jo-vi-al  
 ju-gu-lar  
 jus-ti-fy  
 Kid-nap-per  
 kil-der-kin  
 kins-wo-man  
 kna-vish-ly

knot-ti-ly  
 La-bour-er  
 lar-ce-ny  
 lat-e-ral  
 leg-a-cy  
 len-i-ty  
 lep-ro-sy  
 leth-ar-gy  
 lev-er-et  
 lib-er-al  
 lib-er-tine  
 lig-a-ment  
 like-li-hood  
 li-on-ess  
 lit-er-al  
 lof-ti-ness  
 low-li-ness  
 lu-na-cy  
 lu-na-tic  
 lux-u-ry  
 Mag-ni-fy  
 ma-jes-ty  
 main-ten-ance  
 mal-a-pert  
 man-age-ment  
 man-ful-ly  
 man-i-fest  
 man-li-ness  
 man-u-al  
 man-u-script  
 mar-i-gold  
 mar-in-er  
 mar-row-born  
 mas-cu-line

mel-low-ness  
 mel-o-dy  
 melt-ing-ly  
 mem-o-ry  
 men-di-cant  
 mer-can-tile  
 mer-chan-dise  
 mer-ci-ful  
 mer-ri-ment  
 min-e-ral  
 min-is-ter  
 mir-a-cle  
 mis-chiev-ous  
 mod-e-rate  
 mon-u-ment  
 moun-te-bank  
 mourn-ful-ly  
 mul-ti-tude  
 mu-si-cal  
 mu-ta-ble  
 mu-tu-al  
 mys-te-ry  
 Na-ked-ness  
 nar-ra-tive  
 nat-u-ral  
 neg-a-tive  
 neth-er-most  
 night-in-gale  
 nom-i-nate  
 not-a-ble  
 no-ta-ry  
 no-ti-fy  
 nov-e-ist  
 nov-d-ty

our-ish-  
 u-me-ro  
 un-ne-ry  
 ur-se-ry  
 u-tri-me  
 b-du-ra  
 b-li-gate  
 b-lo-quy  
 b-so-lete  
 b-sta-cle  
 b-sti-nat  
 b-vi-ous  
 c-cu-py  
 c-u-list  
 di-ous  
 do-rous  
 f-fer-ing  
 m-i-nous  
 p-er-ate  
 p-po-site  
 p-u-lent  
 r-a-cle  
 r-a-tor  
 r-der-ly  
 r-di-nanc  
 r-gan-ist  
 r-i-gin  
 r-na-men  
 r-tho-dox  
 r-ver-flow  
 r-ver-sigh  
 ut-ward-  
 a-ci-fy  
 al-pa-ble

Words of THREE Syllables.

w-ness  
 dy  
 ng-ly  
 o-ry  
 i-cant  
 an-tile  
 han-dise  
 i-ful  
 i-ment  
 -ral  
 s-ter  
 cle  
 niev-ous  
 e-rate  
 u-ment  
 te-bank  
 u-ful-ly  
 -tude  
 cal  
 -ble  
 -al  
 e-ry  
 d-ness  
 -tive  
 -ral  
 -tive  
 r-most  
 n-gale  
 -nate  
 -le  
 y  
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 ty

out-ish-ment  
 u-me-rous  
 un-ne-ry  
 ur-se-ry  
 u-tri-ment  
 b-du-rate  
 b-li-gate  
 b-lo-quy  
 b-so-lete  
 b-sta-cle  
 b-sti-nate  
 b-vi-ous  
 c-cu-py  
 c-u-list  
 -di-ous  
 -do-rous  
 f-fer-ing  
 m-i-nous  
 p-er-ate  
 p-po-site  
 p-u-lent  
 r-a-cle  
 r-a-tor  
 r-der-ly  
 r-di-nance  
 r-gan-ist  
 r-i-gin  
 r-na-ment  
 r-tho-dox  
 r-ver-flow  
 r-ver-sight  
 ut-ward-ly  
 a-ci-fy  
 al-pa-ble

pa-pa-cy  
 par-a-dise  
 par-a-dox  
 par-a-graph  
 par-a-pet  
 par-a-phrase  
 par-a-site  
 par-o-dy  
 pa-tri-arch  
 pat-ron-age  
 peace-a-ble  
 pec-to-ral  
 pec-u-late  
 ped-a-gogue  
 ped-ant-ry  
 pen-al-ty  
 pen-e-trate  
 pen-i-tence  
 pen-sive-ly  
 pen-u-ry  
 per-fect-ness  
 per-ju-ry  
 per-ma-nence  
 per-pe-trate  
 per-se-cute  
 per-son-age  
 per-ti-nence  
 pes-ti-lence  
 pet-ri-fy  
 pet-u-lant  
 phys-ic-al  
 pi-e-ty  
 pil-fer-er  
 pin-na-cle

plen-ti-ful  
 plun-der-er  
 po-et-ry  
 pol-i-cy  
 pol-i-tic  
 pop-u-lar  
 pop-u-lous  
 pos-si-ble  
 po-ta-ble  
 po-ten-tate  
 pov-er-ty  
 prac-ti-cal  
 pre-am-ble  
 pre-ce-dent  
 pres-i-dent  
 prev-a-lent  
 prin-ci-pal  
 pris-on-er  
 priv-i-lege  
 prob-a-ble  
 prod-i-gy  
 prof-li-gate  
 prop-er-ly  
 prop-er-ty  
 pros-e-cute  
 pros-o-dy  
 pros-per-ous  
 prot-est-ant  
 prov-en-der  
 prov-i-dence  
 punc-tu-al  
 pun-ish-ment  
 pu-ru-lent  
 pyr-a-mid

Qual-i-fy  
 quan-ti ty  
 quar-rel-some  
 quer-u-lous  
 qui-et-ness  
 Rad-i-cal  
 ta-kish-ness  
 rav-e-nous  
 re-cent-ly  
 rec-om-pense  
 rem-e-dy  
 ren-o-vate  
 rep-ro-bate  
   e-qui-site  
 tet-ro-grade  
 æv-e-rend  
 thet-o-ric  
 rib-ald-ry  
 right-e-ous  
 rit-u-al  
 riv-u-let  
 rob-be-ry  
 rot-ten-ness  
 roy-al-ty  
 ru-mi-nate  
 rus-ti-cate  
 Sac-ra-ment  
 sac-ri-fice  
 sal-a-ry  
 sanc-ti-fy  
 sat-ir-ist  
 sat-is-fy  
 sau-ci-ness

sa-vou-ry  
 scrip-tu-ral  
 scr-u-pu-lous  
 se-cre-cy  
 sec-u-lar  
 sen-su-al  
 sep-a-rate  
 ser-vi-tor  
 sev-er-al  
 sin-is-ter  
 sit-u-ate  
 slip-pe-ry  
 soph-is-try  
 sor-ce-ry  
 spec-ta-cle  
 stig-ma-tize  
 strat-a-gem  
 straw-ber-ry  
 stren-u-ous  
 sub-se-quent  
 suc-cu-lent  
 suf-fo-cate  
 sum-ma-ry  
 sup-ple-ment  
 sus-te-nance  
 syc-a-more  
 syc-o-phant  
 syl-lo-gism  
 sym-pa-thize  
 syn-a-gogue  
 Tem-po-rize  
 ten-den-cy  
 ten-der-ness

tes-ta-ment  
 tit-u-lar  
 tol-e-rate  
 trac-ta-ble  
 treach-er-ous  
 tur-bu-lent  
 tur-pen-tine  
 tyr-an-nise  
 U-su-al  
 u-su-rer  
 u-su-ry  
 ut-ter-ly  
 Va-can-cy  
 vac-u-um  
 vag-a-bond  
 ve-he-ment  
 ven-e-rate  
 ven-om-ous  
 ver-i-ly  
 vet-e-ran  
 vic-to-ry  
 vil-lai-ny  
 vi-o-late  
 Way-far-ing  
 wick-ed-ness  
 wil-der-ness  
 won-der-ful  
 wor-thi-ness  
 wrong-ful-ly  
 Yel-low-ness  
 yes-ter-day  
 youth-ful-ly  
 Zeal-ous-ness

Words of

-ban-do  
 -base-m  
 -bet-me  
 -bi-ding  
 -bol-ish  
 -bor-tiv  
 b-surd-l  
 -bun-da  
 -bu-sive  
 c-cept-a  
 c-com-p  
 c-cord-a  
 c-cus-to  
 c-know-  
 c-quain-  
 c-quit-ta  
 d-mit-ta  
 d-mon-i  
 -do-rer  
 -dorn-in  
 d-van-ta  
 d-ven-tu  
 d-vert-e  
 d-vi-ser  
 d-um-br  
 d-vow-s  
 f-firm-ar  
 -gree-me  
 -larm-in

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

-ment  
 -lar  
 -rate  
 -table  
 -her-ous  
 -u-lent  
 -en-tine  
 -u-nise  
 -al  
 -rer  
 -ry  
 -r-ly  
 -an-cy  
 -u-m  
 -a-bond  
 -e-ment  
 -e-rate  
 -om-ous  
 -ly  
 -ran  
 -o-ry  
 -i-ny  
 -late  
 -far-ing  
 -ed-ness  
 -er-ness  
 -der-ful  
 -thi-ness  
 -g-ful-ly  
 -ow-ness  
 -er-day  
 -ful-ly  
 -ous-ness

A-ban-don  
 -base-ment  
 -bet-ment  
 -bi-ding  
 -bol-ish  
 -bor-tive  
 -b-surd-ly  
 -bun-dance  
 -bu-sive  
 -c-cept-ance  
 -c-com-plish  
 -c-cord-ance  
 -c-cus-tom  
 -c-know-ledge  
 -c-quain-tance  
 -c-quit-tal  
 -d-mit-tance  
 -d-mon-ish  
 -do-rer  
 -dorn-ing  
 -d-van-tage  
 -d-ven-ture  
 -d-vert-ence  
 -d-vi-ser  
 -d-um-brate  
 -d-vow-son  
 -f-firm-ance  
 -g-ree-ment  
 -l-arm-ing

al-low-ance  
 al-migh-ty  
 a-maze-ment  
 a-mend-ment  
 a-muse-ment  
 an-gel-ic  
 an-noy-ance  
 an-oth-er  
 a-part-ment  
 ap-pel-lant  
 ap-pend-age  
 ap-point-ment  
 ap-praise-ment  
 ap-pren-tice  
 a-quat-ic  
 ar-ri-val  
 as-sas-sin  
 as-sem-ble  
 as-sert-or  
 as-sess-ment  
 as-su-ming  
 as-su-rance  
 a-ston-ish  
 a-sy-lum  
 ath-let-ic  
 a-tone-ment  
 at-tain-ment  
 at-tem-per  
 at-tend-ance

at-ten-tive  
 at-tor-ney  
 at-trac-tive  
 at-trib-ute  
 a-vow-al  
 au-then-tic  
 Bal-co-ny  
 bap-tis-mal  
 be-com-ing  
 be-fore-hand  
 be-gin-ning  
 be-hold-en  
 be-liev-er  
 be-long-ing  
 be-nign-ly  
 be-stow-er  
 be-tray-er  
 be-wil-der  
 blas-phe-mer  
 bom-bard-ment  
 bra-va-do  
 Ca-bal-ler  
 ca-rous-er  
 ca-the-dral  
 clan-des-tine  
 co-e-gual  
 co-he-rent  
 col-lect-or  
 com-mand-ment

com-mit-ment  
 com-pact-ly  
 com-pen-sate  
 com-plete-ly  
 con-demn-ed  
 con-fis-cate  
 con-found-er  
 con-gres-sive  
 con-jec-ture  
 con-joint-ly  
 con-junct-ly  
 con-jure-ment  
 con-ni-vance  
 con-sid-er  
 con-sist-ent  
 con-su-mer  
 con-sump-tive  
 con-tem-plate  
 con-tent-ment  
 con-tin-gent  
 con-trib-ute  
 con-tri-vance  
 con-trol-ler  
 con-vert-er  
 con-vict-ed  
 cor-rect-or  
 cor-ro-sive  
 cor-rupt-ness  
 cos-met-ic  
 cre-a-tor  
 De-ben-ture  
 de-can-ter  
 de-ceas-ed  
 de-ceit-ful  
 de-ceive-er

de-ci-pher  
 de-ci-sive  
 de-claim-er  
 de-co-rum  
 de-crep-id  
 de-cre-tal  
 de-fence-less  
 de-fen-sive  
 de-file-ment  
 de-form-ed  
 de-light-ful  
 de-lin-quent  
 de-liv-er  
 de-lu-sivo  
 de-mer-it  
 de-mol-ish  
 de-mon-strate  
 de-mure-ness  
 de-ni-al  
 de-nu-date  
 de-part-ure  
 de-pend-ant  
 de-po-ment  
 de-po-sit  
 de-scend-ant  
 de-vert-er  
 de-spond-ent  
 de-stroy-er  
 de-struc-tive  
 de-ter-gent  
 de-vour-er  
 dic-ta-tor  
 dif-fr-sive  
 di-mis-ish  
 di-rect-er

dis-a-ble  
 dis-as-ter  
 dis-bur-den  
 dis-ci-ple  
 dis-cov-er  
 dis-cour-age  
 dis-dain-ful  
 dis-fig-ure  
 dis-grace-ful  
 dis-heart-en  
 dis-hon-est  
 dis-hon-our  
 dis-junc-tive  
 dis-or-der  
 dis-par-age  
 dis-qui-et  
 dis-rel-ish  
 dis-sem-ble  
 dis-ser-vice  
 dis-taste-ful  
 dis-til-ler  
 dis-tinct-ly  
 dis-tin-guish  
 dis-tract-ed  
 dis-trib-ute  
 dis-trust-ful  
 dis-turb-ance  
 div-i-ner  
 div-orce-ment  
 di-ur-nal  
 di-vul-ger  
 do-mes-tic  
 dra-mat-ic  
 Ec-lec-tic  
 e-clips-ed

ef-fec-  
 ef-ful-  
 e-lec-t-  
 e-lev-e  
 e-li'-ci  
 e-lon-g  
 e-lu-siv  
 em-bar  
 em-bel  
 em-bez  
 em-boy  
 em-bro  
 e-mer-  
 em-par  
 em-plo  
 en-a-bl  
 en-am-  
 en-cam  
 en-char  
 en-cou  
 en-cou  
 en-cro  
 en-cum  
 en-dea  
 en dor  
 en-du-  
 e-ner-v  
 en-fet-  
 en-figh  
 en-  
 en-vice  
 en-vel

a-ble  
 as-ter  
 bur-den  
 ci-ple  
 cov-er  
 cour-age  
 dain-ful  
 fig-ure  
 grace-ful  
 heart-en  
 hon-est  
 hon-our  
 junc-tive  
 or-der  
 par-age  
 qui-ét  
 rel-ish  
 sem-ble  
 ser-vice  
 taste-ful  
 til-ler  
 tinct-ly  
 tin-guish  
 tract-ed  
 trib-ute  
 rust-ful  
 urb-ance  
 -ner  
 orce-ment  
 -nal  
 al-ger  
 nes-tic  
 nat-ic  
 ec-tic  
 ps-ed

ef-fec-tive  
 ef-ful-gent  
 e-lec-tive  
 e-lev-en  
 e-li"-cit  
 e-lon-gate  
 e-lu-sive  
 em-bar-go  
 em-bel-lish  
 em-bez-zle  
 em-bow-el  
 em-broi-der  
 e-mer-gent  
 em-pan-nel  
 em-ploy-ment  
 en-a-ble  
 en-am-el  
 en-camp-ment  
 en-chant-er  
 en-count-er  
 en-cour-age  
 en-croach-ment  
 en-cum-ber  
 en-deav-our  
 en-dorse-ment  
 en-du-rance  
 e-ner-vate  
 en-fet-ter  
 ment  
 en-ight-en  
 en-ur-ance  
 en-vice-ment  
 en-vel-ope

en-vi-rons  
 e-pis-tle  
 er-ra-tic  
 es-pou-sals  
 e-stab-lish  
 e-ter-nal  
 ex-alt-ed  
 ex-hib-it  
 ex-ter-nal  
 ex-tin-guish  
 ex-tir-pate  
 Fa-nat-ic  
 fan-tas-tic  
 fo-ment-er  
 for-bear-ance  
 for-bid-den  
 for-get-ful  
 for-sa-ken  
 ful-fil-led  
 Gi-gan-tic  
 gri-mal-kin  
 Har-mon-ics  
 hence-for-ward  
 here-after  
 her-met-ic  
 he-ro-ic  
 hi-ber-nal  
 hu-mane-ly  
 I-de-a  
 il-lus-trate  
 in-a"-gine  
 im-mod-est  
 im-pair-ment

im-mor-tal  
 im-peach-ment  
 im-pel-lent  
 im-port-er  
 im-pos-tor  
 im-pris-on  
 im-pru-dent  
 in-car-nate  
 in-cen-tive  
 in-clu-sive  
 in-cul-cate  
 in-cum-bent  
 in-debt-ed  
 in-de-cent  
 in-den-ture  
 in-duce-ment  
 in-dul-gence  
 in-fer-nal  
 in-fla-mer  
 in-for-mal  
 in-form-er  
 in-fringe-ment  
 in-hab-it  
 in-he-rent  
 in-her-it  
 in-hib-it  
 in-hu-man  
 in-qui-ry  
 in-sip-id  
 in-spir-it  
 in-stinct-ive  
 in-struct-er  
 in-ven-tor

in-ter-ment	Pa-cif-ic	re-sem-ble
in-ter-nal	par-ta-ker	re-sist-ance
in-ter-pret	pa-thet-ic	re-spect-ful
in-tes-tate	pcl-lu-cid	re-venge-ful
in-tes-tine	per-fu-mer	re-view-er
in-trin-sic	per-spec-tive	re-vi-ler
in-val-id	per-verse-ly	re-vi-val
in-vei-gle	po-lite-ly	re-volt-er
Je-ho-vah	po-ma-tum	re-ward-er
La-con-ic	per-cep-tive	Sar-cas-tic
lieu-ten-ant	pre-pa-rer	scor-bu-tic
Ma-lig-nant	pre-sump-tive	se-cure-ly
ma-raud-er	pro-ceed-ing	se-du-cer
ma-ter-nal	pro-duc-tive	se-ques-er
ma-ture-ly	pro-phet-ic	se-rene-ly
me-an-der	pro-po-sal	sin-cere-ly
me-chan-ic	pros-pect-ive	spec-ta-tor
mi-nute-ly	pur-su-ance	sub-mis-sive
mis-con-duct	Quint-es-sence	Tes-ta-tor
mis-no-mer	Re-coin-age	thanks-giv-ing
mo-nas-tic	re-deem-er	to-bac-co
more-o-ver	re-dun-dant	to-geth-er
Neg-lect-ful	re-lin-quish	trans-pa-rent
noc-tur-nal	re-luc-tant	tri-bu-nal
Ob-ject-or	re-main-der	tri-um-phant
ob-li-ging	re-mem-ber	Un-cov-er
ob-li-que-ly	re-mem-brance	un-daunt-ed
ob-serv-ance	re-miss-ness	un-e-qual
oc-cur-rence	re-morse-less	un-fruit-ful
of-fend-er	re-nown-ed	un-god-ly
of-fen-sive	re-plen-ish	un-grate-ful
op-po-nent	re-ple"-vy	un-ho-ly
or-gan-ic	re-proach-ful	un-learn-ed

un-ru-ly  
un-skil-  
un-sta-l

## Words

Ac-qui-  
af-ter-  
al-a-mo-  
am-bus-  
an-ti-po-  
ap-per-t-  
ap-pre-h-  
Bal-us-t-  
bar-ri-ca-  
bom-ba-  
brig-a-di-  
buc-ca-n-  
Car-a-va-  
cav-al-ca-  
cir-cum-  
cir-cum-  
co-in-cid-  
com-plai-  
com-pre-  
con-de-s-  
con-tra-  
con-tro-v-  
cor-res-p-  
coun-ter-  
coun-ter-  
Deb-o-na-

un-ru-ly  
un-skil-ful  
un-sta-ble

un-thank-ful  
un-time-ly  
un-wor-thy

un-com-mon  
Vice-ge-rent  
vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce  
af-ter-noon  
al-a-mode  
am-bus-cade  
an-ti-pope  
ap-per-tain  
ap-pre-hend  
Bal-us-trade  
bar-ri-cade  
bom-ba-zin  
brig-a-dier  
buc-ca-neer  
Car-a-van  
cav-al-cade  
cir-cum-scribe  
cir-cum-vent  
co-in-cide  
com-plai-sance  
com-pre-hend  
con-de-scend  
con-tra-dict  
con-tro-vert  
cor-res-pond  
coun-ter-tine  
coun-ter-vail  
Deb-o-nair

dis-a-buse  
dis-a-gree  
dis-al-low  
dis-an-nul  
dis-ap-pear  
dis-ap-point  
dis-ap-prove  
dis-be-lieve  
dis-com-mend  
dis-com-pose  
dis-con-tent  
dis-en-chant  
dis-en-gage  
dis-en-thral  
dis-es-tèem  
dis-o-bey  
En-ter-tain  
Gas-con-ade  
gaz-et-teer  
Here-up-on  
Im-ma-ture  
im-por-tune  
in-com-mode  
in-com-plete  
in-cor-rect  
in-dis-creet

in-ter-cede  
in-ter-cept  
in-ter-change  
in-ter-fere  
in-ter-lard  
in-ter-lope  
in-ter-mit  
in-ter-mix  
in-ter-vene  
Mag-a-zine  
mis-ap-ply  
mis-be-have  
O-ver-charge  
o-ver-flow  
o-ver-lay  
o-ver-look  
o-ver-spread  
o-ver-take  
o-ver-throw  
o-ver-turn  
o-ver-whelm  
Per-se-vere  
Rec-ol-lect  
rec-om-mend  
re-con-vene  
re-in-force



ref-u-geo	su-per-scribe	un-der-mine
rep-ar-tee	su-per-sede	un-der-stand
rep-re-hend	There-up-on	un-der-take
re-pre-sent	Un-a-ware	un-der-worth
rep-ri-mand	un-be-lief	Vi-o-lin
Ser-e-nade	un-der-go	vol-un-teer

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as TWO and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

## RULES.

*Cion, tion, tion*, round like *shan*, either in the middle, or at the end of words.  
*Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti*, like *sh*.  
*Cial, tial, souc'* like *shad*.

*Cian, tian*, like *shan*.  
*Cient, tient*, like *shent*.  
*Cious, scious, and tious* like *shus*.  
*Science, tiense*, like *shence*.

Ac-ti-on	Man-si-on	po-ti-on
an-ci-ent	mar-ti-al	pre"-ci-ous
auc-ti-on	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
Cap-ti-ous	mer-si-on	Sanc-ti-on
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	sec-ti-on
cau-ti-ous	Na-ti-on	spe"-ci-al
con-sci-ence	no-ti-on	spe"-ci-ous
con-sci-ous	nup-ti-al	sta-ti-on
Dic-ti-on	O-ee-an	suc-ti-on
Fac-ti-on	op-ti-on	Ten-si-on
fac-ti-ous	Pac-ti-on	ter-ti-an
frac-ti-on	par-ti-al	trac-ti-on
frac-ti-ous	pas-si-on	Unc-ti-on
Gra-ci-ous	pa-ti-ence	ul-ti-on
Junc-ti-on	pa-ti-ent	Vec-ti-on
Lo-ti-on	pen-si-on	ver-si-on
lus-ci-ous	por-ti-on	vi"-si-on

Words

A-dop-t  
af-fec-ti  
af-flic-ti  
as-per-s  
at-ten-ti  
at-trac-t  
au-spi"-  
Ca-pa-c  
ces-sa-ti  
col-la-ti  
com-pas  
com-pul  
con-cep  
con-clu  
con-fes  
con-su-s  
con-junc  
con-stru  
con-ten  
con-ver  
con-vic-t  
con-vul  
cor-rec-t  
cor-rup  
cre-a-ti  
De-coc  
de-fec-ti  
de-fi"-ci  
de-jec-ti  
de-li"-ci  
de-scrip

Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE  
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.

A-dop-ti-on  
af-fec-ti-on  
af-flic-ti-on  
as-per-si-on  
at-ten-ti-on  
at-trac-ti-on  
au-spi'-ci-ous  
Ca-pa-ci-ous  
ces-sa-ti-on  
col-la-ti-on  
com-pas-si-on  
com-pul-si-on  
con-cep-ti-on  
con-clu-si-on  
con-fes-si-on  
con-fu-si-on  
con-junc-ti-on  
con-struc-ti-on  
con-ten-ti-ous  
con-ver-si-on  
con-vic-ti-on  
con-vul-si-on  
cor-rec-ti-on  
cor-rup-ti-on  
cre-a-ti-on  
De-coc-ti-on  
de-fec-ti-on  
de-fi'-ci-ent  
de-jec-ti-on  
de-li'-ci-ous  
de-scrip-ti-on

de-struc-ti-on  
de-trac-ti-on  
de-vo-ti-on  
dis-cus-si-on  
dis-sen-si-on  
dis-tinc-ti-on  
di-vi'-si-on  
E-jec-ti-on  
e-lee-ti-on  
e-rup-ti-on  
es-sen-ti-al  
ex-ac-ti-on  
ex-clu-si-on  
ex-pan-si-on  
ex-pres-si-on  
ex-pul-si-on  
ex-tor-ti-on  
ex-trac-ti-on  
Fal-la-ci-ous  
foun-da-ti-on  
Im-mer-si-on  
im-par-ti-al  
im-pa-ti-ent  
im-pres-si-on  
in-junc-ti-on  
in-scrip-ti-on  
in-struc-ti-on  
in-ven-ti-on  
ir-rup-ti-on  
Li-cen-ti-ous  
lo-gi'-ci-an

Ma-gi'-ci-an  
mu-si'-ci-an  
Nar-ra-ti-on  
Ob-jec-ti-on  
ob-la-ti-on  
ob-struc-ti-on  
op-pres-si-on  
op-ti'-ci-an  
o-ra-ti-on  
Per-fec-ti-on  
pol-lu-ti-on  
pre-dic-ti-on  
pre-scrip-ti-on  
pro-mo-ti-on  
pro-por-ti-on  
pro-vin-ci-al  
Re-jec-ti-on  
re-la-ti-on  
re-ten-ti-on  
Sal-va-ti-on  
sub-jec-ti-on  
sub-stan-ti-al  
sub-trac-ti-on  
sub-ver-si-on  
suc-ces-si-on  
suf-fi'-ci-ent  
sus-pi'-ci-on  
Tempt-a-ti-on  
trans-la-ti-on  
Va-ca-ti-on  
vex-a-ti-on

*Words of FOUR Syllables.*

*Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.*

ab-so-lute-ly	Bar-ba-rous-ly	cor-ri-gi-ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	beau-ti-ful-ly	cred-it-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	ben-e-fit-ed	cus-tom-a-ry
ac-cu-rate-ly	boun-ti-ful-ness	cov-et-ous-ly
ac-ri-mo-ny	bril-li-an-cy	Dan-ger-ous-ly
ac-tu-al-ly	bur-go-mas-ter	del-i-ca-cy
ad-di-to-ry	Cap-i-tal-ly	des-pi-ca-ble
ad-e-quate-ly	cas-u-ist-ry	dif-fi-cul-ty
ad-mi-ra-ble	cat-er-pil-lar	dil-i-gent-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	cel-ib-a-cy	dis-pu-ta-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	drom-e-da-ry
ag-gra-va-ted	cer-c-mo-ny	du-ra-ble-ness
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cu-la-ted	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-li-en-ate	cog-ni-za-ble	el-e-gant-ly
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	el-i-gi-ble
al-ter-a-tive	com-men-ta-ry	em-i-nent-ly
a-mi-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	ex-cel-len-cy
am-ic-a-ble	com-mon-al-ty	ex-e-cra-ble
am-o-rous-ly	com-pa-ra-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
an-im-a-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	ex-qui-site-ly
an-nu-al-ly	con-fi-dent-ly	Fa-vour-a-bly
an-swer-a-ble	con-quer-a-ble	feb-ru-a-ry
an-ti-cham-ber	con-se-quent-ly	fig-u-ra-tive
an-ti-mo-ny	con-sti-tu-ted	fluc-tu-a-ting
an-ti-qua-ry	con-ti-nent-ly	for-mid-a-ble
ap-o-plec-tic	con-tro-ver-sy	for-tu-nate-ly
ap-plic-a-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	frau-du-lent-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	co-pi-ous-ly	friv-o-lous-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	co-py-hold-er	Gen-er-al-ly
au-di-to-ry	cor-po-ral-ly	gen-er-ous-ly
a-vi-a-ry	cor-pu-lent-ly	gil-li-flow-er,

gov-ern-a  
gra-da-to  
Hab-er-da  
hab-it-a-ble  
het-er-o-d  
hon-our-a  
hos-pit-a-  
hu-mour-  
[g-no-mi"  
im-i-ta-to  
in-do-lent  
in-no-cen-  
in-tim-a-c  
in-tric-a-c  
in-ven-to-  
Jan-u-a-ry  
ju-di-ca-tu  
jus-ti-fi-ec  
Lap-i-da-r  
lit-er-al-ly  
lit-er-a-tur  
lo"-gi-cal-  
lu-mi-na-r  
Ma"-gis-tr  
mal-le-a-b  
man-da-to  
nat-ri-mo  
mel-an-ch  
mem-o-ra  
men-su-ra  
mer-ce-na  
mil-it-a-ry  
mis-er-a-b

S FIRST

ible  
able  
ary  
ously  
r-ously  
-cy  
ca-ble  
ul-ty  
nt-ly  
ta-ble  
-da-ry  
le-ness  
-cy  
nt-ly  
ble  
nt-ly  
en-cy  
a-ble  
-ble  
site-ly  
r-a-bly  
a-ry  
-tive  
a-ting  
a-ble  
ate-ly  
-lent-ly  
ous-ly  
al-ly  
ous-ly  
ow-er,

gov-ern-a-ble  
gra-da-to-ry  
Hab-er-dash-er  
hab-it-a-ble  
het-er-o-dox  
hon-our-a-ble  
hos-pit-a-ble  
hu-mour-ous-ly  
Ig-no-mi"-ny  
im-i-ta-tor  
in-do-lent-ly  
in-no-cen-cy  
in-tim-a-cy  
in-tric-a-cy  
in-ven-to-ry  
Jan-u-a-ry  
ju-di-ca-ture  
jus-ti-fied  
Lap-i-da-ry  
lit-er-al-ly  
lit-er-a-ture  
lo"-gi-cal-ly  
lu-mi-na-ry  
Ma"-gis-tra-cy  
mal-le-a-ble  
man-da-to-ry  
mat-ri-mo-ny  
mel-an-cho-ly  
mem-o-ra-ble  
men-su-ra-ble  
mer-ce-na-ry  
mil-it-a-ry  
mis-er-a-ble

mod-e-rate-ly  
mo-men-ta-ry  
mon-as-te-ry  
mor-al-i-zer  
mul-ti-pli-er  
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ven-er-a-ble  
vir-tu-ous-ly  
vol-un-ta-ry  
War-rant-a-ble

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

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 a-nom-al-ous  
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 a-rith-me-tic  
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 a-vail-a-ble  
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 cen-so-ri-ous  
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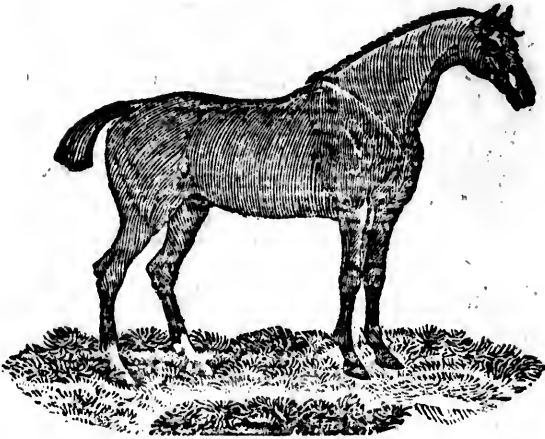
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LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY

1. THE HORSE

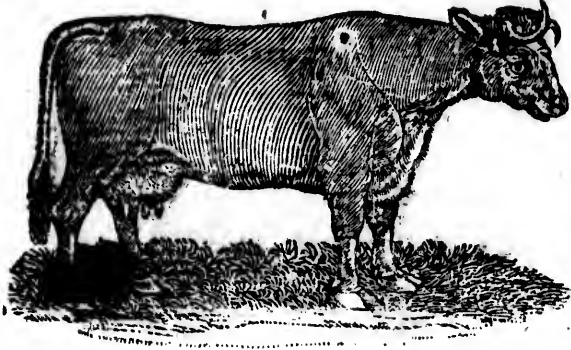


THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and door-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!



## 2. THE COW.



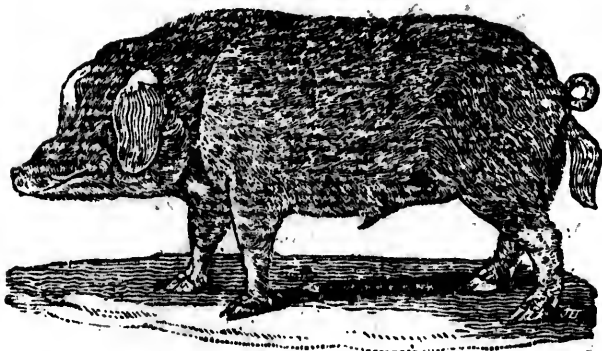
OX is the general name for horned cattle ; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung ; their fat is made into candles ; their hides into shoes and boots ; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar ; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet ; and of milk we make cheese ; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf : its flesh is veal ; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be con-sid-er-ed as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

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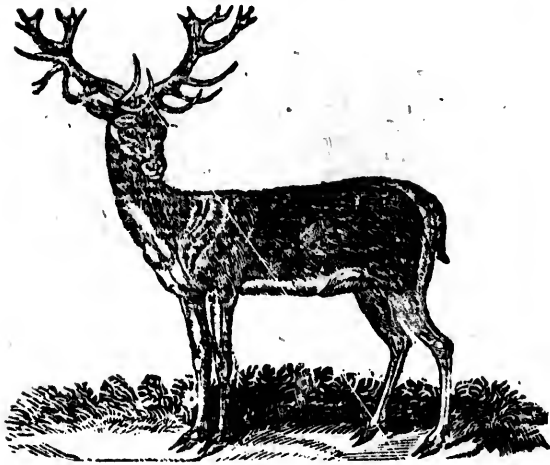
3. THE HOG



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle ; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-ti-on ; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal ; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous ; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse un-sound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh ; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

## 4. THE DEER.



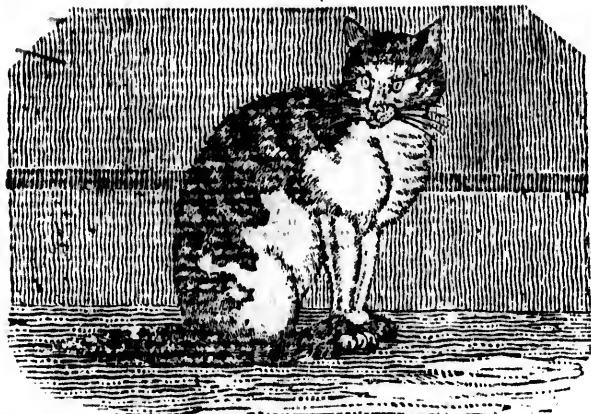
DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree.— The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives.— Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

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5. THE CAT.



THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds.—Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.



**SHEEP** supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called a ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet a ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they will repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

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7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is val-u-a-ble for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep.— They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees.— Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak con-stit-u-tions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns

## 8. THE DOG



THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vigilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay even by his looks he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the

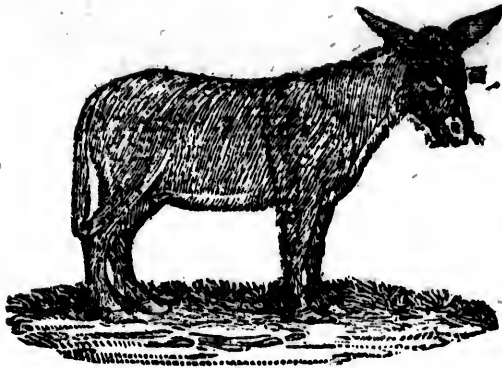
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domestics ; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and lamentations. A dog is the most sagacious animal we have, and the most capable of education. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen : a dog will hunt his game by the scent ; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, to which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue it.

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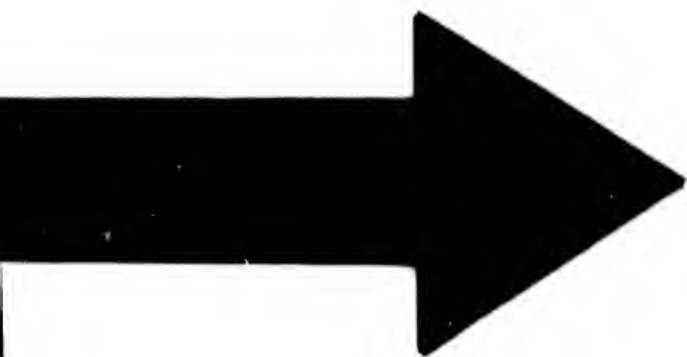
9. THE ASS.

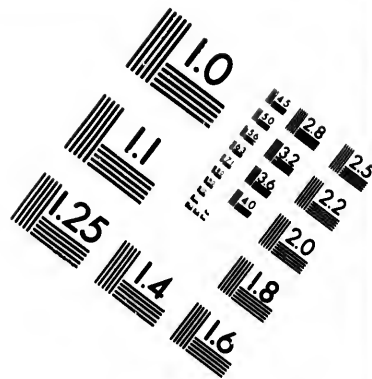
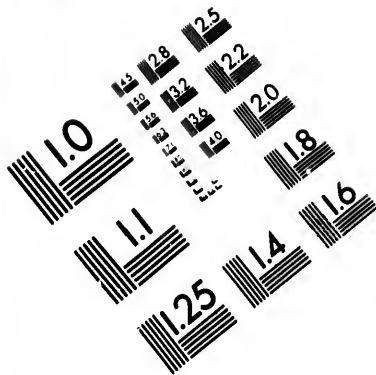


THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse ; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

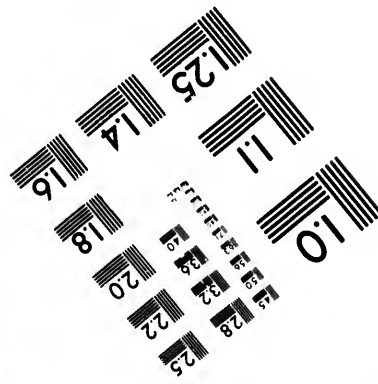
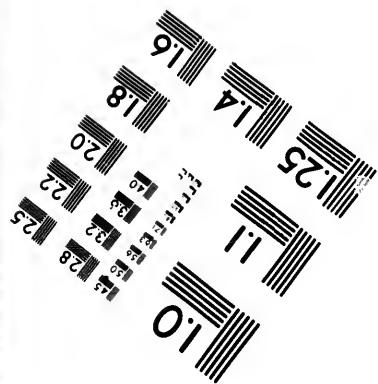
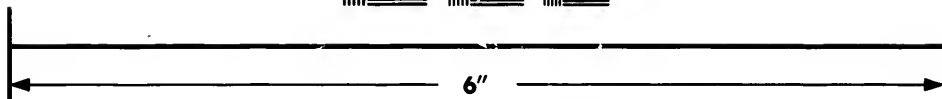
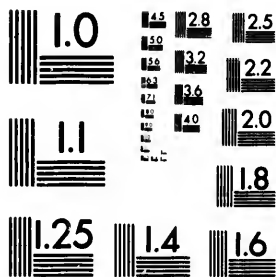








**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



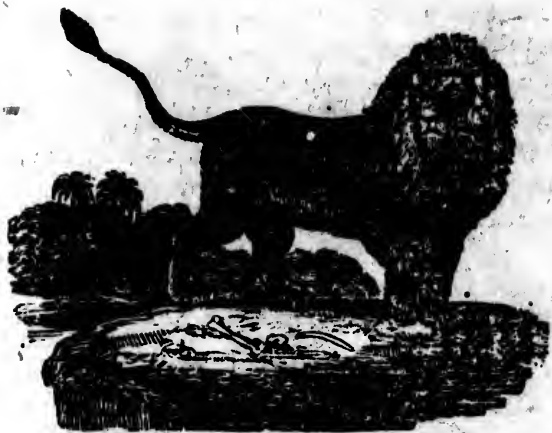
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## 10. THE LION.



**THIS** noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, insensible of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-nan-i-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-ti-on. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

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11. THE ELEPHANT.



The elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear.— As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its food; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

## 12. THE BEAR.



**THERE** are several kinds of bears ; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

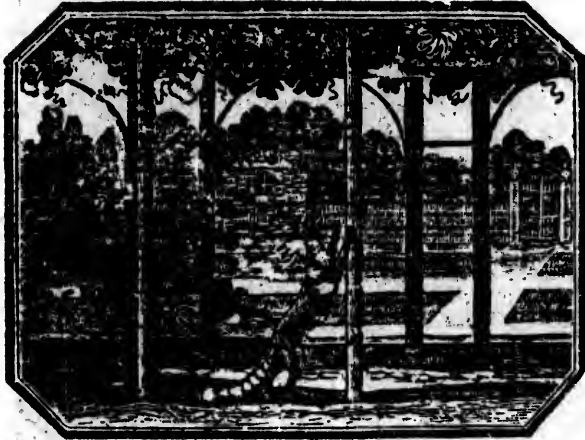
The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food ; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-act-i-v-i-ty and abstinance from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a peculiarly long head and neck, and its limbs are of prodigious size and strength ; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales

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SELECT FABLES.

I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it impracticable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of sucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize  
 'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;  
 But still self-love will say—"Despise  
 What others gain at any cost!  
 "I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,  
 "Then let me sneer at those who do."



## II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its reflection in the stream, and fancied he had discovered another and a richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vexation to find that it had disappeared! Unhappy creature that I am, cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,  
 Nor idly grasp at every shade;  
 Peace, competence, a life well spent,  
 Are treasures that can never fade:  
 And he who weakly sighs for more,  
 Augments his misery not his store.

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III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.



A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him.— Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,  
 Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;  
 Who acts a base, fictitious part  
 Will infamy and ruin meet.  
 The liar ne'er will be believ'd  
 By those whom he has once deceiv'd.

## IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



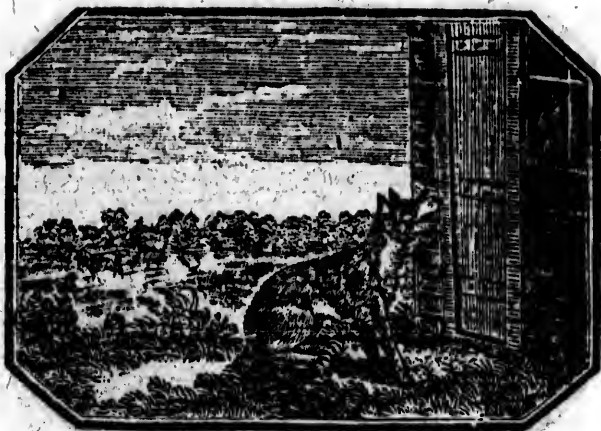
A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger ; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender ; but the Dog, snarling and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your be-ha-vi-our ! You cannot eat the hay yourself ; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,  
 Unwilling to use or to lend,  
 Himself in the dog may behold,  
 The ox in his indigent friend.  
 To hoard up what we can't enjoy,  
 Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy

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V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window,) I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,  
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun;  
 Who turns sage counsel to a jest,  
 Takes the sure road to be undone.  
 A Parent's counsels e'er revere,  
 And mingle confidence with fear

## VI THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,  
 Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;  
 In vain they plead when Tyrants lour;  
 And seek to make the weak their prey.  
 No equal rights obtain regard  
 When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words

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 Su-pe  
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## Words of SIX Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.

A-bom' i-na-ble-ness  
 au-thor-i-ta' tive-ly  
 Con-cil' i-a-to-ry  
 con-grat' u-la-to-ry  
 con-sid' er-a-ble-ness  
 De-cla' r-a-to-ri-ly  
 E-jac' u-la-to-ry  
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 cir-cum-am' bi-ent-ly  
 con-sen-ta' ne-ous-ly  
 con-tu-me' li-ous-ly  
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 di-a-met' ri-cal-ly  
 dis-o-be' di-ent-ly  
 Em-blem-at' i-cal-ly  
 In-con-sid' er-ate-ly  
 in-con-ve' ni-ent-ly  
 in-ter-rog' a-to-ry  
 Ma-gis-te' ri-al-ly  
 mer-i-to' ri-ous-ly  
 Re-com-mend' a-to-ry  
 Su-per-an' nu-a-ted  
 su-per-nu' me-ra-ry

An-te-di-lu' vi-an  
 an-ti-mon-arch' i-cal  
 arch-i-e-pis' co-pal  
 a-ris-to-crat' i-cal  
 Dis-sat-is-fac' to-ry  
 E-ty-mo-lo' gi-cal  
 ex-tra-pa-ro' chi-al  
 Fa-mi-li-ar' i-ty  
 Ge-ne-a-lo' gi-cal  
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 in-fal-li-bil' i-ty  
 Pe-cu-li-ar' i-ty  
 pre-des-ti-na' ri-an  
 Su-per-in-tend' en-cy  
 U-ni-ver-sal' i-ty  
 un-phi-lo-soph' i-cal  
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 in-di-vis-i-bil' i-ty  
 Lat-i-tu-di-na' ri-an  
 Val-e-tu-di-na' ri-an

## INDUSTRY and INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

*A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.*

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees, of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they thrived so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

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Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable, that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother, as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.



**MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.**

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men ; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly ; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes ; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have true friend who is often changing his friendships.

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Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formalities.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owes you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

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It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and an unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

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ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

*By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.*

**REMEMBER that time is money.**—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

**Remember that credit is money.**—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum, where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

**Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.**—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six,

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med again it is seven and threepence; and so on, till it comes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and thicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

*Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.*—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

*Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."*—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

*The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.*—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

*Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.*—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

10 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

*Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testaments with the Syllables divided and accented.*

A-bad' don	Au-gus' tus	Co-ni'ah
A-bed' ne-go	Ba' al Be' rith	Dam-as' cus
A-bi' a-thar	Ba' al Ham' on	Dan' i-el
A-bim' e-lech	Bab' y-lon	Deb' o-rah
A-bin' a-dab	Bar-a-chi' ah	Ded' a-nim
A' bra-ham	Bar-je' sus	Del' i-lah
Ab' sa-lom	Bar' na-bas	De-me' tri-us
Ad-o-ni' jah	Bar-thol'o-mew	Di-ot' re-phas
A-grip' pa	Bar-ti-me' us	Did' y-mus
A-has-u-e' rus	Bar-zil' la-i	Di-o-nys' i-us
A-him' e-lech	Bash' e-math	Dru-sil' la
A-hit' o-phel	Be-el' ze-bub	E-bed' me-lech
Am' a-lek-ite	Be-er' she-ba	Eb-en-e' zer
A-min' a-dab	Bel-shaz' zer	Ek' rons
An' a-kims	Ben' ha-dad	El-beth' el
A-nam' e-lech	Beth-es' da	E-le-a' zer
An-a-ni' as	Beth' le-hem	E-li' a-kim
An' ti-christ	Beth-sa' i-da	E-li-e' zer
Ar-che-la' us	Bi-thyn' i-a	E-li' hu
Ar-hip' pus	Bo-a-ner' ges	E-lim' e-lech
Arc-tu' rus	Cai' a-phas	El' i-phaz
A-re-op' a-gus	Cal' va-ry	E-liz' a-beth
Ar-i-ma-the' a	Can-da' ce	El' ka-nah
Ar-ma-ged' don	Ca-per' na-um	El' na-than
Ar-tax-erx' es	Cen' cre-a	El' y-mas
Ash' ta-roth	Ce-sa' re-a	Em' ma-us
As' ke-lon	Cher' u-bim	Ep' a-phras
As-syr' i-a	Cho-ra' zin	E-paph-ro-di' tus
Ath-a-li' ah	Cle' o-phas	E-phe' si-ans

Syllables.

New Testament  
 cited.

ni'ah  
 n-as' cus  
 i-el  
 o-rah  
 a-nim  
 i-lah  
 me' tri-us  
 t' re-phes  
 y-mus  
 o-nys' i-us  
 sil' la  
 ed' me-lech  
 en-e' zer  
 rons  
 eth' el  
 a' zer  
 a-kim  
 e' zer  
 hu  
 n' e-lech  
 phaz  
 a-beth  
 a-nah  
 a-than  
 mas  
 ma-us  
 phras  
 ph-ro-di'tus  
 e' si-ans

ph' e-sus  
 p-i-cu-re'ans  
 sar-had' don  
 thi-o' pi-a  
 u-roc' ly-don  
 u' ty-chus  
 e' lix  
 es' tus  
 or-tu-na' tus  
 a' bri-el  
 ad-a-renes'  
 al-a' ti-a  
 al' i-lee  
 a-ma' li-el  
 ad-a-li' ah  
 e-ha' zi  
 er-ge-senes'  
 er' i-zim  
 ib' e-on-ites  
 id' e-on  
 ol' go-tha'  
 o-mor' ralt  
 ad-ad-e' zer  
 a-do' ram  
 al-le-lu' jah  
 a-nam' e-el  
 an' a-ni  
 an-a-ni'ah  
 az' a-el  
 er-mog' e-nes  
 e-ro' di-as  
 ez-e-ki' ah  
 i-e-rop' o-lis  
 il-ki' ah

Hor-o-na' im  
 Ho-san' na  
 Hy-men-e' us  
 Ja-az-a-ni' ah  
 Ich' a-bod  
 Id-u-mæ' a  
 Jeb' u-site  
 Jed-e-di' ah  
 Je-ho' a-haz  
 Je-hoi' a-kim  
 Je-hoi' a-chin  
 Je-ho' ram  
 Je-hosh' a-phat  
 Je-ho' vah  
 Je-phun' nah  
 Jer-e-mi' ah  
 Jer' i-cho  
 Jer-o-bo' am  
 Je-ru' sa-lem  
 Jez' a-bel  
 Im-man' u-el  
 Jon' a-dab  
 Jon' a-than  
 Josh' u-a  
 Jo-si' ah  
 I-sai' ah  
 Ish' bo-sheth  
 Ish' ma-el  
 Is' sa-char  
 Ith' a-mar  
 Kei' lah  
 Ke-tu' rah  
 Ki-ka' i-on  
 La' chish

La' mech  
 La-o-di-ce' a  
 Laz' a-rus  
 Leb' a-non  
 Lem' u-el  
 Lu' ci-fer  
 Lyd' i-a  
 Ma' ce-do' ni-a  
 Mach-pe' lah  
 Ma-ha-na' im  
 Ma-nas' seh  
 Ma-no' ah  
 Mar-a-nath' a  
 Mat' thew  
 Maz-za' roth  
 Mel-chis' e-dek  
 Mer' i-bah  
 Me-ro' dach  
 Mes-o-po-ta' mi-a  
 Me-thu' se-lah  
 Mi-chai' ah  
 Mi' cha-el  
 Mi' i-am  
 Mna' son  
 Mo' de-cai  
 Mo-ri' ah  
 Na' a-man  
 Na' o-mi  
 Naph' tha-li  
 Na-than' a-el  
 Naz-a-rene'  
 Naz' a-reth  
 Naz' a-rite  
 Neb-u-chad-nez' zar



112 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Ne-bu-zar' a-dan	Shu' nam-ite	Thy-a-ti' ra
Ne-he-mi' ah	Sib' bo-leth	Ti-mo' the-us
Rem-a-li' ah	Sil' o-ah	To-bi' ah
Reph' a-im	Sil-va' nus	Vash' ti
Reir' ben	Sim' e-on	U-phar' sin
Rim' mon	Sis' e-ra	U-ri' jah
Ru' ha-mah	Sol' o-mon	Uz-zi' ah
Sa-be' ans	Steph' a-nas	Zac-che' us
Sa-ma' ri-a	Su-san' nah	Zar' e-phath
San-bal' lat	Sy-ro-phc-nic' i-a	Zeb' e-dee
Sap-phi' ra	Tab' e-ra	Zech-a-ri' ah
Sa-rep' ta	Tab' i-tha	Ze-de-ki' ah
Sen-a-che' rib	Te-haph' ne-hes	Zeph-a-ni' ah
Ser' a-phim	Ter' a-phim	Ze-rub' ba-bel
Shi-lo' ah	Ter-tul' lus	Ze-lo' phe-ad
Shim' e-i	The-oph' i-lus	Zer-u-i' ah
Shu' lam-ite	Thes-sa-lo-ni' ca	Zip-po' rah

PROPER NAMES *which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY, with the Syllable marked which is to be accented.*

Ab' er-deen	Ap' pen-nines	Bok' ha-ra
Ab-er-isth' with	Arch-an' gel	Bo-na-vis' ta
Ac-a-pul' co	Au-ren-ga' bad	Bos' pho-rus
Ac-ar-na' ni-a	Ba-bel-man' del	Bo-rys' the-nas
Ach-xe-me' ni-a	Bab' y-lon	Bra-gan' za
Ach-e-ron' ti-a	Bag-na' gar	Bran' den-burg
Ad-ri-a-no' ple	Bar-ba' does	Bu-thra' tes
Al-es-san' dri-a	Bar-ce-lo' na	Bus-so' ra
A-mer' i-ca	Ba-va' ri-a	By-zau' ti-um
Am-hip' o-lis	Bei-ve-dere'	Caf-fra' ri-a
An-da-lu'si-a	Be-ne-ven' to	Cag-li-a' ri
An-nap' o-lis	Bes-sa-ra' bi-a	Cal-a-ma' ta
An-ti-pa' ros	Bis na' gar	Cal-cut' ta

-a-ti' ra  
no' the-us  
bi' ah  
ti  
har' sin  
' jah  
zi' ah  
-che' us  
' e-phath  
' c-dee  
h-a-ri' ah  
de-ki' ah  
h-a-ni' ah  
rub' ba-bel  
lo' phe-ad  
-u-i' ah  
-po' rah

MODERN GEO  
to be accented.  
k' ha-ra  
na-vis' ta  
' pho-rus  
rys' the-nes  
-gan' za  
n' den-burg  
thra' tes  
-so' ra  
zau' ti-um  
-fra' ri-a  
-li-a' ri  
-a-nna' ta  
-cut' ta

Cal-i-for' ni-a  
Ca-pra' ri-a  
Car-a-ma' ni-a  
Car-tha-ge' na  
Cat-a-lo' ni-a  
Ce-pha-lo' ni-a  
Ce-pha-le' na  
Ce-rau' ni-a  
Cer-cy-pha' læ  
Chæ-ro' ni-a  
Chal-ce-do' ni-a  
Chan-der-na-gore'  
Chris-ti-a' na  
Chris-ti-an-o' ple  
Con-nec' ti-cut  
Con-stan-ti-no' ple  
Co-pen-ha' gen  
Cor-o-man' del  
Cor-y-pha' si-um  
Cyc' la-des  
Da-ghes' tan  
Da-le-car' li-a  
Dal-ma' ti-a  
Dam-i-et' ta  
Dar-da-nelles'  
Dar-da' ni-a  
Dau' phi-ny  
De-se-a' da  
Di-ar-be' ker  
Di-o-ny-sip' o-lis  
Di-os-cu' ri-as  
Do-do' na  
Dom-in' go

Do-min' i-ca  
Dus' sel-dorf  
Dyr-rach' i-um  
Ed' in-burgh  
El-e-phan' ta  
E-leu' the-ræ  
Ep-i-dam' nus  
Ep-i-dau' rus  
Ep-i-pha' ni-a  
Es-cu' ri-al  
Es-qui-maux'  
Es-tre-ma-du' ra  
E-thi-o' pi-a  
Eu-pa-to' ri-a  
Eu-ri-a-nas' sa  
Fas-cel' li-na  
Fer-man' agh  
Fon-te-ra' bi-a  
For-te-ven-tu' ra  
Fred'er-icks-burg  
Fri-u' li  
Fron-tign-i-ac'  
Fur' sten-burg  
Gal-li-pa' gos  
Gal-lip' o-lis  
Gal-lo-græ' ci-a  
Gan-gar' i-dæ  
Gar-a-man' tes  
Gas' co-ny  
Ge-ne' va  
Ger' ma-ny  
Gib-ral' tar  
Glou' ces-ter

Gol-con' da  
Gua-de-loupe'  
Guel' der-land  
Gu' za-rat  
Hal-i-car-nas' sus  
Hei' dei-burg  
Hel-voet-sluys'  
Her-man-stadt'  
Hi-e-rap' o-lis  
His-pa-ni-o' la  
Hyr-ca' ni-a  
Ja-mai' ca  
Il-lyr' i-cum  
In-nis-kil' ling  
Is-pa-han'  
Kamts-chat' ka  
Kim-bol' ton  
Kon' igs-burg  
La-bra-dor'  
Lac-e-dæ-mo' ni-a  
Lamp'sa-cus  
Lan' gue-doc  
Lau' ter-burg  
Leo-min' ster  
Li-thu-a' ni-a  
Li-va' di-a  
Lon-don-der' ry  
Lou' is-burg  
Lou-i-si-a' na  
Lu' nen-burg  
Lux' em-burg  
Lyc-a-o' ni-a  
Lys-i-ma' chi-a

114. *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Ma-cas' ser	O-ver-ys' sel	Spitz-ber' gen
Mac-e-do' ni-a	Pa-lat' i-nato	Switz' er-land
Mad-a-gas' car	Paph-la-go' ni-a	Tar-ra-go' na
Man-ga-loré'	Pat-a-go' ni-a	Thi-on-ville'
Mar' a-thon	Penn-syl-va' ni-a	Thu-rin' gi-a
Mar-tin-i' co	Phi-lip-ville'	Tip-pe-ra' ry
Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Pon-di-cher' ry	To-bols' koi
Med-i-ter-ra' ne-an	Pyr-e-nees'	Ton-ga-ta-boo'
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Qui-be-ron'	Tran-syl-va' ni-a
Mo-no-e-mu' gi	Qui-lo'a	Tur-co-ma' ni-a
Mo-no-mo-ta' pa	Quir-i-na' lis	Val-en-cien-nes
Na-to' li-a	Rat' is-bon	Ver-o-ni' ca
Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ra-ven' na	Ve-su' vi-us
Ne-rins' koi	Ra' vens-burg	Vir-gin' i-a
Neuf-cha-teau'	Ro-set' ta	U-ran' i-berg
Ni-ca-ra-gua'	Rot' ter-dam	West-ma' ni-a
Nic-o-me' di-a	Sal-a-man' ca	West-pha' li-a
Ni-cop' o-lis	Sa-mar-cand'	Wol-fen-but' tle
No-vo-go' rod	Sa-moi-e' da	Xy-le-nop' o-lis
Nu' rem-berg	Sar-a-gos' sa	Xy-lop' o-lis
Oc' za-kow	Sar-di' ni-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Oo-no-las' ka	Schaff-hau' sen	Zan-zi-bar'
Os' na-burg	Se-rin-ga-pa-tam'	Zen-o-do' ti-a
O-ta-hei' te	Si-be' ri-a	Zo-ro-an' der

PROPER NAMES *which occur in ROMAN and GRECIAN HISTORY, divided, and the Syllable marked which is required to be accented.*

Æs-chi' nes	A-nac' re-on	An-tis' the-nes
Ag-es-i-la' us	An-ax-i-man' der	A-pel' les
Al-ci-bi' a-des	An-doe' i-des	Ar-chi-me' des
Al-ex-an' der	An-tig'o-nus	Ar-e-thu' sa
Al-ex-an-drop' o-lis	An-tim'a-chus	Ar-is-tar' chus

z-ber' gen  
 z'er-land  
 ra-go' na  
 on-ville'  
 rin' gi-a  
 pe-ra' ry  
 bols' koi  
 -ga-ta-boo'  
 a-syl' va' ni-a  
 -co-ma' ni-a  
 en-cien-nes  
 o-ni' ca  
 u' vi-us  
 gin' i-a  
 an' i-berg  
 t-ma' ni-a  
 t-pha' li-a  
 -fen-but' tle  
 e-nop' o-lis  
 op' o-lis  
 -gue-bar'  
 zi-bar'  
 -o-do' ti-a  
 o-an' der

and GRECIAN  
 which is requir

is' the-nes  
 l' les  
 hi-me' des  
 -thu' sa  
 -tar' chus

A-ris-ti' des  
 A-ris-to-de' mus  
 Ar-is-toph' a-nes  
 Ar' is-to-tle  
 Ar-tem-i-do' rus  
 Ath-en-o-do' rus  
 Ba' ja-zet  
 Bac-chi' a-dæ  
 Bel-ler' o-phon  
 Ber-e-cyn' thi-a  
 Bi-sal' tæ  
 Bo-a-dic' e-a  
 Bo-e' thi-us  
 Bo-mil' car  
 Brach-ma' nes  
 Bri-tan' ni-cus  
 Bu-ceph' a-lus  
 Ca-lig' u-la  
 Cal-lie' ra-tes  
 Cal-lic-rat' i-das  
 Cal-lim' a-chus  
 Cam-by' ses  
 Ca-mil' lus  
 Car-ne' a-des  
 Cas-san' der  
 Cas-si' o-pe  
 Cas-si-ve-lau' nus  
 Ce-the' gus  
 Char-i-de' mus  
 Cle-oc' ri-tus  
 Cle-o-pa' tra  
 Cli-tom' a-chus  
 Clyt-em-nes' tra

Col-la-ti' nus  
 Com-a-ge' na  
 Con' stan-tine  
 Co-ri-o-la' nus  
 Cor-ne' li-a  
 Cor-un-ca' nus  
 Cor-y-ban' tes  
 Cra-tip' pus  
 Ctes' i-phon  
 Dam-a-sis' tra-tus  
 Da-moc' ra-tes  
 Dar' da-nus  
 Daph-ne-pho' ri-a  
 Da-ri' us  
 De-ceb' a-lus  
 Dem-a-ra' tus  
 De-mon' i-des  
 De-moc' ri-tus  
 De-mos' the-nes  
 De-mos' tra-tus  
 Deu-ca' li-on  
 Di-ag' o-ras  
 Din-dy-me' ne  
 Di-nom' a-che  
 Di-o-scor' i-des  
 Do-don' i-des  
 Do-mit-i-a' nus  
 E-lec' try-on  
 El-eu-sin' i-a  
 Em-ped' o-cles  
 En-dym' i-on  
 E-pam-i-non' das  
 E-paph-ro-di' tus

Eph-i-a' tes  
 Eph' o-ri  
 Ep-i-char' mus  
 Ep-ic-te' tus  
 Ep-i-cu' rus  
 Ep-i-men' i-des  
 Er-a-sis' tra-tus  
 Er-a-tos' the-nes  
 Er-a-tos' tra-tus  
 Er-ich-tho' ni-us  
 Eu' me-nes  
 Eu' no-mus  
 Eu-rip' i-des  
 Eu-ry-bi' a-des  
 Eu-ryt' i-on  
 Eu-thy-de' mus  
 Eu-tych' i-des  
 Ex-ag' o-nus  
 Fa' bi-us  
 Fa-bric' i-us  
 Fa-vo-ri' nus  
 Fau-sti' na  
 Fau' stu-lus  
 Fi-de' næ  
 Fi-den' ti-a  
 Fla-min' i-us  
 Flo-ra' li-a  
 Ga-bi-e' nus  
 Ga-bin' i-us  
 Gan-gar' i-dæ  
 Gan-y-me' de  
 Gar-a-man' tes  
 Gar' ga-ris

Ger-man' i-cus  
 Gor-di-a' nus  
 Gor' go-nes  
 Gor-goph' o-ne  
 Gra-ti-a' nus  
 Gym-nos-o-phis' tæ  
 Gyn-æ-co-thos' nas  
 Hal-i-car-nas' sus  
 Har-poc' ra-tes  
 Hec-a-tom-pho' ni-a  
 Heg-e-sis' tra-tus  
 Heg-e-tor' i-des  
 He-li-o-do' rus  
 Hel-i-cc-ni' a-des  
 He-li-o-ga-ba' lus  
 Hel-la-noc' ra-tes  
 He-lo' tes  
 He-phæ-s'ti-on  
 Her-a-clí' tus  
 Her' cu-les  
 Her-mag' o-ras  
 Her-maph-ro-di' tus  
 Her-mi' o-ne  
 Her-mo-do' rus  
 He-rod' o-tus  
 Hes-per' i-des  
 Hi-e-ron' y-mus  
 Hip-pag' ra-tes  
 Hip-poc' ra-tes  
 Hy-a-cin' thus  
 Hy-dro-pho' rus  
 Hys-tas' pes  
 I-phic' ra-tes

Iph-i-ge-ni' a  
 I-soc' ra-tes  
 Ix-i-on' i-des  
 Jo-cas' ta  
 Ju-gur' tha  
 Ju-li-a' nus  
 La-om' e-don  
 Le-on' i-das  
 Le-o-tych' i-des  
 Le-os' the-nes  
 Lib-o-phos-ni' ces  
 Lon-gim' a-nus  
 Lu-per-ca' li-a  
 Lyc' o-phron  
 Lyc-o-me' des  
 Ly-cur' gi-des  
 Ly-cur' gus  
 Ly-sim' a-chus  
 Ly-sis' tra-tus  
 Man-ti-ne' us  
 Mar-cel-li' nus  
 Mas-i-nis' sa  
 Mas-sag' e-tæ  
 Max-im-i-a' nus  
 Meg' a-ra  
 Me-gas' the-nes  
 Me-la-nip' pi-des  
 Mel-e-ag' ri-des  
 Me-nal' ci-das  
 Me-nec' ra-tes  
 Men-e-la' us  
 Me-noc' ce-us  
 Met-a-git' ni-a

Mil-ti' a-des  
 Mith-ri-da' tes  
 Mne-mos' y-ne  
 Mne-sim' a-chus  
 Nab-ar-za' nes  
 Na-bo-nen' sis  
 Nau' cra-tes  
 Nec' ta-ne-bus  
 Ne' o-cles  
 Ne-op-tol'e-mus  
 Ni-cag' o-ras  
 Ni-coch' ra-tes  
 Nic-o-la' us  
 Ni-com' a-chus  
 Nu-me-ri-a' nus  
 Nu'mi-tor  
 Oc-ta-vi-a' nus  
 Œd' i-pus  
 O-lym-pi-o-do' rus  
 Om-o-pha' gi-a  
 On-e-sic' ri-tus  
 On-o-mac' ri-tus  
 Or-thag' o-ras  
 Os-cho-pho' ri-a  
 Pa-ca-ti-a' nus  
 Pa-læph' a-tus  
 Pal-a-me' des  
 Pal-i-nu' rus  
 Pan-ath-e-næ' a  
 Par-rha' si-us  
 Pa-tro' clus  
 Pau-sa' ni-as  
 Pel-o-pon-ne' sus

P  
 Pen-the  
 Phi-lip  
 Phil-oc  
 Phi-lon  
 Phil-o  
 Phil-o  
 Phi-lo-ste  
 Phi-los  
 Phi-lox  
 Pin' da  
 Pis-is  
 Plei' a  
 Pol-e-m  
 Pol-y-o  
 Pol-y-o  
 Pol-y-o  
 Pol-yg  
 Pol-y-o  
 Por-se  
 Pos-i-e  
 Prax-i  
 Pro-te  
 Psam-  
 Pyg-m  
 Py-læ  
 Py-tha  
 Quin-t  
 Quir-i  
  
 C. has  
 es at th  
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 Thales,  
 chin'-e  
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a-des  
 ri-da'tes  
 mos'y-ne  
 sim'a-chus  
 ar-za'nes  
 o-nen'sis  
 cra-tes  
 ta-ne-bus  
 -cles  
 p-to'l'e-mus  
 g'o-ras  
 ch'ra-tes  
 -la'us  
 m'a-chus  
 e-ri-a'nus  
 i-tor  
 -vi-a'nus  
 -pus  
 pi-o-do'rus  
 -pha'gi-a  
 sic'ri-tus  
 mac'ri-tus  
 ag'o-ras  
 o-pho'ri-a  
 -ti-a'nus  
 ph'a-tus  
 me'des  
 nu'rus  
 th-e-nae'a  
 aa'si-us  
 'clus  
 a'ni-as  
 oon-ne'sus

Pen-the-si-le'a  
 Phi-lip'pi-des  
 Phil-oc-te'tes  
 Phi-lom'bro-tus  
 Phil-o-me'la  
 Phil-o-poe'men  
 Phi-lo-steph-a'nus  
 Phi-los'tra-tus  
 Phi-lox'e-mus  
 Pin'da-rus  
 Pis-is-trat'i-des  
 Plei'a-des  
 Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a  
 Pol-y-deu'cea  
 Pol-y-do'rus  
 Pol-y-gi-ton  
 Pol-yg-no'tus  
 Pol-y-phe'mus  
 Por-sen'na  
 Pos-i-do'ni-us  
 Prax-it'e-les  
 Pro-tes-i-la'us  
 Psam-met'i-chus  
 Pyg-ma'li-on  
 Py-lam'e-nes  
 Py-thag'o-ras  
 Quin-til-i-a'nus  
 Quir-i-na'li-a

Qui-ri'nus  
 Qui-ri'tes  
 Rhad-a-man'thus  
 Rom'u-lus  
 Ru-tu-pi'nus  
 San-cho-ni'a-thon  
 Sar-dan-a-pa'lus  
 Sat-ur-na'li-a  
 Sat-ur-ni'nus  
 Sea-man'der  
 Scri-bo-ni-a'nus  
 Se-leu'ci-dæ  
 Se-mir'a-mis  
 Se-ve-ri-a'nus  
 Si-mon'i-des  
 Sis'y-phus  
 Soc'ra-tes  
 Sog-di-a'nus  
 Soph'o-cles  
 Soph-o-nis'ba  
 Spith-ri-da'tes  
 Ste-sim'bro-tus  
 Ste-sich'o-rus  
 Stra-to-ni'cus  
 Sys-i-gam'bis  
 Sy-sim'e-thres  
 Te-lem'a-chus  
 Tha-les'tri-a

The-mis'to-cles  
 The-oc'ri-tus  
 The-oph'a-nes  
 The-o-pol'e-mus  
 Ther-mop'y-las  
 Thes-moth-e'ta  
 Thi-od'e-mas  
 Thu-cyd'i-des  
 Tim-o-de'mus  
 Ti-moph'a-nes  
 Tis-sa-pher'nes  
 Tryph-i-o-do'rus  
 Tyn'da-rus  
 Val-en-tin-i-a'nus  
 Va-le-ri-a'nus  
 Vel-i-ter'na  
 Ven-u-le'i-us  
 Ver-o-doc'tus  
 Ves-pa-si-a'nus  
 Vi-zel'li-us  
 Xan-tip'pus  
 Xe-nag'o-ras  
 Xe-noc'ra-tes  
 Xe-noph'a-nes  
 Xen'o-phon  
 Zen-o-do'rus  
 Zeux-id-a'mus  
 Zor-o-as'ter

Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.  
 es at the end of names is generally  
 a long syllable like double *e*, as  
 Thales, Tha-læs; Archimedes, Ar-  
 chim'e-dæs.

The diphthong *aa* sounds like  
 short *a*.

The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.  
 (E sounds like single *e*.)

e at the end of many words forms  
 a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel'o-pe.  
 P sounds like *t* by itself, as Peo-  
 omny, Tol'o-my.

G has its hard sound in most  
 names.

Ch sounds like *k*, as Christ, Kriso-  
 or Antioch, An-ti-ok'

## ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words of nearly the same Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Bail</i> , a surety	<i>Boy</i> , a lad
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bale</i> , large parcel	<i>Buoy</i> , a water-mark
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in the earth
<i>Ax</i> , hatchet	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Borough</i> , a corporation
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Bear</i> , to carry	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or to make sick	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>But</i> , except
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Butt</i> , two hogheads
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Calendar</i> , almanac
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Bee</i> , an insect!	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for the dead	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Are</i> , they be	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Aul</i> , to bore with	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Haul</i> , to pull	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Cellar</i> , under ground
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Censor</i> , a critic
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Session</i> , assize
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bore</i> , did bear	<i>Centaury</i> , an herb
<i>Haunt</i> , to frequent	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Century</i> , 100 years
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bowl</i> , to sift meal	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Assent</i> , agreement		<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Assistance</i> , help		<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers		<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer		<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Auger</i> , carpenter's tool		

Claw  
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spea  
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bly  
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Cruise,  
and d  
Crews,  
panies  
Current  
Current  
Creek,  
Creak,  
noise  
Cygnets,  
swan  
Signet,  
Dear, o  
Deer, i  
Dew, m  
Due, ow  
Decent  
Dissent  
Depend  
Depend  
who a  
Devices  
Devices  
Decease  
Diseasc

ly the same  
fication.

lad  
a water-mark  
baked flour  
brought up  
a hole in  
earth  
gh, a corpo-  
on.  
ear  
to purchase  
indirectly  
s, breweth  
e, to break  
except  
two hogsheads  
dar, almanac  
der, to smooth  
on, a great gun  
n, a law  
as, coarse cloth  
ass, to examine  
a carriage  
a map  
cave  
to dispose of  
under ground  
one who sells  
r, for incense  
r, a critic  
e, blame  
n, resigning  
t, assize  
ry, an herb  
y, 100 years  
a guard  
anger  
for the neck  
of a room  
of a letter

Clause, of a sentence  
Claws, of a bird or  
beast  
Course, not fine  
Course, a race  
Corse, a dead body  
Complement, full  
quantity  
Compliment, to  
speak politely  
Concert, of music  
Consort, a compan-  
ion  
Cousin, a relation  
Cozen, to cheat  
Council, an assem-  
bly  
Counsel, advice  
Cruise, to sail up  
and down  
Creos, shiips' com-  
panies  
Currant, small fruit  
Current, a stream  
Creek, of the sea  
Creak, to make a  
noise  
Cygnet, a young  
swan  
Signet, a seal  
Dear, of great value  
Deer, in a park  
Dew, moisture  
Due, owing  
Descent, going down  
Dissent, to disagree  
Dependance, trust  
Dependants, those  
who are subject  
Devises, inventions  
Devises, contrives  
Decease, death  
Disease, disorder

Deer, a she deer  
Dough, paste  
Done, performed  
Dun, a colour  
Dun, a bailiff  
Draught, of drink  
Draft, drawing  
Urn, a vessel  
Earn, to gain by  
labour  
East, a point of the  
compass  
Yeast, barm  
Eminent, noted  
Imminent, impend-  
ing  
Ewe, a female sheep  
Yew, a tree  
You, thou, or ye  
Hew, to cut  
Hue, colour  
Hugh, a man's name  
Your, a pronoun  
Ewer, a kind of jug  
Eye, to see with  
I, myself  
Fain, desirous  
Fane, a temple  
Feign to dissemble  
Faint, weary  
Feint, pretence  
Fair, handsome  
Fair, merry-making  
Fare, charge  
Fare, food  
Feet, part of the  
body  
Feat, exploit  
File, a steel instru-  
ment  
Foil, to overcome  
Fillip, a snap with  
the finger  
Philip, a man's  
name

Fir, a tree  
Fur, of a skin  
Flee, to run away  
Flea, an insect  
Flew, did fly  
Flue, down  
Flue, of a chimney  
Flour, for bread  
Flower, of the field  
Forth, abroad  
Fourth, the number  
Frays, quarrels  
Phrase, a sentence  
Frances, a woman's  
name  
Francis, a man's  
name  
Gesture, action  
Jester, a joker  
Gilt, with gold  
Guilt, sin  
Grate, for fire  
Great, large  
Grater, for nutmeg  
Greater, larger  
Groan, sigh  
Grown, increased  
Guess, to think  
Guest, a visiter  
Hart, deer  
Heart, in the stom-  
ach  
Art, skill  
Heal, to cure  
Heel, part of a shoe  
Eel, a fish  
Helm, a rudder  
Elm, a tree  
Hear, the sense  
Here, in this place  
Heard, did hear  
Herd, cattle



*Hic*, to haste  
*High*, lofty  
*Hire*, wages  
*Ire*, great anger  
*Him*, from *he*  
*Hymn*, a song  
*Hole*, a cavity  
*Whole*, not broken  
*Hoop*, for a tub  
*Whoop*, to halloo  
*Host*, a great number  
*Host*, a landlord  
*Idle*, lazy  
*Idol*, an image  
*Aisle*, of a church  
*Isle*, an island  
*Impostor*, a cheat  
*Imposture*, deceit  
*In*, within  
*Inn*, a public house  
*Incite*, to stir up  
*Insight*, knowledge  
*Indite*, to dictate  
*Indict*, to accuse  
*Ingenious* skilful  
*Ingenuous*, frank  
*Intense*, excessive  
*Intents*, purposes  
*Kill*, to murder  
*Kiln*, to dry malt  
*Knave*, a rogue  
*Nave*, middle of a wheel  
*Knead*, to work dough  
*Need*, want  
*Knew*, did know  
*New*, not worn  
*Knight*, a title of honour  
*Night*, darkness  
*Key*, for a lock  
*Quay*, a wharf

*Know*, to understand  
*No*, not  
*Leak*, to run out  
*Leek*, a kind of onion  
*Lcase*, a demise  
*Lees*, dregs  
*Leash*, three  
*Lead*, metal  
*Led*, conducted  
*Least*, smallest  
*Lest*, for fear  
*Lessen*, to make less  
*Lesson*, in reading  
*Lo*, behold  
*Low*, mean, humble  
*Loose*, slack  
*Lose*, not win  
*Lore*, learning  
*Lower*, more low  
*Made*, finished  
*Maid*, a virgin  
*Main*, chief  
*Mane*, of a horse  
*Male*, he  
*Mail*, armour  
*Mail*, post-coach  
*Manner*, custom  
*Manor*, a lordship  
*Mare*, a she-horse  
*Mayor*, of a town  
*Marshal*, a general  
*Martial*, warlike  
*Mean*, low  
*Mean*, to intend  
*Mean*, middle  
*Mien*, behaviour  
*Meat*, flesh  
*Meet*, fit  
*Mete*, to measure  
*Medlar*, a fruit

**Sound,**

*Meddler*, a busy body  
*Message*, errand  
*Message*, a house  
*Metal*, substance  
*Mettle*, vigour  
*Might*, power  
*Mite*, an insect  
*Moan*, lamentation  
*Mown*, cut down  
*Moat*, a ditch  
*Mote*, spot in the eye  
*Moor*, a fen, or marsh  
*More*, in quantity  
*Mortar*, to pound in  
*Mortar*, made of lime  
*Muslin*, fine linen  
*Muzzling*, tying the mouth  
*Naught*, bad  
*Nought*, nothing  
*Nay*, denying  
*Neigh*, as a horse  
*Noose*, a knot  
*News*, tidings  
*Oar*, to row with  
*Ore*, uncast metal  
*Of*, belonging to  
*Off*, at a distance  
*Oh*, alas!  
*Owe*, to be indebted  
*Old*, aged  
*Hold*, to keep  
*One*, in number  
*Won*, did win  
*Our*, of us  
*Hour*, sixty minutes  
*Pail*, bucket  
*Pale*, colour  
*Pale*, a fence  
*Pain* torment

*Pane*,  
*Pair*,  
*Pare*,  
*Pear*,  
*Palat*,  
*mov*,  
*Pallet*,  
*boar*,  
*Pallet*,  
*Pastor*,  
*Pastur*,  
*land*,  
*Patient*,  
*Patient*,  
*peop*,  
*Peace*,  
*Piece*,  
*Peer*,  
*Pier*,  
*Pillar*,  
*colu*,  
*Pillow*,  
*head*,  
*Pint*,  
*Point*,  
*Place*,  
*Plai*,  
*Pray*,  
*Prey*,  
*Preced*,  
*ampl*,  
*Presid*,  
*Princip*,  
*Princip*,  
*caus*,  
*Raise*,  
*Rays*,  
*Raisin*,  
*Reason*,  
*Relic*,  
*Relict*,

<i>Pane</i> , square of glass	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board	<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Treatise</i> , discourse
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or waggon
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Ware</i> , merchandize
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Way</i> , in scales
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Which</i> , what
	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	
	<i>Their</i> , belonging to hem	

**BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including EXPLANATIONS of some of the PHENOMENA of NATURE.**

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.—See *Young's Farmer's Kalendar*.

2. *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. See *Joyce's Arithmetic of real life and business*.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.—See *Blair's Grammar of Philosophy*.

7. *Biography*.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.—See *the British Nepos, and abridged Plutarch*.

8. *Botany*.—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry*.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology*.—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. suspen miles h  
12. commo gain. society. all othe  
13. world, divides  
14. with pr anonym opinion  
15. of water night.  
16. made to piece of nel, it w stances. electrici  
In larg same nat has lately Natural  
17. I earth, su in the m has not generate  
18. I conduct  
19. C acquaint bution i boundar litical.  
20. C magnitu it is the of math the art o  
21. I by the c

11. *Clouds*.—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce*.—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography*.—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism*.—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew*.—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity*.—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.—See Blair's *Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.

17. *Earthquakes*.—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Geography*.—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

20. *Geometry*.—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

21. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

22. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

23. *Law*.—The rule of right; but owing to professional sophistry and chicanery, too often the rule of wrong. To correct its abuse in England, Juries of twelve honest men are appointed to decide all questions according to common sense, and the decisions or arbitrations of lawyers are always carefully avoided.

24. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

25.—*Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

26. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

27. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

28. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

30. *Natural History*.—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

32. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

34. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

35. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

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be impe

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artificia  
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36. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture ; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold ; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

38. *Rainbow*.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

39. *Religion*.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

40. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. *Snow*.—Snow is congealed water or clouds ; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. *Surgery*.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in cutting wounds by suitable applications.

43. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth ; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon : and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

44. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes places every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

45. *Versification*.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

*N. B.* For further particulars on all these and many other subjects, the tutor should put into the hands of his pupils, *Blair's Universal Preceptor, or General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Knowledge ; or Watkin's Portable Encyclopædia ; or Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*

## OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

**THE** circumference of the globe is 360 degrees ; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles ; and it is divided into four great divisions ; *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles : the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A **CONTINENT** is a large portion of land containing several regions or kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas ; as *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

An **ISLAND** is a tract of land surrounded by water ; as *Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.*

A **PENINSULA** is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent ; as the *Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Tartary.*

An **ISTHMUS** is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent ; as *Corinth, in Greece ; and Precop, in Tartary.*

A **PROMONTORY** is an elevated point of land stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a **CAPE** ; as the *Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa ; and Cape Horn, in South America.*

**MOUNTAINS** are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country ; as the *Apennines, in Italy ; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain ; the Alps in Switzerland ; and the Andes, in South America.*

The parts into which the waters are distributed are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the eastern and the western continents.

The **EASTERN CONTINENT** comprehends *Europe, on the north-west ; Asia, on the north-east ; and Africa, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.*

The **WESTERN CONTINENT** consists of *North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.*

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Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety are denominated **THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD**. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The **POPULATION** of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The **PACIFIC OCEAN** occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The **ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN**, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The **INDIAN OCEAN** lies between the East Indies and Africa. The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles and the poles, have been styled the **ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS**; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers

### EUROPE

**EUROPE** is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.



The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follows :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Norway and Denmark } .....	Copenhagen	France .....	Paris
Sweden .....	Stockholm	Spain .....	Madrid
Russia .....	Petersburgh	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Prussia .....	Berlin	Switzerland .....	Bern, &c.
Austria .....	Vienna	Italy .....	Milan
Bavaria .....	Munich	Etruria .....	Florence
Wirtemberg .....	Stuttgart	Popedom .....	Rome
Saxony .....	Dresden	Naples .....	Naples
England .....	London	Hungary .....	Buda
Scotland .....	Edinburgh	Turkey .....	Constantinople
Ireland .....	Dublin	Greece .....	Athens
Batavia (or Holland) } .....	Amsterdam	Republic of the seven Islands } .....	Cefalonia.

### ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted : it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place ; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities are :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China .....	Pekin	India .....	Calcutta
Persia .....	Teheran	Tibet .....	Lassa
Arabia .....	Mecca	Japan .....	Jeddo.

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

### AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe ; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea ; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad ; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

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Tripoli  
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Pennsylvania  
New Jersey  
New York  
Rhode Island  
Vermont  
Connecticut  
New Hampshire  
Massachusetts  
Kentucky  
Tennessee  
Louisiana  
Ohio...

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are :

and their capital  
*Capitals.*  
 . . . Paris  
 . . . Madrid  
 . . . Lisbon  
 . . . Bern, &c.  
 . . . Milan  
 . . . Florence  
 . . . Rome  
 . . . Naples  
 . . . Ruda  
 . . . Constantinople  
 . . . Athens  
 . . . Cefalonia.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Morocco . . . . .	Morocco, Fez	Zaara . . . . .	Tegessa
Algiers . . . . .	Algiers	Negroland . . . . .	Madaga
Tunis . . . . .	Tunis	Guinea . . . . .	Benin
Tripoli . . . . .	Tripoli	Nubia . . . . .	Dangola
Egypt . . . . .	Cairo	Abyssinia . . . . .	Gondar
Biledulgerid . . . . .	Dara	Ahex . . . . .	Suaquam.

AMERICA.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects ; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South ; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

*NORTH AMERICA is thus divided :*

UNITED STATES.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Georgia . . . . .	Savannah
South Carolina . . . . .	Columbia
North Carolina . . . . .	Newburn
Virginia . . . . .	Richmond
Maryland . . . . .	Annapolis
Pennsylvania . . . . .	Philadelphia
New Jersey . . . . .	Trenton
New York . . . . .	New York
Rhode Island . . . . .	Providence
Vermont . . . . .	Bennington
Connecticut . . . . .	Hartford
New Hampshire . . . . .	Portsmouth
Massachusetts . . . . .	Boston
Kentucky . . . . .	Lexington
Tennessee . . . . .	Knoxville
Louisiana . . . . .	New Orleans
Ohio . . . . .	Cincinnati

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Florida . . . . .	St. Augusta.
Mexico . . . . .	Mexico
New Mexico . . . . .	S. Fe
California . . . . .	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Upper Canada } Lower Canada }	Quebec
Hudson's Bay . . . . .	Fort York
Newfoundland . . . . .	St. John's
Nova Scotia . . . . .	Halifax
New Brunswick . . . . .	St. John's

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WALES is divided into the following Counties

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns
Flintshire.....	Flint	Radnorshire.....	Radnor
Denbighshire.....	Denbigh	Brecknockshire.....	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire.....	Montgomery	Glamorganshire.....	Cardiff
Anglesea.....	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire.....	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire.....	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire.....	Cardigan
Merionethshire.....	Harlech	Caermarthenshire.....	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster.—These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns
Dublin.....	Dublin	Antrim.....	Carrickfergus
Drogheda.....	Drogheda	Londonderry.....	Derry
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Wexford.....	Wexford	Fermanagh.....	Enniskilling
Longford.....	Longford	Donegal.....	Lifford
East Meath.....	Trim	Leitrim.....	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath.....	Mullingar	Roscommon.....	Roscommon
King's County.....	Philipstown	Mayo.....	Ballinrobe
Queen's County.....	Maryborough	Sligo.....	Sligo
Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny	Galway.....	Galway
Duane.....	Naas & Athy	Clare.....	Ennis
Carlow.....	Carlow	Cork.....	Cork
Downpatrick.....	Downpatrick	Kerry.....	Tralee
Armagh.....	Armagh	Limerick.....	Limerick
Monaghan.....	Monaghan	Tipperary.....	Clonmel
Cavan.....	Cavan	Waterford.....	Waterford

\* For further details of Geography, the Pupil should consult the various Geographical Works of Goldsmith

### EPOCHS IN HISTORY,

from the Creation of the World, to the Year 1815; abstracted from DR. ROBINSON'S Grammar of History.

Before Christ.	After Christ.
404 Creation of the world	1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
75 The murder of Abel	1095 Saul anointed
49 The deluge	1070 Athens governed by archons
47 The tower of Babel built	1048 Jerusalem taken by David
40 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished	1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
40 The birth of Abraham	926 The birth of Lycurgus
28 Joseph sold into Egypt	907 Homer supposed to have flourished
21 The birth of Moses	753 The building of Rome
21 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan	587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
20 Sisostris the Great, king of Egypt	539 Pythagoras flourished.
12 Troy taken	

## B. C.

- 636 Cyrus founded the Persian empire  
 625 Cambyses conquered Egypt  
 620 Confucius flourished  
 615 The temple of Jerusalem finished  
 490 The battle of Marathon  
 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war  
 390 Plato, and other eminent Grecians flourished  
 336 Philip of Macedon killed  
 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire  
 22 Demosthenes put to death  
 264 Beginning of the Punic war  
 218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps

## B. C.

- 187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed  
 149 The third Punic war began  
 146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio  
 107 Cicero born  
 65 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain  
 48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar  
 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56  
 31 The battle of Actium. Mark Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus  
 8 Augustus became an emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent  
 4 Our Saviour's birth.

## Christian Era.

- 14 Augustus died at Nola  
 27 John baptized our Saviour  
 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion  
 36 St. Paul converted [ain  
 43 Claudius' expedition into Britain  
 53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome  
 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans  
 70 Titus destroys Jerusalem  
 286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations  
 319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians  
 325 The first general Council of Nice  
 406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain  
 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric  
 426 The Romans leave Britain  
 449 The Saxons arrive in Britain  
 455 Rome taken by Genseric  
 536 Rome taken by Belisarius  
 597 St. Augustin arrives in England  
 606 The power of the Popes began  
 622 The flight of Mahomet  
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens  
 754 Pavia taken by Charlemagne  
 828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert  
 885 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great

- 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England  
 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks  
 1066 The conquest of England, under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror [Land  
 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land  
 1147 The second crusade  
 1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland  
 1189 The Kings of England and France went to the Holy Land  
 1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon [John  
 1215 Magna Charta signed by King John  
 1227 The Tartars under Gengiskhan over-ran the Saracen empire  
 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First  
 1293 The regular succession of the English parliaments began  
 1346 The battle of Cressy  
 1356 The battle of Poitiers  
 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection  
 1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king  
 1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet  
 1420 Henry V. conquered France  
 1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks

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1423 Henry VI. an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris  
 1440 The art of seal-engraving applied to printing with blocks  
 1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard, who ascended the throne  
 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.  
 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies  
 1517 The Reformation begun by Luther  
 1534 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.  
 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada  
 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne  
 1608 The invention of telescopes  
 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members  
 1645 The battle of Naseby  
 1649 King Charles beheaded  
 1660 The restoration of Charles II.  
 1666 The great fire of London  
 1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned

1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough  
 1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England  
 1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36  
 1727 Sir Isaac Newton died  
 1760 George II. died  
 1775 The American war commenced  
 1783 America acknowledged independent  
 1789 The revolution in France  
 1793 Louis XVI. beheaded [son  
 1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nel-  
 1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France  
 1803 War re-commenced between France and England  
 1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed  
 1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland and Spain.  
 1811 George, Prince of Wales, declared Regent.  
 1812 The Burning of Moscow  
 1814 Napoleon abdicated the Throne of France, and the Bourbons restored.  
 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba

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A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which rot round them.

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work". The royal poet, who expressed himself with such softness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sang that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages show, chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light: and round which several orders of opaque globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied

without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other : attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them ; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity !

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us ; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions ; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes ; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies : their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers, who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun : though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable ; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles ; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance ! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together ; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated they turn round their

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own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height: This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.



## THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,  
 And with creative fire intensely burns ;  
 First *Mercury* completes his transient year,  
 Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare ;  
 Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,  
 The early harbinger of night and day ;  
 More distant still our globe terraqueous turns,  
 Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns ;  
 Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,  
 Trailing her silver glories thro' the night :  
 Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays  
 A strong reflection of primeval rays ;  
 Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,  
 Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams ;  
 With four unfix'd receptacles of light,  
 He towers majestic thro' the spacious height :  
 But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,  
 And six attendant luminaries drags ;  
 Investing with a double ring his pace,  
 He circles thro' immensity of space.  
 On the earth's orbit see the various signs,  
 Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines :  
 First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves ;  
 Next glaring wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves :  
 The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray ;  
 Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way ;  
 The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power ;  
 The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.  
 Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,  
 The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course ;  
 The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face ;  
 The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race.  
 Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,  
 And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

*Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.*

<i>Sun and Planets</i>	<i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diameter in miles.</i>	<i>Distance from the Sun in E. miles.</i>	<i>Hourly Motion.</i>
SUN .....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
<i>Mercury</i> .....	87 d. 23 h.	3,100	37,000,000	95,000
<i>Venus</i> .....	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
<i>Earth</i> .....	365 d. 6 h.	7,971	95,000,000	69,000
<i>Mars</i> .....	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
<i>Moon</i> .....	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
<i>Jupiter</i> .....	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
<i>Saturn</i> .....	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
<i>Herschel</i> .....	34845 d. 1 h.	85,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun, in fixed but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

POETRY.

1. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,  
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door  
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;  
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.  
 These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,  
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,  
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek  
 Has been a channel to a flood of tears.  
 Yon house, erected on the rising ground,  
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road;  
 For Plenty there a residence has found,  
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.  
 Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!  
 Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,  
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,  
 To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.  
 Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;  
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold:  
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;  
 For I am poor, and miserably old.  
 Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,  
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door  
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;  
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

By Addison.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,  
 And feed me with a shepherd's care:  
 His presence shall my wants supply,  
 And guard me with a watchful eye;  
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,  
 And all my midnight hours defend.  
 When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant;  
 To fertile vales, and dewy meads,  
 My weary wand'ring steps he leads;  
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
 Amidst the verdant landscape flow.  
 Though in the paths of death I tread,  
 With gloomy horrors overspread;  
 My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;  
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still.  
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
 And guide me through the dreadful shade

M ?

Globes, com-

the Sun's Hourly  
 miles. Motion.

.....	.....
000,000	95,000
000,000	69,000
000,000	58,000
000,000	2,200
000,000	47,000
000,000	25,000
000,000	18,000
000,000	7,000

the Sun, in fixed  
 between Mars and

Though in a bare and rugged way,  
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray,  
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile :  
 The barren wilderness shall smile,  
 With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,  
 And streams shall murmur all around.

### 3. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION,

*Found in the Tray where he had been confined all Night.*

*By Mrs. BARBAULD.*

OH! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,  
 For liberty that sighs;  
 And never let thine heart be shut  
 Against the wretch's cries.  
 For here forlorn and sad I sit  
 Within the wiry grate;  
 And tremble at th' approaching morn,  
 Which brings impending fate.  
 If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,  
 And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,  
 Let not thy strong oppressive force  
 A free-born mouse detain.  
 Oh! do not stain with guiltless blood,  
 Thy hospitable hearth,  
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd  
 A prize so little worth.  
 So, when destruction lurks unseen,  
 Which men, like mice may share;  
 May some kind angel clear thy path,  
 And break the hidden snare!

### 4. MY MOTHER.

*By Miss Taylor.*

WHO fed me from her gentle breast,  
 And hush'd me in her arms to rest;  
 And on my cheek sweet kisses press'd?  
 My Mother,  
 When sleep forsook my open eye,  
 Who was it sung sweet lullaby,  
 And sooth'd me that I should not cry?  
 My Mother.  
 Who sat and watch'd my infant head,  
 When sleeping on my cradle bed;  
 And tears of sweet affection shed?  
 My Mother.  
 When pain and sickness made me cry,  
 Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye  
 And wept, for fear that I should die?  
 My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,  
And taught me sweetly how to play,  
And minded all I had to say?

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,  
And would some pretty story tell,  
Or kiss the place to make it well?

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,  
And love God's holy book and day;  
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way?

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be  
Affectionate and kind to thee,  
Who wast so very kind to me,

My Mother

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;  
And if God please my life to spare,  
I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,  
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;  
And I will sooth thy pains away,

My Mother

And when I see thee hang thy head,  
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed;  
And tears of sweet affection shed,

My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,  
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,  
If I should ever dare despise

My Mother

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

By Cowper.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends  
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,  
Yet wanting sensibility) the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.  
An inadvertent step may crush the soail  
That crawls at evening in the public path;  
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,  
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.  
For they are all, the meanest things that are,  
As free to live and to enjoy that life,  
As God was free to form them at the first,  
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

*Select Poetry.*

**6. OMNIPOTENCE.**

*By Addison.*

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

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

What though in solemn silence all  
Move round this dark terrestrial ball ;  
What though no real voice nor sound  
Amid their radiant orbs be found ;  
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice ;  
For ever singing, as they shine,  
"The Hand that made us is divine."

**7. THE UNIVERSAL LAW.**

*From BARROW'S Young Christian's Library.*

BLESSED Redeemer, how divine,  
How righteous is this rule of thine :  
*Never to deal with others worse  
Than we would have them deal with us !*

This golden lesson, short and plain,  
Gives not the mind or mem'ry pain ;  
And ev'ry conscience must approve  
This universal law of love.

'Tis written in each mortal breast,  
Where all our tend'rest wishes rest,  
We draw it from our inmost veins,  
Where love to self resides and reigns.

Is reason ever at a loss ?—  
Call in self-love to judge the cause,  
And let our fondest passions show,  
How we should treat our neighbours too  
How blest would every nation prove,  
Thus rul'd by equity and love !  
All would be friends without a foe,  
And form a paradise below.

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8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

From BARROW'S *Young Christian's Library*.

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause  
Existed ere creation was,  
And gave a universe its laws?

The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this power,  
Whom conscience calls me to adore,  
And bids me seek him more and more?

The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,  
And higher hopes my wishes swell,  
What points where truer blessings dwell?

The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,  
To conquer every power of mine,  
What leads me then to help divine?

The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,  
My spirits and my life-blood drain,  
What sooths and turns e'en these to gain?

The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,  
And various ills my bosom seize,  
What is it that in life can please?

The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,  
And nought but gloom and dread appear,  
What is it then my mind can cheer?

The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,  
And mysteries my reason vex,  
Where is the guide which then directs?

The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath,  
Warns me I've done with all beneath,  
What can compose my soul in death?

The Bible.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants. The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable, as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable, as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as, *a, am, art*.

### SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

**RULE I.**—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have *ll* at the close; as, *mill, sell*.

**RULE II.**—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as *mail, sail*.

**RULE III.**—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded retain but one *l* each; as, *fulfil, skilful*.

**RULE IV.**—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful, delightful*. Except *befall, recall, unwell*.

**RULE V.**—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *equality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully*.

**RULE VI.**—All particles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have, having*; *amuse, amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both, as, *see, seeing*; *agree, agreeing*.

**RULE VII.**—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely*; *refine, refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

**RULE VIII.**—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference*. Except *hindrance*, from *hinder*; *remembrance*, from *remember*; *disastrous*, from *disaster*; *monstrous*, from *monster*.

**RULE IX.**—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone, changeable, graceless*. Except *always, also*, and *deplorable*.

**RULE X.**—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *sin, sinner*; *ship, shipping*.

**RULE XI.**—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives; as, *sleep, sleepy*; *troop, trooper*.

**RULE XII.**—All words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit, committee*; *compel, compelle*.

sec. III.—Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follow :

1. An ARTICLE is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a, an, and the*.

2. A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as *John, London, honour, goodness, book, pen, desk, slate, paper, ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An ADJECTIVE is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, a *good man, a fine city, a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as, *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate*.

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, who, this, that, those, these, which, what*, and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, *I love, he hates, men laugh, horses run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she, or it*; as the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, *I am*; thou art; he, she, or it, *is*: we are; you are; they are: I was; thou wast; he, she, or it, *was*: we were; ye were; they were.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving, teaching, heard, seen*.

7. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as *yesterday I went to town*; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often, oftener, oftenest*; *soon, sooner, soonest*. These may be also compared to other adverbs *much, more, most*.



Adverbs have relation to time ; as, *now, then, lately, &c.* : to place ; as, *here, there, &c.* : and to number or quantity ; as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together : as John *and* James ; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding, and yet,* are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions : but these six following are sometimes adverbs ; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs ; *for* is sometimes a preposition ; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other : as, I go *with* him ; he went *from* me ; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow : *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10. AN INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind ; as, *ah ! O or oh ! alas ! hark !*

#### EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH ;

WITH Figures corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions, over each Word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 5  
 The bee is a poor little brown insect ; yet it is the wisest  
 9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2  
 of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical notes,  
 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1 2 1 8  
 which fill the woods and charm the ear in the spring ; a little  
 8 2 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 5 1  
 brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a  
 2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8  
 pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and  
 3 5 1 2 4 7 5 3 1 3  
 nappy are the people, who wisely follow such a prudent  
 2  
 example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5 2  
 Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live will I sing praises  
 9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6  
 unto my God, and while I have any being.

ACT. IV

RULE :  
 he man  
 laughing.  
 laugh ; c

RULE :  
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RULE :  
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## SECT. IV.—Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Grammatically.

**RULE 1.** A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laughs, he laughs; the man *is* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they *laughs*.

**RULE 2.** Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

**RULE 3.** The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions: as he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

**RULE 4.** When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

**RULE 5.** The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

See also Murray's English Grammar, or Blair's English Grammar, and Adair's 500 Questions on Murray and Irving.

## SECT. V.—Of Emphasis.

**WHEN** we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question: and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

**SECT. VI.—Directions for Reading with Propriety.**

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *o's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great general, and most important rule of all : which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking ; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

**SECT. VII.—Of Capital Letters.**

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word ; but is proper in the following cases :

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds : whether of persons, as *Thomas* ; places, as *London* ; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter ; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty ; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals : as, “ when *I* walk,” “ thou, *O* Lord !”

**SECT. VIII.—Stops and Marks used in Writing.**

A COMMA, marked thus ( , ) is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one ; as in the first stop of the following example : *Get wisdom, get understanding ; forget it not neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

**Propriety.**

the nature and  
and give every  
sound.

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number of syl-

ords.

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!"

**Writing.**

resting in speech

of the following

forget it not

**Stops and Marks used in Reading.**

A semicolon ( ; ) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two ; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon ( : ) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended ; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop ( . ) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four ; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash ( — ) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph ; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation ( ? ) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question ; as, *Who is that ?*

A note of admiration or exclamation ( ! ) is used when anything is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period ; as, *How great thy mercy, O Lord of hosts !*

A parenthesis ( ) is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense : as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret ( ^ ) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out : as, *Evil communications corrupt <sup>good</sup> manners.*

The hyphen ( - ) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words : as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe ( ' ), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted ; as, *lov'd, tho'*, for *loved, though, &c.* It is also used to mark the possessive case ; as, *the king's navy*, meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, ( ' ) or ( " ) is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, ( \* † ) are used to direct refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph ( ¶ ) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

& , ; : . ? ! - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Honour thy Father and Mother  
in the Days of thy Youth.

Do unto all Men as you would  
that they should do unto you.

Fear God and honour the King.

Every man should make the care  
of the injured his own.

We ought to pay respect to Age  
because we are all desirous of living  
to be old.

Improve by the errors of others  
rather than find fault with them.

In Childhood, be modest; in Youth  
temperate; in Manhood, just; and  
in old Age, prudent.

The Edit  
the least  
by it.  
ciation o  
pages b  
study of  
words an  
Words,

ld-de-can  
ant to a  
la-mode  
fashion.  
antique (t  
tiquity.  
propos  
pose, S  
Auto da fe  
(burning  
Bagatelle  
Beau (bo).  
Beau mon  
fashion.  
Belle (bell  
or beaut  
Belles lett  
literation  
Billet doux  
on mot (b  
on ton (b  
ondoir (b  
apartme  
Carte blan  
condition  
Chateau (s  
Chef d'œu  
ter-piecc  
Ci-devant  
Comme il  
shoud b  
on amore  
Conge d'eli  
mission t  
corps (core  
oup de gr  
iaing str  
oup de m  
den enter

**LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS, and PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.**

The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes, therefore, that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants. Those who wish to pursue the study of the French language in the simplest manner, and to commit other words and phrases to memory, should consult Bossut's First Book of 3000 Words, and his little Phrase Book.]

Mid-de-camp (*aid-de-camp*). Assistant to a general.  
 A-la-mode (*al-a-môde*). In the fashion.  
 Antique (*an-tîk*). Ancient, or Antiquity.  
 A propos (*ap-ro-pô*). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.  
 Auto da fe (*auto-da-fé*). Act of faith (burning of heretics.)  
 Bagatelle (*bag-a-tél*). Trifle.  
 Beau (*bo*). A man drest fashionably.  
 Beau monde (*bo-mônd*). People of fashion.  
 Belle (*bell*). A woman of fashion or beauty.  
 Belles lettres (*bell-letter*). Polite literature.  
 Billet doux (*bil-le-dô*). Love letter.  
 Bon mot (*bon-mô*). A piece of wit.  
 Bon ton (*bon-tông*). Fashion.  
 Boudoir (*boo-dwar*). A small private apartment.  
 Carte blanche (*cart-blansh*). Unconditional terms.  
 Chateau (*shat-ô*). Country-seat.  
 Chef d'œuvre (*she-deuvre*). Master-piece.  
 Ci-devant (*see-de-vang*). Formerly.  
 Comme il faut (*com-e-fô*). As it should be.  
 Con amore (*con-a-mô-re*). Gladly.  
 Conge d'elire (*congee de-lêr*). Permission to choose.  
 Corps (*core*). Body.  
 Coup de grace (*coo-de-grâss*). Finishing stroke.  
 Coup de main (*coo-de-mâin*). sudden enterprise.

Coup d'œil (*coo-deil*). View, or Glance.  
 Debut (*de-bu*). Beginning.  
 Denouement (*de-nooa-mông*). Finishing, or Winding up.  
 Dernier ressort (*dern-yair res-sôr*). Last resort.  
 Dépôt (*dee-pô*). Store, or Magazine.  
 Dieu et mon droit (*deu-a-mon-droit*). God and my right.  
 Double entendre (*doo-ble an-tan-der*). Double meaning.  
 Douceur (*doo-seur*). Present, or Bribe.  
 Eclaircissement (*ec-lair-cis-mông*). Explanation.  
 Eclat (*ec-lâ*). Splendour.  
 Eleve (*el-ave*). Pupil.  
 En bon point (*an-bon-pôint*). Jolly  
 En flute (*an-flute*). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.  
 En masse (*an-mâss*). In a mass.  
 En passant (*en-pas-sang*). By the way  
 Ennui (*an-uêe*). Tiresomeness.  
 Entrée (*an-trây*). Entrance.  
 Faux pas (*fo-pâ*). Fault, or Misconduct.  
 Honi soit qui mal y pense (*hó-nee swau kee máil e panss*). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.  
 Ich dien (*ik-deên*). I serve.  
 Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown  
 In pétto. Hid, or In reserve.  
 Je ne sçais quoi (*ge-ne-say-kuau*). I know not what.  
 Jeu de mots (*zheu-de-mô*). Play upon words.  
 Jeu d'esprit (*zheu-de-sprîe*). Play of wit.

L'argent ( <i>lar-zhang</i> ). Money, or Silver	Sang froid ( <i>sang-frou</i> ). Coolness
Mal-a-propos ( <i>malap-rop-o</i> ). Unreasonable, or Unseasonably	Sans ( <i>sang</i> ). Without
Mauvaise honte ( <i>mo-vaiz honte</i> ). Unbecoming bashfulness	Savant ( <i>sav-ang</i> ). A learned man
Nom de guerre ( <i>nong des gidir</i> ). Assumed name	Soi-disant ( <i>sou-dee-zang</i> ). Pretence
Nonchalance ( <i>non-shal-ance</i> ). Indifference	Tapis ( <i>tap-ee</i> ). Carpet
Outre ( <i>ont-ray</i> ). Preposterous	Trait ( <i>tray</i> ). Feature
Perdue ( <i>per-due</i> ). Concealed	Tete a tete ( <i>tai-a-tait</i> ). Face to face, or Private conversation
Petit maitre ( <i>petite e maiter</i> ). Fop	Unique ( <i>yew-neek</i> ). Singular
Protege ( <i>pro-te-zhdy</i> ). A person patronised and protected	Valet de chambre ( <i>val'-e-de-shamb</i> ). Footman
Rouge ( <i>roore</i> ). Red, or red paint	Vive la bagatelle ( <i>veev la bag-a-telle</i> ). Success to trifles
	Vive le roi ( <i>eev-ler wau</i> ). Long live the king.

EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common use among English Authors.

*N. B.* The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit'-ri-um. At pleasure	Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. With many others
Ad cap-tan'-dum. To attract	Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. With privilege
Ad in-fin'-i-tum. To infinity	Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. Point or point settled or determined
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure	De fac'-to. In fact
Ad ref-er-ent'-um. For consideration	De'i gra'-ti-a. By the grace or favour of God
Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value	De'ju'-re. By right
A for-ti-o'-ri. With stronger reason	De'-sunt cat'-er-a. The rest is wanting
A'-li-as. Otherwise	Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us
Al'-ib-i. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere	Dram'-a-tis per-so-næ. Character represented
Al'-ma ma'-ter. University	Dr'-ran'-te be'-ne pla'-ci-to. During pleasure
Ang'-li-ce. In English	Du'-ran'-te vi'-ta. During life
A pos-te-ri-o'-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind	Er'-go. Therefore
A pri-o'-ri. From a prior reason	Er-ra'-ta. Errors
Ar-ca'-na. Secrets	Est'-o per-pet'-u-a. May it last for ever
Ar-ca'-num. Secret	Ex. Late. As, The ex-minister means The late minister
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument	Ex of-fi'-ci-o. Officially
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. Argument of blows	Ex par'-te. On the part of, One side
Au'di al'-ter-am par'-tem. Hear, both sides	Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance
Bo'-n a'-de. In reality	Fo' lo de se. Self-murderer
Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing	
Com'-pos men'-tis. In one's senses	
Cre'-dat, or Cre'-dat Ju-dæ'-us. A Jew may believe it (but I will not)	

Fi-at.  
Fi-ni  
Gra-  
Ib-i-  
I-den  
Id est  
Im-pr  
Im-pr  
In co  
The  
In for  
or  
In co  
In pr  
In sta  
In ter  
Ip'-se  
Ip'-so  
I'-tem  
Ju'-re  
Lo'-cu  
Mag'  
chan  
Me-m  
thon  
Me'-u  
Mul-t  
sma  
Ne'-m  
No  
imp  
Ne p  
Gre  
No'-le  
Non  
men  
O tem  
time  
Om'-n  
O'-nus  
Pas'-si  
Per se  
Pro bo  
lic b  
A. B. c  
re-us  
A. D. (c  
of ou  
A. M.  
noon  
year

**Fi-at.** *Let it be done, or made*  
**Fi-nis.** *End*  
**Gra-tis.** *For nothing*  
**Ibi-i-dem.** *In the same place*  
**I-dem.** *The same*  
**Id est.** *That is*  
**Im-pri-ma-tur.** *Let it be printed*  
**Im-pri-mis.** *In the first place*  
**In cœ-lo qui-es** (se'lo qui'-ese).  
*There is rest in heaven*  
**In for'ma pau'per-is.** *As a pauper, or poor person*  
**In com-men-dam.** *For a time*  
**In pro-pri-a per-so'na.** *In person*  
**In sta'tu quo.** *In the former state*  
**In ter-ro-rem.** *As a warning*  
**Ip'se dix-it.** *Mere assertion*  
**Ip'so fac'to.** *By the mere fact*  
**I-tem:** *Also, or Article*  
**Ju're di-vi'no.** *By divine right*  
**Lo'cum te'nens.** *Deputy*  
**Mag'na char-ta** (kar'ta). *The great charter of England*  
**Me-men'to mo'ri.** *Remember that thou must die*  
**Me-tum and tu-um.** *Mine and thine*  
**Mul-tum in par'vo.** *Much in a small space*  
**Ne-mo me im-pu'ne la-ccs'set.**  
*Nobody shall provoke me with impunity*  
**Ne plus ul'tra.** *No farther, or Greatest extent*  
**No'lens vo'lens.** *Willing or not*  
**Non com'pos, or Non com-pos men'tis.** *Out of one's senses*  
**O tem-po-ra, O mo-res.** *O the times, O the manners*  
**Om'nes.** *All*  
**O'nus.** *Burdens*  
**Pas'sim.** *Every where*  
**Per se.** *Alone, or By itself*  
**Pro bo'no pub'li-co.** *For the pu'lic benefit*

**Pro and con.** *For and against*  
**Pro for'ma.** *For form's sake*  
**Pro hac vi'ce.** *For this time*  
**Pro re na'ta.** *For the occasion*  
**Pro tem-po-re.** *For the time, or For a time*  
**Quis sep-er-a-bit.** *Who shall separate us?*  
**Quo an'im-o.** *Intention*  
**Quo-ad.** *As to*  
**Quon-dam.** *Former*  
**Re-qui-es-cat in pa'ce.** *May he rest in peace!*  
**Re-sur-gam.** *I shall rise again*  
**Rex.** *King*  
**Scan'da-lum mag-na-tum.** *Scandal against the nobility*  
**Sem-per e-a-dem, or sem-per i'-dem.** *Always the same*  
**Se-ri-a'tim.** *In regular order*  
**Si'ne di'-ce.** *Without mentioning any particular day*  
**Si'ne qua non.** *Indispensable requisite, or condition*  
**Spec'tas et tu spec-tab'i'e-re.** *You see and you will be seen*  
**Su'i gen'e-ris.** *Singular, or Unparalleled*  
**Sum-mum bo-num.** *Greatest good*  
**Tri'a junct'a in u'-no.** *Three joined in one*  
**U'-na vo'ce.** *Unanimously*  
**U'ti-le dul'-ci.** *Utility with pleasure*  
**Va-de me-cum.** *Constant companion*  
**Vel'u-ti in spec'u-lum.** *As in a looking-glass*  
**Ver'-sus.** *Against*  
**Vi'a.** *By the way of*  
**Vi'-ce.** *In the room of*  
**Vi'-ce ver'-sa.** *The reverse*  
**Vi'-de.** *See*  
**Vi-vant rex et re-gi-na.** *Long live the king and queen*  
**Vul'-go.** *Commonly*

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

**A. B. or B. A.** (ar'ti-um bac-ca-lau're-us). Bachelor of arts  
**A. D.** (an'no Dom'i-ni) in the year of our Lord  
**A. M.** (an'te me-rid'i-em) Before noon. Or (an-no mun'di) In the year of the world  
**A. U. C.** (an'no ur'bis con's-ti-tu) In the year of Rome  
**Bar.** Baronet  
**B. D.** (bac-ca-lau're-us div-ini-tatis) Bachelor of divinity  
**B. M.** (bac-ca-lau're-us med-i-ci-næ) Bachelor of medicine



<b>Co.</b> Company	<b>L. L. D.</b> ( <i>lé-gum dōc-tor</i> ). Doctor of laws
<b>D. D.</b> ( <i>div-in-it-a'tis doc'tor</i> ). Doctor of divinity	<b>M. D.</b> ( <i>med-i-ci-nōs dōc-tor</i> ). Doctor of medicine
<b>Do.</b> (Ditto). The like	<b>Mem.</b> ( <i>me-men'to</i> ). Remember
<b>F. A. S.</b> ( <i>fra-ter-ni-ta'tis an-ti-qua-ri-o-rum so'ci-us</i> ). Fellow of the antiquarian society	<b>M. B.</b> ( <i>med-i-ci-nōs bac-ca-lāu-re-us</i> ). Bachelor of medicine
<b>F. L. S.</b> ( <i>fra-ter-ni-ta'tis Lin-ne-æ so'ci-us</i> ). Fellow of the Linnean society	<b>Messrs.</b> or <b>MM.</b> <i>Messieurs</i> , or <i>Mist'ers</i>
<b>F. R. S. &amp; A. S.</b> ( <i>fra-ter-ni-ta'tis re-gi-æ so'ci-us et as-so-ci-a-tus</i> ). Fellow of the royal society and associate	<b>M. P.</b> Member of parliament
<b>F. S. A.</b> Fellow of the society of arts	<b>N. B.</b> ( <i>nō-ta bē-ne</i> ). Take notice
<b>G. R.</b> ( <i>Georgius rex</i> ). George king	<b>Nem con.</b> or <b>Nem. dis.</b> ( <i>nēm-i-ne con-tra-dī-cēn-te</i> , or <i>Nēm-i-ne dis-sen-ti-ēn-te</i> ). Unanimously
<b>e.</b> ( <i>id est</i> ). That is	<b>No.</b> ( <i>nū-me-ro</i> ). Number
<b>Inst.</b> Instant (or, Of this month)	<b>P. M.</b> ( <i>post me-rid-i-en</i> ). Afternoon
<b>Ibid.</b> ( <i>ib-i-dem</i> ). In the same place	<b>St.</b> Saint, or Street
<b>Knt.</b> Knight	<b>Ult.</b> ( <i>ul'ti-mo</i> ). Last, or Of last month
<b>K. B.</b> Knight of the Bath	<b>Viz.</b> ( <i>vi-del'i-cet</i> ). Namely
<b>K. G.</b> Knight of the Garter	<b>&amp;c.</b> ( <i>et cēt-er-a</i> ). And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	<i>Arabic.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>		<i>Arabic.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>
One	1	I.	Twenty-one	21	XXI.
Two	2	II.	Twenty-five	25	XXV.
Three	3	III.	Thirty	30	XXX.
Four	4	IV.	Forty	40	XL.
Five	5	V.	Fifty	50	L.
Six	6	VI.	Sixty	60	LX.
Seven	7	VII.	Seventy	70	LXX.
Eight	8	VIII.	Eighty	80	LXXX.
Nine	9	IX.	Ninety	90	XC.
Ten	10	X.	One Hundred	100	C.
Eleven	11	XI.	Two Hundred	200	CC.
Twelve	12	XII.	Three Hundred	300	CCC.
Thirteen	13	XIII.	Four Hundred	400	CCCC.
Fourteen	14	XIV.	Five Hundred	500	D.
Fifteen	15	XV.	Six Hundred	600	DC.
Sixteen	16	XVI.	Seven Hundred	700	DCC.
Seventeen	17	XVII.	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC.
Eighteen	18	XVIII.	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC.
Nineteen	19	XIX.	One Thousand	1000	M.
Twenty	20	XX.			

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three 1823 MDCCCXXIII

= Equ  
Minu  
+ Plus

12 Pen  
20...  
30...  
40...  
50...  
60...  
70...  
80...  
90...  
100...  
110...  
120...  
130...  
140...  
144...  
180...  
200...  
240...  
one

A  
H  
A  
A  
A

Aliquot  
A P  
s. d.  
10 0  
6 8  
5 0  
3 4  
2 6  
1 8

24 Gra  
20 Pen  
12 Our

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

= Equal.	× Multiplied by.	:: So is.	One-third.
− Minus, or less.	÷ Divided by.	: To.	Half.
+ Plus, or more.	: Is to.	¼ Quarter.	¾ 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

	s.	d.	£.	s.
12 Pence is	1	0	20 Shillings	1 0
20.....	1	8	30.....	1 10
30.....	2	6	40.....	2 0
40.....	3	4	50.....	2 10
50.....	4	2	60.....	3 0
60.....	5	0	70.....	3 10
70.....	5	10	80.....	4 0
80.....	6	8	90.....	4 10
90.....	7	6	100.....	5 0
100.....	8	4	110.....	5 10
110.....	9	2	120.....	6 0
120.....	10	0	130.....	6 10
130.....	10	10	140.....	7 0
140.....	11	8	150.....	7 10
144.....	12	0	160.....	8 0
180.....	15	0	170.....	8 10
200.....	16	8	180.....	9 0
240.....	20	0	190.....	9 10
one Pound.			200.....	10 0

Multiplication Table.

Twice	2 are	45 times	8 are	46	
..... 3	..... 6	..... 9	..... 10	..... 45	
..... 4	..... 8	..... 11	..... 10	..... 50	
..... 5	..... 10	..... 11	..... 10	..... 55	
..... 6	..... 12	..... 12	..... 10	..... 60	
..... 7	..... 14	6 times	6 are	36	
..... 8	..... 16	..... 7	..... 10	..... 42	
..... 9	..... 18	..... 8	..... 10	..... 48	
..... 10	..... 20	..... 9	..... 10	..... 54	
..... 11	..... 22	..... 10	..... 10	..... 60	
..... 12	..... 24	..... 11	..... 10	..... 66	
3 times	3 are	9	..... 12	..... 72	
..... 4	..... 12	7 times	7 are	49	
..... 5	..... 15	..... 8	..... 10	..... 56	
..... 6	..... 18	..... 9	..... 10	..... 63	
..... 7	..... 21	..... 10	..... 10	..... 70	
..... 8	..... 24	..... 11	..... 10	..... 77	
..... 9	..... 27	..... 12	..... 10	..... 84	
..... 10	..... 30	8 times	8 are	64	
..... 11	..... 33	..... 9	..... 10	..... 72	
..... 12	..... 36	..... 10	..... 10	..... 80	
4 times	4 are	16	..... 11	..... 88	
..... 5	..... 20	..... 12	..... 10	..... 96	
..... 6	..... 24	9 times	9 are	81	
..... 7	..... 28	..... 10	..... 10	..... 90	
..... 8	..... 32	..... 11	..... 10	..... 99	
..... 9	..... 36	..... 12	..... 10	..... 108	
..... 10	..... 40	10 times	10 are	100	
..... 11	..... 44	..... 11	..... 10	..... 110	
..... 12	..... 48	..... 12	..... 10	..... 120	
5 times	5 are	25	11 times	11 are	121
..... 6	..... 30	..... 12	..... 10	..... 132	
..... 7	..... 35	12 times	12 are	144	

	s.	d.
A Dollar.....	is	4 0
Half-a-Crown.....	2	6
A Crown.....	5	0
Half-a-Guinea.....	10	6
A Guinea.....	21	0
A Noble.....	6	8
A Mark.....	13	4

Practice Tables.

Aliquot parts of a Pound.		Aliquot parts of a Shilling.	
s.	d.	d.	
10 0 is	1/4	6 .....	1/4
6 8.....	1/3	4 .....	1/3
5 0.....	1/5	3 .....	1/5
3 4.....	1/6	2 .....	1/6
2 6.....	1/8	1 1/2.....	1/8
1 8.....	1/8	3/4 .....	1/8

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	.....	1 Pound
28 Pounds	.....	1 Quarter
4 Quarters	or 112lb.	1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund.wt.	.....	1 Ton.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	.....	1 Pound.

Bread.

	lb.	oz
A peck loaf weighs	..... 17	6
A Half Peck	..... 8	11
A Quartern	..... 4	5 1/2

*Wine Measure.*

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	.....	1 Anker
31½ Gallons	.....	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	.....	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
84 Gallons	.....	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	.....	1 Tun

*Hay.*

A Load	...contains	...36 Trusses
A Truss	...weighs	...66 Pounds

*Apothecaries' Weight.*

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	.....	1 Dram
8 Drams	.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	.....	1 Pound

*Long Measure.*

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
2 Inches	.....	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
6 Feet	.....	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	.....	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	.....	1 Furlong
8 Furlongs	.....	1 Mile
3 Miles	.....	1 League
69½ Miles	.....	1 Degree

*Square Measure.*

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
30½ Square Yards	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1 Square Mile

*Cubic Measure.*

1728 Cubic inches	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard

*Square and Cube Numbers.*

Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

*Cloth Measure.*

2½ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	.....	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 Inches	.....	1 Yard
5 Quarters	.....	1 Ell

*Ale and Beer Measure.*

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
9 Gallons	.....	1 Firkin
2 Firkins	.....	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins	.....	1 Barrel
54 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Butt

*Dry Measure.*

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks	.....	1 Bushel
8 Bushels, or 2 Sacks	.....	1 Quarter
36 Bushels	.....	1 Chaldron

*Time.*

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Hour
24 Hours	.....	1 Day
7 Days	.....	1 Week
4 Weeks	.....	1 Lunar Month
12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours,	.....	make 1 Year.

*Paper and Books.*

24 Sheets	.....	1 Quire
20 Quires	.....	1 Ream
2 Reams	.....	1 Bundle
4 Pages	....	1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages	....	1 Sheet Quarto
16 Pages	....	1 Sheet Octavo
24 Pages	....	1 Sheet Duodecimo
36 Pages	....	1 Sheet Eighteens

*The Months.*

Thirty days hath September,  
 April, June, and November;  
 February hath twenty-eight alone,  
 And all the rest have thirty-one;  
 Except in leap-year, at which time  
 February's days are twenty-nine.

N. B. For other correct Tables, see JOYCE'S Arithmetic.

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THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name ?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism ; wherein was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you ?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee ?

A. Yes, verily ; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell ; the third day he rose again from the dead ; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty ; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief ?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they.

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus ; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them : for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me ; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments

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III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and allowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?*

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. *What is thy duty towards God?*

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. *What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?*

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

*Catechist.* My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. *What desirest thou of God in this prayer?*

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may

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worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say, Amen, so be it.

*Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?*

*A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.*

*Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?*

*A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.*

*Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?*

*A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.*

*Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?*

*A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

*Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace?*

*A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.*

*Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?*

*A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.*

*Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?*

*A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.*

*Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?*

*A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.*

*Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's Supper?*

*A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.*

*Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified?*

*A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.*

*Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?*

*A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.*

*Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?*

*A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.*

*N. B. The Editor, for the accommodation of every class of students, has annexed the valuable Catechisms of DR. WATTS, and a very instructive Social Catechism by MR. BARROW. These, with the aid of MRS. PELHAM'S First Catechism, will convey much valuable information to every juvenile mind.*

## THE FIRST CATECHISM, by DR. WATTS.

**QUESTION.** Can you tell me, child, who made you?—**ANSWER.** The great God who made heaven and earth.

**Q.** What doth God do for you?—**A.** He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

**Q.** And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?—**A.** I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

**Q.** Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—**A.** In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

**Q.** Have you learned to know who God is?—**A.** God is a spirit: and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

**Q.** What must you do to please him?—**A.** I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

**Q.** What is your duty to God?—**A.** My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him to pray to him, and to praise him.

**Q.** What is your duty to man?—**A.** My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

**Q.** What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—**A.** Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

**Q.** And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—**A.** Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

**Q.** Why are you afraid of God's anger?—**A.** Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

**Q.** But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?—**A.** Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

**Q.** What do you mean by sinning against God?—**A.** To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

**Q.** And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—**A.** I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

**Q.** Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—**A.** I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

**Q.** Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—**A.** He is God's own son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

**Q.** What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—**A.** He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

**Q.** And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?—**A.** He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

**Q.** Where is Jesus Christ now?—**A.** He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

**Q.** Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—**A.** No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it

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**Q.** Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

**Q.** For what purpose is this account to be given?—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

**Q.** What must become of you if you are wicked?—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

**Q.** And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. Amen.

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*The Catechism of the Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by*  
DR. WATTS.

**QUESTION.** Who was Adam?—**ANSWER.** The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

**Q.** Who was Eve?—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

**Q.** Who was Cain?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

**Q.** Who was Abel?—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

**Q.** Who was Enoch?—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

**Q.** Who was Noah?—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

**Q.** Who was Job?—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

**Q.** Who was Abraham?—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

**Q.** Who was Isaac?—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

**Q.** Who was Sarah?—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

**Q.** Who was Jacob?—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

**Q.** What was Israel?—A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

**Q.** Who was Joseph?—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

**Q.** Who were the twelve Patriarchs?

—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

**Q.** Who was Pharaoh?—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

**Q.** Who was Moses?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

**Q.** Who was Aaron?—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high priest of Israel.

**Q.** Who were the Priests?—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

**Q.** Who was Joshua?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

**Q.** Who was Samson?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

**Q.** Who was Eli?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

**Q.** Who was Samuel?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

**Q.** Who were the Prophets?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

**Q.** Who was David?—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

**Q.** Who was Goliath?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.



## Catechism of Scripture Names.

**Q. Who was Absalom?**—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

**Q. Who was Solomon?**—A. David's beloved Son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

**Q. Who was Josiah?**—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

**Q. Who was Isaiah?**—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

**Q. Who was Elijah?**—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

**Q. Who was Elisha?**—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

**Q. Who was Gehazi?**—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

**Q. Who was Jonah?**—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

**Q. Who was Daniel?**—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

**Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?**—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

**Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?**—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

## The Scripture Names in the New Testament.

**Q. Who was Jesus Christ?**—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

**Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?**—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

**Q. Who was Joseph the Carpenter?**—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

**Q. Who were the Jews?**—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

**Q. Who were the Gentiles?**—A. All the nations before the Jews.

**Q. Who was Caesar?**—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

**Q. Who was Herod the Great?**—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

**Q. Who was John the Baptist?**—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

**Q. Who was the other Herod?**—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

**Q. Who were the disciples of Christ?**—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

**Q. Who was Nathanael?**—A. A

disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

**Q. Who was Nicodemus?**—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

**Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?**—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

**Q. Who was Lazarus?**—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

**Q. Who was Martha?**—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

**Q. Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?**—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

**Q. Who were the Apostles?**—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

**Q. Who was Simon Peter?**—A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

**Q. Who was John?**—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

**Q. Who was Thomas?**—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead

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Q. Who was Judas?—A. The  
wicked disciple who betrayed Christ  
with a kiss.

Q. Who was Caiaphas?—A. The  
high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?—A.  
The governor of Judea, who ordered  
Christ to be crucified.

Q. Who was Joseph of Arimathea?  
—A. A rich man, that buried Christ  
in his own tomb.

Q. Who were the four Evangelists?  
—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and  
John; who wrote the history of  
Christ's life and death.

Q. Who were Ananias and Sapphi-  
ra?—A. A man and his wife who  
were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. Who was Stephen?—A. The  
first man who was put to death for  
Christ's sake.

Q. Who was Paul?—A. A young  
man who was first a persecutor, and  
afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. Who was Dorcas?—A. A good  
woman, who made clothes for the  
poor, and she was raised from the  
dead.

Q. Who was Elymus?—A. A wick-  
ed man, who was struck blind for  
speaking against the gospel.

Q. Who was Apollos?—A. A warn  
and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. Who was Eutychus?—A. A  
youth who slept at sermon; and  
falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. Who was Timothy?—A. A  
young minister, who knew the  
scriptures from his youth.

Q. Who was Agrippa?—A. A  
king, who was almost persuaded to  
be a Christian.

A SOCIAL OR BRITON'S CATECHISM,

(From BARROW'S Young Christian's Library.)

Q. What are your social duties?

A. As a subject of the King of England, I am bound to obey the laws  
of my country.

Q. Why were they made?

A. For the protection and security of all the people

Q. What mean you by protection?

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and un-  
governable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy  
one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. What do you mean by security?

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own  
industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for  
my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. How are the laws of England made?

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of King,  
Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the King?

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the  
fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director  
of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. What is the House of Lords?

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Mar-  
quesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of  
final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. What is the House of Commons?

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independ-  
ently elected to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the  
crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

*Q. What are the chief objects of the laws ?*

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

*Q. For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted ?*

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

*Q. How are criminals put to death ?*

A. By being hangell by the neck, traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

*Q. For what offences are criminals transported ?*

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

*Q. Where are they transported ?*

A. Those who are transported for life, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for fourteen or seven years, are kept to hard labour in prison ships.

*Q. For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory ?*

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way; and also for such mischievous practices as hurting or maiming dumb animals, cutting down young trees, and other offences.

*Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained ?*

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury, to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

*Q. Is there no other investigation ?*

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

*Q. When and where do trials of criminals take place ?*

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the king's twelve judges.

*Q. What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial ?*

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

*Q. After his trial what becomes of him ?*

A. If he is acquitted, he is a freeman as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

*Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike ?*

A. Yes, the law makes no distinction, and considers all crimes as equally meriting punishment, but for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

*Q. What are the means of avoiding offences ?*

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad or loose company never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of

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God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

*Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes ?*

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery ; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocence and virtue ; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

*Q. What is a Constable ?*

A. An officer of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence ; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty, his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

*Q. What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace ?*

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the king, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial ; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to vagrants, soldiery, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

*Q. What is a Sheriff ?*

A. The king's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial ; to keep and maintain the courts of law ; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially ; to preside at county elections ; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

*Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant ?*

A. The king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

*Q. What is a Grand Jurymen ?*

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

*Q. What is a Petit Jurymen ?*

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial ; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty or not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

*Q. Is the duty of a Petit Jurymen important ?*

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury ; because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced ; and because every jurymen is sworn and bound to decide according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others.

*Q. What is a Member of Parliament ?*

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and in-

tegrity to represent them in the house of commons or great council of the nation, where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

*Q. Who are Electors ?*

A. Persons who are authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, Burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

*Q. Why are Taxes collected ?*

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the king's forces, for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

*Q. What is the duty of good subjects ?*

A. To honour the king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievances, and not to harbour or encourage dissatisfaction; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, jurymen, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

**KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND from the CONQUEST to 1814.**

Kings' Names.	Began their Reign.*	Y. M.	Kings' Names.	Began their Reign.	Y. M.
<i>The Normans.</i>					
W. Cong.	1066 Oct. 14	20 19			
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10			
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 3			
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18 10			
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>					
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	31 8			
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9			
Joha	1199 Apr. 6	17 6			
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0			
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34 7			
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6			
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4			
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 3			
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13 5			
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5			
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	33 6			
<i>The House of York.</i>					
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1			
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2			
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2			
<i>The Houses United.</i>					
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8			
Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9			
Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5			
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4			
Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44 4			
<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>					
James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0			
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23 10			
Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	33 0			
James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0			
<i>The Revolution.</i>					
Will & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13 0			
Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4			
George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10			
George 2	1727 June 11	33 4			
George 3	1760 Oct. 25				
Crowned Sept. 22, 1761					
Ireland united, Jan. 1801					

\* Each King began to reign on the day his predecessor died.

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PRAYERS.

*A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.*

**O LORD**, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness, to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign, Lord KING GEORGE, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words.

*Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.*

*An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.*

**ACCEPT**, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect: that thy

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Nov. 17	44	4	

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Feb. 13	13	0
Mar. 8	12	4
Aug. 1	12	10
June 11	33	4
Oct. 25		

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name may have the honour; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy, and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

### *A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.*

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good: that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning: and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me: *Our Father, &c.*

### *An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.*

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day: help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Let it please thee to guide us in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night; begging thy precious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour: in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

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*A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.*

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

*Before leaving the Seat.*

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace before Meals.*

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace after Meals.*

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.*

GOLD. <i>Eng. Portuguese and American.</i>	Weight. <i>dwt. grs.</i>	Currency			Old Currency.	
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
A Guinea.....	5 6	1	3	4	28	0
A half do.....	2 15	0	11	8	14	0
A third do.....	1 18	0	7	9	9	6
A Johannes.....	18 0	4	0	0	96	0
A half do.....	9 0	2	0	0	48	0
A Moidore.....	6 18	1	10	0	36	0
An Eagle.....	11 6	2	10	0	60	0
A half do.....	5 15	1	5	0	30	0
<i>Spanish and French.</i>						
A Doubloon.....	17 0	3	14	6	89	8
A half do.....	8 12	1	17	3	44	14
A Louis'd Or coined before 1793	5 4	1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole do. do.	4 4	0	18	3	21	18
The 40 francs coined since 1792	8 6	1	16	2	43	8
The 20 francs.....	4 3	0	18	1	21	14

N. B.—Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese and American Gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in Gold above £20, may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese and American at 89s. per oz; French and Spanish at 87s. 8½d, deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling Sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

FINIS.





